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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

CONTINUED seasonal contractions in employment were recorded at the beginning of December. The losses however were less than those reported on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index number was considerably lower. The situation was, in fact, better than on December 1 in any of the years from 1921 to 1925. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,895 firms each with a minimum of fifteen employees in industries other than agriculture and fishing. These firms employed 832,847 persons on December 1, as compared with 847,282 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon numbers employed in January, 1920, by the reporting employers, as 100), stood at 101.1, as compared with 102.8 on November 1, 1926, and with 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the office of the Employment of Canada indicated a decline in the number of transactions during November as compared with the proceeding month, while an increase is shown when comparison is made with the volume of business in November, 1925. The number of placements effected during November, 1926, was 28,338, as compared with 40,453 in October, 1926, and 25,796 in November, 1925. At the beginning of December 1926, the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 4.7, as compared with percentages of 2.6 at the beginning of November and 5.7 at the beginning of December, 1925. The percentage for December, 1926, is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,501 local trade unions, with aggregate memberships of 149,627 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.18 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.01 for November; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined slightly to 150.5 for December, as compared with 151.5 for November; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 223.4 for December, 1919; and 205.6 for December, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in December was less than during November, 1926, and also less than during December, 1925. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 167 employees and resulting in the loss of 3,778 working days. Corresponding figures for November were as follows: eight disputes, 902 workpeople and 8,320 working days, and for December, 1925, nine strikes, 1,532 workpeople and 20,903 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During December the Department received reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in parlour and dining car service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established during the month to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster, B.C., and its employees in the Municipal Fire Department. Particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 17.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

On December 20 the Minister of Labour announced the appointment (P. C. 1876) of Mr. L. V. O'Connor, barrister, of Lindsay, Ontario, as Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the business in Canada of those manufacturers and wholesale and retail druggists who are members of this Association. Following Mr. O'Connor's appointment, Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., was appointed by the Minister of Justice to conduct the investigation before the Commissioner.

Hearings were opened in Montreal on January 7, continuing throughout the day. The P.A.T.A. was represented by Sir William Glyn-Jones, assisted by Mr. J. C. McRuer, of Toronto, Mr. F. S. Mearns, of Toronto, and Mr. Alex. Cinq-Mars, of Montreal, barristers, and Mr. Harry Hereford, industrial engineer.

Wages, hours of labour and prices in Canada 1920-1926

Two supplements are included with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1926, including the following classes of labour: (1) building, metal, printing, electric railways, civic employment, and longshoremen; (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone; and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries in recent years.

Bulletin on Employment Services Convention

The LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926, contained a note on the fourteenth annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, which was held at Montreal on September 16-18, 1926. The Department of Labour has just published and distributed a bulletin containing the proceedings of this meeting. As its name implies, the association is composed of the officials of governmentally conducted free employment offices throughout the United States and Canada. The Montreal convention was the third of its fourteen annual meetings to be held in Canada. The bulletin contains verbatim reports of the papers and addresses delivered to the meeting and a digest of the discussions which took place, including interesting material on a number of phases of public employment office work. A limited number of the bulletins are available for distribution and will be sent to interested persons who have not already received copies, on application.

Home Economics in Vocational Schools

Bulletin No. 18 of the Vocational Education Series has just been issued by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour. This publication is entitled Home Economics in Canadian Vocational Schools and contains descriptive articles and outlines of courses indicating the nature, scope and value of the training and education provided for girls and women in secondary vocational schools receiving grants under the Technical Education Act.

Industrial situation in 1926

A review of employment conditions in Canada during the past year is given on another page. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a general summary of industrial and business situation, stated that the year 1926 ended under conditions much more favourable than prevailed throughout 1925 and preceding years. The factors contributing to this result included the bountiful crops of the last two years, the improved conditions in other countries with which Canadian external trade is carried on, especially the United States, and the rapid development in progress in the power and paper industries. The index of industrial employment was consistently maintained at a high level throughout the year. Carloadings were much above normal during the first eleven months. Construction showed considerable variation even after allowance is made for seasonal tendencies, but on the whole was exceptionally active. The primary iron and steel industry operated at a moderate level somewhat above normal. Bank debits after usual adjustments indicate a high level of business activity during most months. While the crop harvested in 1926 was slightly less valuable than that of the preceding year, it is a rare occurrence for two such bountiful crops to be produced two years in succession. The decided improvement in industrial lines in the last quarter of 1925 was maintained during 1926. This was amply shown by the index averaging 20 per cent more during the first 10 months of 1926 than in the corresponding period of 1925. In manufacturing, the only month during 1926 when maintenance of the high level was threatened was in August. During September and October, the decline of the preceding month

was counterbalanced, and the index for manufacturing attained a higher level than in any other month during the post-war period.

The total value of the imports during the first 10 months of 1926 was more than 13 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1925. In view of delay in threshing operations during August and September, caused by adverse weather conditions, as well as the shortage of shipping arising out of the British coal strike, exports of Canadian produce during recent months were less than in the corresponding period of 1925. The total exports during the first 10 months were valued at 2.5 per cent more than in 1925. The railways shared in the prosperity of Canada during 1926. The crop of 1925, one of the largest in the history of Canada, was moved to ultimate markets in part during the first nine months of 1926. Active industrial conditions also contrbiuted to the heavier traffic movement of the year under review.

Canada's mineral industries yielded a new record output in 1926 when the value of production reached $242,886,000 an advance of 7.1 per cent above the total of $226,583,333 reported for 1925, according to the official estimate compiled by Mr. S. J. Cook, chief of the mining, metallurgical and chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The previous high record of $227,859,665 was established in 1920. Metal mining showed great strength and steadiness throughout the year. Non-metallic minerals, other than coal, at a value of $24,841,000, were up 10 per cent from the total in 1925. Coal production showed a gain of 3 million tons and conditions in the industry throughout the year seemed much improved. There was little loss of time due to strikes, the total under this item standing at about 40,000 man-days as compared with a time loss of 1.57 million man-days in 1925. Employment showed a gradual upward trend in the coal mines of the maritime provinces and only a slight seasonal loss due to lessened production during the summer months from the mines of the prairie provinces.

The volume of construction in 1926 was the largest recorded since the high records of 1912 and 1913 were established. Contracts totalling $372,947,900 were awarded or $74,974,900 more than in 1925, being an increase of 25 per cent.

According to the *Canadian Fisherman* the total catch of Lunenburg fishing fleet, Nova Scotia, was the largest on record, but lower prices for fish and severe weather reduced the profits of the fishermen. The pack of salmon shipped from Vancouver showed an increase of nearly 100 per cent over 1925. The lumbering industry was in a somewhat unsettled condition during the year, the result, it is stated, of over production and price cutting, the market being affected also by the prolonged coal strike in Great Britain.

Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1926

In 1926 65,916 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as against 60,012 in 1925. The fatal cases increased from 345 in 1925 to 400 in 1926. An investigation of the reports to the Compensation Board shows that a great many more cases have been reported involving medical aid only. From this it appears that many accidents formerly dealt with as first aid cases at the plant are now being reported to the Board for medical aid. In 1926 the total compensation awarded was $5,821,351.90 or nearly $300,000 more than in 1925. During 1926 silicosis and compressed air or caisson disease were added by the Board to the list of industrial diseases and very considerable expenditures were made in 1926 in connection with the payment of claims for silicosis. There has also been a marked increase in the amount paid for medical aid in 1926, the total having been $988,486.70 or slightly over $112,000 more than in 1925. The total medical aid for 1926 amounted to 21 per cent of the benefits awarded by the Board in Schedule 1.

Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, states that the accident prevention associations formed under Section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act plan to continue their work and hope for a continued reduction in the more serious type of accident. Over a period of years, death cases and permanent total and permanent partial disabilities have shown a decrease, which in itself, has encouraged the executive committees of the various accident prevention associations to continue their present plan of campaign.

Injunction confirmed in Vancouver picketing case

The British Columbia Court of Appeal, in a judgment handed down on January 4, sustained the judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory in the Supreme Court last May in the case *Schuberg versus Local No. 118 International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees et al.* Mr. Justice A. Martin and Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald dissented from the judgment of the Court of Appeal. An outline of this case in its earlier stages, and of the judgment of the Supreme Court, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page

624. The facts of the case were as follows: Schuberg, the owner of the Empress Theatre at Vancouver had for a long time employed only seven stage hands, and when he gave notice that after a certain date he would employ only five, this announcement proved unsatisfactory to the stage hands and to their local union, and a strike followed. The owner then engaged five new employees, and the union thereupon placed men at the entrance to the theatre, who distributed handbills addresed to the "theatre-going public of Greater Vancouver," stating in large type that "the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour." The union also caused motor cars and sandwich men, displaying signs and banners bearing the same statement, to parade before the entrance to the theatre, "watching and besetting" the theatre. During the continuance of these acts the volume of business at the theatre was materially reduced.

Judge Gregory found that the actions of the union were done with the intention of injuring the plaintiff's business and in the hope that to save himself from such injury he would return to the employment of the seven stage hands. He cited the decision of the Alberta Supreme Court in a similar picketing case which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, page 1156, accepting that decision as applicable in the present case. He therefore granted an injunction and $1,750 damages against the union. At the hearing before the Court of Appeal counsel for the union contended that the act relating to trade unions legalized peaceful picketing. On the other hand, section 501 of the Criminal Code made it a crime to watch and beset with a view to compulsion. It was conceded, on behalf of the union members, that they watched and beset the Empress Theatre.

The text of the judgment of the Court of Appeal will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Collection of labour statistics

The government of British Columbia has recently issued regulations under the Department of Labour Act, 1917, prescribing the form in which statistics of wage-earners employed in trades, industries, etc., are to be returned by employers. Employers are to state the total salary and wage payments for the year (1) to officers, superintendents and managers; (2) to clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc.; (3) to wage-earners (including pieceworkers). The actual number of wage-earners (male and female) on the payroll on the last day of the year is to be given, with the average number for each month of the year. The nationality of employees on the payroll for the week of greatest employment is also to be stated on a special form. A feature of the return is a form that will enable the Department to make an accurate classification of employees in the Province in groups according to the amount of their average weekly rate of wages. Employers must state the number of employees in receipt of wages under $6 weekly; from $6 to $6.99 weekly; from $7 to $7.99 weekly, and so on to the highest paid group receiving $50 weekly and over. The number of employees is to be shown for each sex, subdivided into groups under and over 18 years of age. The number of apprentices is also to be given separately from that of the minor employees. The return calls also for information as to the number of hours per week normally worked by wage earners; and as to the number of weeks in the year in which the industry or trade was active. Another form is to be filled in, showing the normal rates of wages paid to the different classes of male labour employed for the past two years.

Home work in clothing industry in New York

A special bulletin (No. 147) has been published by the Department of Labour of the State of New York which estimates the extent to which home work is carried on in the men's clothing industry, with particular reference to New York City and Rochester. The men's clothing industry is the largest home-working industry in the State. Home work is referred to in the report as one of the "most insidious industrial hazards," because of unregulated hours, low wages and absence of control of child labour. New York and other American States maintain certain legal standards for home work, but in practice such work is difficult to control. Instability of employment is characteristic of home production. In "inside shops" in New York, for example, 33 per cent of the home workers employed at the peak of the fall season are laid off during the slack period which follows, in contrast to 14 per cent of factory workers. In contract shops 43 per cent of home-workers, as compared with 24 per cent of factory workers, are "let out." Per capita earnings of home-workers average from $9 to $13 a week. New York home-workers average $12.11 per week in inside shops, $10.39 in contract shops; Rochester inside shops, pay home-workers an average of $13.76 per week, contract shops, $9.31.

Regulation of home work in Canadian provinces

The Factory Acts of several Canadian provinces regulate the conditions under which home work may be carried on. The Ontario and Alberta acts, for example, contain the following provision:

> Every person contracting for the manufacture of any garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel or any part thereof, or giving out the same to be wholly or partially altered or improved, or giving out for manufacture, alteration or improvement, material from which the same are to be made up or completed, shall keep a written register of the name and address serially numbered of every person so contracted with, or to whom any such garment, article or material is so given out, and of the places where the work is to be done. The register shall at all times be open to inspection by the inspector, and the person required to keep it shall furnish a copy of the register to the inspector.

The Alberta act provides that the registers mentioned in the last paragraph are to be presented monthly, and that notice must be given of any additions thereto. In Ontario the register is to be produced on demand by the factory inspector. The Ontario Act also contains special provisions governing home work in towns or cities having a population of 50,000 or over. Garments may not be received for manufacture, alteration or improvement without a permit from the factory inspector, and no person may expose for sale any garment made in a dwelling house without a permit stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean and sanitary. The permit states the maximum number of persons allowed to work on the premises. Articles manufactured under sanitary conditions may be seized and destroyed. Working places in Alberta may be visited by the inspector, and if conditions are not favourable the inspector may prohibit the manufacture from giving out work to be done in such premises.

The Factory Act of British Columbia provides that employers in any industry coming under the Act who sublet contracts or give out materials to be made, altered or repaired at any place other than a factory, must keep a register of all such work and the location of the place where it is to be performed. The register is to be open to the inspector at any time, and he is expected to see that such work is performed under proper sanitary conditions.

The Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec exempts "domestic workships" unless they are classified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as "dangerous, unwholesome or inconvenient."

Pensions recommended for public employees

The Citizens' Research Institute of Canada recently completed a survey of municipal affairs at St. John, New Brunswick. The report, which was presented to the Municipal Council by Dr. Horace L. Brittain, makes numerous recommendations, among which is one for the establishment of a pension system for the members of the fire and police departments in which all members of the force would be obliged to take part. It points out that in view of the high proportion of older men on the permanent force, the city would have to make a sufficient contribution to meet any drain on the funds from this cause. At the present time no provision is made for retiring members of the force, or for compensation in case of sickness or accident sustained while on duty. The members however may have a voluntary association governed by a board of trustees.

The report points out that the scale of pay for the firefighters at St. John is similar to the scales at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, etc., although the conditions of work differ; in Halifax men get one day off in five; in Quebec and Montreal the two platoon system is used. "Call" men receive $225 per year at St. John; foremen receive $240, and district engineers about $300 per annum. "Call" men who work in districts where calls are numerous receive the same remuneration as those who are in districts where calls are infrequent. Permanent men are on duty 24 hours a day, with exception of time off for meals, and receive one day off in eight, with 14 days holidays during the year. They receive one suit and one cap a year, but have to provide themselves with rubber boots, coats, etc., necessary for the fighting of fires.

Accidents to municipal employees in British Columbia

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has made a second levy on the cities and municipal corporations of the Province, the two levies however together constituting only one-half the possible rates of assessment. The second levy was necessary because of an increase in the number of accidents among workers in Class 14 ("Municipalities"). The last annual report of the Board shows that in 1925, 312 claims were passed for total temporary disabilities in this class, involving payment of $22,388; for permanent partial disabilities there were ten awards, involving $21,653; and in connection with one death the sum of

$6,063 was paid, the final awards in respect to Muncipal employees involving an expenditure of $50,005. The branch of municipal work most exposed to accident risks is that engaged in "operation and maintenance" of streets, roads, paving, parks, etc., in which there were 187 compensable accidents in 1925; in the construction or extension of waterworks, sewers, electric railways, etc., there were 44, and in the fire and police departments there were 37 accidents (including one death). Any surplus at the end of the year on the second levy will be added to the amount received from the first levy for 1927.

Origins of welfare movement in industry

Professor James A. Coote, of McGill University, Montreal, describes recent progress in the practice of "industrial engineering" in an address reprinted in the *Canadian Textile Journal*. The new science had its origin in the work of F. W. Taylor, an American engineer who died in 1915. As superintendent of the Midvale Steel Company's works he developed new processes in the cutting of metals, and obtained a formula by which the time required for a given piece of work could be predetermined. His chief work in these directions was contained in two papers, entitled "On the Art of Cutting Metals," and "A Method of Shop Management." Mr. Taylor was followed by numerous imitators and "efficiency experts," whose work is passed over lightly by Professor Coote. The chief result of these activities was the discovery of the great importance of "labour turnover" in industry. It was found that in some plants labour turnover amounted to over three hundred per cent a year; that is, in order to maintain a working force of 100 men 300 men were hired in one year. In a Canadian plant, for thirty jobs two hundred and fifty men were hired in six months. It was also discovered that it cost from $30 to $75 to hire and train a new worker to replace an old one, this cost being made up of broken tools, spoiled work and the reduced output due to new and strange surroundings as well as to inexperience.

To the discovery of the importance of "labour turnover" Professor Coote attributes the recent growth of "welfare work" in industry. "The new worker," he says, "is taken to his new surroundings and introduced to his new comrades; the ways of the establishment are explained in a manner to impress him with their reasonableness and not as rules whose infringement brings punishment. Every effort is used to make the newcomer feel at home as soon as possible and shorten the breaking-in period. Everyday conditions must be such that they do not make the worker dissatisfied or cause him to lose interest. Here comes in the effect of good lighting, proper ventilation, suitable toilet facilities, locker rooms for his belongings, etc, etc. These represent the bare necessities. After these come the provision of lunch rooms where the workers can eat their lunch in clean and comfortable surroundings; then the serving of hot drinks, soup, etc.; and then the restaurant serving full meals. The best practice is not to give the workers these things free of charge but to provide them at cost. From these we go on to things that may be regarded as luxuries such as rest rooms, music, games, etc. It is certainly not the duty of industry to provide these things but if their provision is going to make the industrial establishment a place where life is enjoyable instead of drudgery they may be a profitable investment." Professor Coote notes however that "all of those things, important as they are cannot take the place of sufficient wages. If the provision of these service features is intended to make the workers content with lower wages the effort will be wasted. Nothing will take the place of the pay envelope unless it is satisfaction with the job itself."

New principles governing wage rates

A favourable account of the business situation in the United States as the New Year began is presented by Mr. John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the *Nation's Business* for January. Despite depression in some major industries, he finds a higher degree of general prosperity in the country just now than has ever existed in the past. This conclusion was reached after conference with business leaders and with government officials. "There seems," he says, "to be no disagreement on the facts regarding fundamental soundness of business. Credit is ample for legitimate needs. Inventories are low. Economy in national government is releasing funds for reduction of debt and at the same time reducing taxation. Notwithstanding exceptional consumption of merchandise and extension of consumer credit, our savings are growing. Confidence in the honesty and integrity of business is continuing and restrictive laws are giving way to self-regulation.

"Within the memory of the majority of the readers of this article the beginning of a period of deflation or business slump brought first a reduction in wages. The immediate result was a lower cost, but the consequent reduction of purchasing power of the wage

earner soon brought further restriction of volume and consequent increase of cost.

"The new philosophy which appeared consciously or unconsciously at the beginning of the after-war deflation reversed the process of reducing cost. Every factor entering into cost was analyzed, and improvement in method, elimination of waste, and standardization were put into practice. The determination to defer wage cuts until all other factors had been dealt with was uppermost in the mind of the American employer. The employee co-operated with enthusiasm. The resultant team work brought lower commodity prices. We began to understand the differences between money wage and real wage. We developed a new term, 'consumer purchasing power.' We liked it sufficiently to cultivate it. The expansion of a century-old method of merchandising, 'instalment credit,' added to the consumer purchasing power and the prosperity begun under a new wage philosophy was extended.

"The record of the last two years is not an accident. It is not a windfall, a piece of good luck, or an evidence that fortune habitually smiles upon us with special favour. The cold record of statistical facts shows to all who wish to know that for the measure of national prosperity which has come in the last two years we worked hard. We have striven to make each application of labour produce more than it ever produced before. We have been exerting ourselves to get greater efficiency. In that effort the figures show that we have been successful. There is no other possible explanation for the upward course of the wage level in the United States since 1919 and the downward course of the price level. For different industries the federal Department of Labour has been making some studies through which it shows striking increases in productivity. The Secretary of Commerce has pointed out in the report which he published at the end of November that the railroads have recently been performing 43 per cent more work, in ton-miles of freight moved, than in 1913, but with only 2 or 3 per cent more employees."

Effects of power production in industry

The December issue of *Industrial Management* (New York) contains a survey of recent industrial developments, resulting mainly from new applications of mechanical power, together with a series of charts illustrating recent changes in the relative value of horse power and man power, and consequent variation in the rates of production, wages and profits. "Mankind's conception of industry," it is stated," has in very recent years, undergone a revolution." Industrial managers "have outgrown the habit of thinking in a fixed groove of low wages, high prices and plentiful, cheap labour. They have learned that while prosperity may start at the top, it will not long remain prosperity unless it penetrates all along the line down to the great mass of the people. They have discovered the immensely important fact that high prices curtail buying, and that any attempts to lower prices by reducing wages, again curtails buying. Instead of closing their eyes to that obvious fact, and trusting that the lessened purchasing power of their own workers will not affect the incomes of those who buy the product, these men know that the circle is bound to complete itself sooner or later. These are the industrial leaders who are mapping out a substantial, progressive programme for every industry and every plant to follow."

Industrial Management recommends industrial executives, in planning their work for 1927, to turn their attention to extending the applications of mechanical power and specialized machinery. "Each additional horse power provided per worker in industry, has increased over a ten-year period the net annual output value of that worker by thirteen hundred and ten dollars. There is no price inflation in this remarkable figure, the fluctuation of the dollar value of product having been compensated for in arriving at it. Men do not work as hard now nor as long hours as they did ten years ago, yet production per man is thirty-four per cent more than then throughout all industry because we are learning how to utilize power more effectively. Mechanical and electrical power are far more stimulating to production than is man power. Also a horse power can be employed for about one-twentieth the amount of a man's wages. The big problem management to-day and the keynote to the programme for 1927, is to increase the ratio of horse-power to man power and to apply this additional power to production through improved machinery."

Some of the facts that are shown in the charts are as follows:—

Industrial plants are becoming larger, but fewer in number: for 10 plants in 1914 there were only 7 in 1923. The output per worker in 1914 was $5,430, and in 1923, $6,900.

The total "man power" in American industry rose from 7,024,000 in 1914 to 8,778,000 in 1923. Man power increased 24.9 per cent; horse power increased 47.6 per cent, and production increased 58.8 per cent.

For every wage earner at work in American industry 3¾ horse power is also at work. An increase of 18 per cent in horse power per wage earner in 1923 as compared with 1914, resulted in a 34 per cent increase in output per wage earner.

Although production in 1923 was 34.4 per cent greater per worker than in 1914, it was less per dollar of wages paid, because wages increased faster than value of output.

Proposed arbitration acts in Sweden

At the beginning of 1926, the Government then in power in Sweden appointed a committee of nine members, including representatives of the Government, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Employers' Federation, to enquire into the problem of industrial peace. A change of Government which took place in the spring did not affect the enquiry. According to newspaper reports, the present Government intends as soon as possible to introduce proposals for compulsory arbitration in disputes concerning the interpretation of collective agreements. A special Court, it is stated, would be set up for this purpose, and no appeal to a higher authority would be allowed against its decisions except on questions of procedure. The Court would be given power to impose fines and fix compensation which, if need be, would be demanded of the organizations concerned. It would also be entitled to supplement the provisions of existing collective agreements, if these were found to be inadequate or not clear in any particular respect, and in exceptional cases to allow either of the parties to terminate an agreement before the period covered by it has expired, if there have been any important or unexpected changes in the economic conditions on which the agreement is based. For disputes relating to conditions of work, on the other hand, it is not thought that there is sufficient ground for the general adoption of arbitration. Such legislation would be necessary only for disputes involving the vital functions of the community. In such cases, however, the workers would have to be guaranteed fair wages and satisfactory conditions of work, so that the system of arbitration and the consequent prohibition of strikes might not be regarded as a means of preventing an improvement in the workers' standard of living.

Bills embodying these proposals, it is stated, will be introduced in the Riksdag at the earliest possible date, but not before the 1928 session.

Industrial Peace Union in Great Britain

An organization known as the "Industrial Peace Union" has been founded in Great Britain by Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, President of the National Union of Seamen. Its objects are stated to be:—(1) To promote permanent peace in industry, based on justice and sympathy; (2) To foster the spirit of fellowship and co-operation between employers and employed; and (3) To work for the improvement and greater security of the conditions of industry and the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of living.

The Union is stated to aim at securing for every individual who has entered into a contract by collective bargaining the right to work, as well as to withhold his labour by proper termination of such contract by regular legal notice. In the event of any undue pressure being brought to bear by industrial action which threatens the life of the community, the members of the Union are asked to pledge themselves to the support of a constitutional Government for the preservation of law and order. The Industrial Peace Union also intends to undertake educational propaganda (incluing the knowlege of simple economic facts), to co-operate in welfare work, and to provide for the registration of all members of the Union who are willing to help in times of national emergency.

Superior Labour Council of France

The French Superior Labour Council held its 30th Session on November 15, 1926, and the following days. This Council is composed of representatives of employers and workers, with a small number of representatives of the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the Sorbonne and the Co-operative societies, the Minister of Labour being the President. It acts as a national consultative committee of the Government on all questions relating to industry and labour. Since the establishment of the Council in 1891 the Government has considered hardly any question relating to the conditions of labour without submitting it first to the examination of this body. On the question of the responsibility of the employer who engages a worker who is already bound to another employer by a contract of service, the Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

When a wage-earner wantonly breaks a contract of service and engages himself to another employer, the new employer is wholly responsible for the damage caused to the previous

employer in the following cases: (1) When it is proved that he was directly implicated in the action of the worker in quitting his previous employer; (2) when he has engaged a worker whom he knew to be bound by a contract of service; (3) when he continues to give employment to a worker, after having learnt that such worker is still bound to another employer by a contract. In the third case, responsibility does not lie on the new employer if, at the moment when he is notified, the contract wantonly broken by the wage-earner has expired, or if a period of 15 days has elapsed since the rupture of the contract.

The Council considered the question of restrictions on the activity of a wage-earner after the expiry of his contract of service, and adopted the following resolution on the subject:—

Any clause in a contract of service which forbids the employee or the worker, after the expiry of his contract to carry on an undertaking on his own account, to obtain employment with other employers, or to join an association or partnership with a view to carrying on some personal undertaking, is null and void.

Both during the contract and after its expiry, the employee or the worker must abstain from divulging to a competitior or any other person the manufacturing or business secrets of the employer, or from himself engaging or co-operating in any act of unfair competition.

National Industrial Conference Board of the United States

The National Industrial Conference Board, during the first ten years of its existence, has established itself as one of the chief agencies in the United States for scientific industrial research. Frequent use has been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of reports published by the Board (May, 1919, page 633, etc.).

The report of the treasurer for the last fiscal year, recently received, indicates the extent of the services rendered by the Board to the managers of industry. "Probably there is no organization in the world," he says, "other than the National Industrial Conference Board, that has been provided with funds, contributed voluntarily, for strictly research purposes as to conditions affecting the national prosperity, to the extent of $300,000 a year." The treasurer points out that it was not until the conference of the International Chamber of Commerce held in Brussels in June, 1925, where certain important work of the National Industrial Conference Board was presented to representatives of other nations, that it was realized that no other country in the world has a similar organization. At this conference there were representatives of about forty nations and discussion among them concerning the work of the Conference Board showed that they fully appreciated its importance to American industry. This feeling was so marked that many of those present expressed themselves as hoping that it might be possible for them to introduce something similar in their own countries. Even in Germany, where every one supposed that complete statistical information as to industry existed, the Dawes Committee found a woeful lack of authoritative data bearing upon German industrial organizations, relationships, production and distribution, costs and profits.

The field of the Board's labours includes every kind of productive activity that is not strictly mechanical. It supplies its supporters with trustworthy information as to industrial progress, the welfare of labour, insurance and distribution, as well as on subjects related indirectly to industry, such as taxation, international indebtedness, agricultural conditions, etc.

The National Industrial Conference Board was organized in May, 1916, for the purpose of bringing the important associations of industrial producers throughout the country into harmonious and effective relationship and co-operation on all matters of economic character and of timely, important concern to American industry. The governing body consists at present of ninety-eight members who are the designated representatives of affiliated organizations, members-at-large, and associate members. This composite membership, drawn from industry's major branches of industry and thus representative of American industry as a whole, gives the deliberations of the Board a practical character, based on wide knowledge and experience.

The officers and executive committee members elected by, and subject to the control of, the Conference Board constitute the directorate and determine broadly the policies and activities of the Board. At the monthly executive committee meetings, advice is sought also from other Board members especially invited because of their interest in the subjects under discussion. The foreword of each report, accordingly, states that, "The publications of the Board thus finally represent the results of scientific investigation and broad business experience, and the conclusions expressed therein are those of the Conference Board as a body."

The Council meets weekly with the president to plan and consider the progress of the various research studies, and those in direct charge of investigations participate when their work is under discussion.

Since its organization, the National Industrial Conference Board has been accumulating a vast store of useful and practical information in the broad field of industrial economics and statistics. During the last few years, the Board's staff has been devoting intense study to the accumulation of date on those subjects that are generally embraced in the term "Industrial Relations." It has collected and collated a large amount of important information on such topics as Industrial Pensions, Group Insurance, Bonus Payments, Profit Sharing, Employee Stock Ownership, Seasonal Employment, Training Methods, Works Councils, Systems of Wage Payment, and similar by-product developments of industrial operation, and many interesting special reports and monographs have been published or are in process of completion. The Board also issues monthly authoritative information on Wages, Hours of Work and Employment in Industry, and on Cost of Living for Wage Earners' Families.

Construction of Canadian highways

The Commissioner of Highways (Canada) recently published a report for the year 1925-26, showing the progress made under the Canada Highways Act of 1919 towards the establishment of a Dominion wide system of main trunk highways connecting up all important centres in the various provinces and serving the great bulk of local as well as through and outside traffic. Under the act each province adopts a connected system of main or trunk highways upon which the federal appropriation is to be applied. Each province endeavours, as far as possible, to design that system so as to reach the industrial centres, to pass through important agricultural communities, and form a connected system within each province, uniting at provincial and international boundaries, thus making a through system of continuous roads.

The total mileage under agreement for federal aid at the close of the fiscal year was 8,524.40, the estimated cost of construction being $48,326,714, of which the aid estimated to come from the Dominion will amount to 40 per cent. During the past year, it is stated, very little change was made in the rates paid for labour and materials. Much of the work was performed by residents of the locality, many of whom, with their teams, have been on the work for four or five years, and their training and experience resulted in better work at lower cost than would have been possible otherwise.

Mr. James Dickson has been appointed to the position of chief inspector of mines for British Columbia, in succession to Mr. George Wilkinson, who died last August. Mr. James Strang, manager of the Extension Mine, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, has taken the position of inspector of mines, vacated by Mr. Dickson, and Mr. James W. Jemson has been made acting inspector of mines for Nanaimo district.

The city council of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan has passed a by-law requiring hair dressers who do not occupy regular establishments in the city to pay a license fee of $20 a year before they can follow their trade from house to house. This by-law was the result of a communication received by council from established barbers and hairdressers who objected to the itinerant barbers working in the city.

The Ontario Safety League recently announced the results of a drawing contest for the pupils of all schools in the province, on accidents and fires, and their prevention. The contestants were divided into two classes: Class "A" children of 12 years and under, and Class "B", children 13 to 16 years inclusive. The winners of the first places in each class were: Class "A", Earl Fortney, of Hamilton, ($20); Class "B", George Bounsall, Riverdale, Toronto ($20).

First aid schools are now being resumed at the coal mines in Nova Scotia, having been closed for about two years owing to distributed conditions. The British Empire Steel Corporation is said to be much interested in these schools, and aims at having a school at every colliery, as part of the present efforts for the reduction of industrial accidents.

The Minister of Agriculture (England and Wales) answering a question in the British House of Commons recently, stated that the government had considered the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Agricultural Unemployment Insurance, and that they did not see their way to adopt the recommendations of the majority report of the Committee, which were for the application of a special scheme of unemployment insurance to agriculture (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, page 1047).

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of December was as follows:—

Although the weather in Nova Scotia had interfered to some extent with fishing, good catches were reported. A partial discontinuance of operations in logging had been caused by the holiday season, but at the end of the month the men were starting back to the bush and activity was fair. Building construction in Halifax was fairly active, but elsewhere throughout the Province this industry was quiet. Some work on a hydro dam at Sheet Harbour was being carried on. Apart from some decreases in activity in the cases of certain firms who had been busy on Christmas stocks, the manufacturing industry was about normal. In the coal mining industry the holidays had interfered to some extent with production, but rather full time with a continuing heavy production was reported. Transportation was fair, while trade for the holiday season was reported to have been good.

As in Nova Scotia the fishing industry in New Brunswick reported good catches. In the latter province activity in the logging industry was brisk, with frequent orders for men being listed at the employment offices. Manufacturing seemed to be experiencing average activity. Apart from the City of St. John, where there was quite a bit of activity in the building and construction group on the finishing of buildings started earlier in the year, this industry seemed to be rather dormant. Transportation showed increased activity throughout the province, with the winter port business of St. John being heavier than during the previous year. Trade was in a very good state.

From the Province of Quebec superintendents reported that farming was seasonally quiet. In the Sherbrooke zone the mines were quiet. Manufacturing in practically all branches throughout the province was shown to be quite active. While demands for workers for the construction industry were few, the volume of work being carried on was rather heavy for this season. Transportation was active. As usual in the City of Montreal domestic workers still fell short in numbers of the demands for their services. With good prospects for the balance of the winter and with fewer unemployed than a year ago, conditions in the Province of Quebec seemed favourable.

Farm orders listed at the employment offices in Ontario were not very numerous. Local shortages of workers for the logging industry were reported by some of the employment offices and others showed heavy demands with sufficient applicants available. While showing no diminution in activity, the metal mining industry did not report any demands for workers. No new construction jobs of major proportions seemed to be developing; yet, the finishing up at several points of jobs undertaken earlier in the year caused activity in this industry to be not unfavourable for the winter season. Apart from temporary shutdowns of factories for inventory purposes, manufacturing showed no slackening of effort; in fact some centres reported increases in staff, with the iron trades in a particularly favourable condition. A spirit of optimism with regard to the manufacturing outlook seemed general. Taken as a whole conditions in Ontario seemed favourable for the season, with less unemployment than is customarily the case at this time of year and with rather bright prospects for the immediate future.

Though the employment offices were not making many farm placements in Manitoba, there was a slight increase in their number. There was an increased demand for logging workers both for wood cutting in Manitoba and for general bush work in North Western Ontario. Construction work, except in Winnipeg, was practically closed down for the winter season. In that city the 1926 figure for building permits issued exceeded that of any year in several preceding years. Very few calls for general labour were reported, but unemployment seemed less severe than for some years past.

While there was not an unusually large number of vacancies for farm workers in Saskatchewan, applicants for this work did not seem to exceed the demands for their services. Very little construction work was being carried on throughout this province. There was practically no demand for bush workers. In spite of the fact that the general conditions seemed to be rather quiet, there did not appear to be any more unemployed than usual for the season.

Farm demands registered with the Alberta employment offices were fair. A satisfactory number of logging placements were being made. The building and construction industry was quiet. With a nominal demand for workers, who are readily available, the coal mining

industry seemed fairly busy. Between the normal slackness of the winter and the interference of the holidays, conditions at the end of December throughout Alberta were rather dull, although, comparatively speaking, they might be regarded as satisfactory.

Partly due to the unfavourable weather, the logging industry in British Columbia was quiet. Coal mining seemed rather busy and metal mining remained normally active but was not employing any additional workers. With more than enough tradesmen in most lines available, the building and construction industry did not show much activity as far as the employment offices were concerned. Shipping, and in consequence longshore work, was fairly busy. Compared with other years at the same season, general conditions throughout the Coast Province might be stated as being rather favourable.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1926			1925		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	241,665,755	219,616,415	253,317,215	216,644,167	225,319,676
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	87,656,757	88,127,214	76,918,288	75,285,662	80,799,757
Exports, Canadian produce $	.....	152,355,795	130,279,870	175,555,228	140,279,235	143,548,112
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	.....	13,946,044	11,670,986	11,770,905	13,016,330
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	2,915,658,907	2,830,782,750	3,120,644,757	2,786,635,210	2,872,085,719
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,737,700,000	1,648,177,107	1,898,373,589	1,670,184,404	1,710,200,866
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	.....	187,011,196	173,891,566	173,891,566	186,296,589
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	.....	1,347,564,144	1,318,875,483	1,318,875,483	1,277,588,281
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	.....	983,440,760	903,259,725	903,259,725	906,249,149
Security Prices, Index Number.—						
Common stocks.....	143·1	143·1	140·6	122·6	120·9	121·2
Preferred stocks.....	101·2	100·0	97·8	98·5	98·8	98·7
Bonds.....	105·3	104·5	103·9	106·3	106·0	105·5
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150·5	151·5	151·1	163·5	161·1	156·6
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·41	21·24	21·14	21·87	21·51	21·11
†Business failures, number.....	.....	186	184	215	163	178
†Business failures, liabilities... $	.....	2,686,519	2,449,360	3,186,295	2,316,409	3,487,762
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	101·1	102·8	105·2	95·3	97·1	98·3
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*4·7	*2·6	*3·3	*5·7	*5·1	*5·7
Immigration.....	.....	.....	10,013	4,003	5,323	7,703
Building permits..... $	.....	9,968,937	14,614,543	7,341,752	7,988,765	11,312,644
†Contracts awarded..... $	13,725	34,972,000	43,384,000	12,675,000	46,973,000	29,648,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	53,971	52,345	70,124	54,889	68,535	74,013
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	50,493	54,311	63,542	62,353	73,205	108,868
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,804	3,308	3,559	3,008	2,094	2,041
Coal..... tons	.....	1,803,694	1,704,851	1,556,173	1,660,738	1,570,379
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,156,645	1,151,091	1,031,078	.....	1,321,156	1,199,183
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	243,206,456	372,291,830	176,315,733	225,260,930	219,600,213
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	233,078	313,745	329,415	224,501	306,086	297,160
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	.....	22,299,407	23,547,439	.....	21,469,505	23,731,125
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	16,466,689	.....	15,863,602	16,455,300
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	21,524,116	21,377,710	19,818,544	19,294,184	19,569,188
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses..... $	.....	14,774,393	13,430,510	14,991,752	13,046,149	12,125,161
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	4,274,644,125	.....	4,051,391,572	4,018,593,887
Newsprint..... tons	.....	164,798	168,860	156,983	131,147	137,506
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	6,744	10,595	7,498	8,741	13,921
***Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	.....	142·9	128·3	119·0	129·7
Industrial production.....	.....	.....	159·6	135·6	147·6	138·5
Manufacturing.....	.....	.....	157·2	141·9	130·6	150·9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review* §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending January 1, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment as reported by employers showed a further seasonal decline at the beginning of December, when 14,435 persons were released from the staffs of the 5,895 firms making returns, who had 832,847 employees. These losses were smaller than those customarily reported on December 1, and the situation was better than on the same date or, in fact, than in any month of the last five years. The index number stood at 101.1, as compared with 102.8 at the beginning of November, and with 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Curtailment was noted in all provinces, that in Quebec being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, employment showed a further decrease, chiefly in lumber mills and construction. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, reported a considerable improvement. In Quebec, the largest losses were in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, mining and services were also slacker. On the other hand, logging and trade registered gains. In Ontario, there were continued but less extensive contractions; construction reported the heaviest declines, but there were also important recessions in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills. Logging and trade, however, recorded marked expansion. In the Prairie Provinces, logging, coal mining and trade showed considerable increases, but larger declines took place in construction, and transportation also recorded less activity than in the preceding month. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, showed a seasonal falling off, as did construction. Transportation and mining were also slacker, while logging and trade shared in the upward movement generally indicated.

Firms in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and Hamilton reduced their staffs, while in Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver improvement was noted. In Montreal, there were pronounced seasonal declines in shipping and stevedoring. Construction was also slacker and there was a decrease in textiles, but iron and steel and trade recorded pronounced gains. In Quebec, transportation and construction reported reductions in personnel, while manufacturing was rather busier. In Toronto, manufacturing as a whole gained, and substantial increases were indicated in trade. Construction, however, registered a seasonal contraction. In Ottawa, there was a considerable falling off in employment in sawmills and construction, but trade showed a decidedly upward movement. In Hamilton, the greatest recessions were in construction, although manufacturing as a whole was also dull. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile factories recorded some recovery, while only small changes were shown in other industries. In Winnipeg, trade was decidedly more active, but construction and manufacturing released help. In Vancouver, very little general change was noted, manufacturing showing curtailment while trade reported marked improvement.

The seasonal reductions in employment in manufacturing were less extensive than is usual on December 1 and the situation continued to be better than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Lumber mills reported pronounced seasonal curtailment and there was also a falling off in building material and electric current plants. Boot and shoe, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and iron and steel factories, however, recorded heightened activity. There were important additions to staffs in logging, coal mining, and trade. On the other hand, transportation, services and construction released workers, the losses in the last named being particularly heavy; nevertheless, employment in construction continued to be much more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions at the end of November, as indicated by reports tabulated from 1,501 labour organizations with 149,627 members, was somewhat less favourable than in October, 4.7 per cent of the members being idle at the end of November as compared with an unemployment percentage of 2.6 in the previous month. The level of employment was, however, higher than in November, 1925, when 5.7 per

cent of the members were reported out of work. Saskatchewan unions were the only ones to register improvement in conditions over the previous month and this was slight. The most substantial percentage reductions occurred among unions in Alberta and British Columbia, practically all of which was due to slackness existing in the coal mining areas of the two provinces. The decline in activity in Ontario was caused by a somewhat adverse situation in the building trades, supplemented by contractions in various trades of the manufacturing industries, and in Quebec almost wholly to idleness among railway carmen. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers and maintenance of way employees in Manitoba were less active than in October, and accounted for the increased percentage of unemployment in that province while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the declines were slight. In comparison with the returns for November last year less employment was afforded British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba unions, but in Quebec the improvement was substantial and in the remaining provinces there were minor gains. Reports which were tabulated from 405 unions of manufacturing workers, with an aggregate membership of 41,357 persons, showed an unemployment percentage of 6.3 as against 3.7 per cent in October and 9.2 per cent in November last year. The greater part of the unemployment as compared with October was due to slackness among railway carmen, especially in the province of Quebec, although there were also contributing reductions among leather and wood workers, paper makers, printing tradesmen and cigar and tobacco workers. Among bakers and confectioners, textile and garment workers, hat and cap makers, metal polishers and glass workers on the other hand, a greater volume of employment was afforded. In comparison with November, 1925, garment and textile trades improved considerably, and moderate declines were registered among cigar makers, wood and glass workers, metal polishers and printing tradesmen. Unemployment in the coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia increased considerably during November as compared with the preceding month, but in the Nova Scotia coal mines there was scarcely any change. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were again fully employed. In the building and construction trades, seasonal curtailment in operations caused the percentage of unemployment to rise considerably in comparison with October, 12.7 per cent of the members being idle at the close of November as compared with an unemployment percentage of 7.8 on October 31.

All tradesmen in the group, with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers were slacker than in October. In comparison with November last year, when 12.4 per cent of the members were idle, bridge and structural iron workers showed considerable slackness, followed by smaller reductions among carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and granite and stonecutters, while all other tradesmen in the group registered heightened activity. Returns tabulated from 621 unions of transportation workers, with a combined membership of 55,722 persons, indicated an unemployment percentage of 1.5 as compared with 1.6 per cent in October. The situation among navigation workers was much better than in October, but this improvement was almost offset by a slightly adverse situation in the steam railway division, the membership of which constitutes almost 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. Conditions were better during November in the transportation group than in the same month last year when 3.1 per cent of the members were idle, navigation, steam and street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributing their quota of gain. Retail shop clerks continued to report all members at work. Hotel and restaurant employees were slightly slacker than in October as were also theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Fishermen registered more unemployment than in October, but among lumber workers there was no idleness.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of November, 1926, the reference to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 29,843, while the placements effected totalled 28,338. Of the latter the placements in regular employment were 16,167 of men and 3,380 of women, a total of 19,547 and the placements in casual work were 8,791. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 42,917, of which 32,310 were of men and 10,607 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 21,456 vacancies for men and 8,095 for women, a total of 29,551. It will be seen that a decline is recorded in the transactions when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, while an increase is shown when a comparison is made with the records of November, 1925, the reports for October, 1926, showing 44,120 vacancies offered, 50,838 applications made and 40,453 placements effected, while in November, 1925, there were recorded 27,211 vacancies,

40,668 applications for work and 25,796 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1926, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 12. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, reported that production of pig iron in Canada during November totalled 52,345 long tons, a decline of 25 per cent from the 70,124 tons reported for the previous month. In November, 1925, production was reported at 68,535 tons, a drop of 7 per cent from the output in October, 1925.

In the month under review, the output included 24,427 tons of basic iron as against 46,119 tons in October; 686 tons of malleable iron as compared with 954 tons; and 27,232 tons of foundry iron as against 23,051 tons in the previous month.

For the eleven months ending November, the cumulative production of pig iron was 683,532 tons, an increase of 33 per cent over the 515,508 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1925. For the eleven months of 1926, the output included 442,349 tons of basic iron, 199,535 tons of foundry iron and 41,648 tons of malleable iron.

Furnace charges during November included 93,659 long tons of imported iron ore, 58,627 short tons of coke and 28,554 short tons of limestone. For the year to date, furnace charges totalled 1,216,016 long tons of imported iron ore, 762,362 short tons of coke and 369,660 short tons of limestone.

During the month 1 furnace was blown out at Sault Ste. Marie leaving only 5 furnaces in blast on November 30. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 1,825 long tons or 36 per cent of total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada and were located as follows: 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 2 at Sydney, N.S.

Production of ferro-alloys in November fell off slightly to 3,308 tons from 3,559 tons in the previous month; most of the output was ferromanganese but there was also a small production of ferro-silicon.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada during November at 54,311 long tons marked a drop of 15 per cent below the 63,542 tons reported for October. Decreased production was due entirely to the lessened output of steel ingots which stood at 52,116 tons as compared with 61,415 tons in October; the tonnage of direct steel castings rose slightly to 2,195 tons from 2,127 tons in the previous month.

For the first eleven months of the year the cumulative production totalled 718,395 tons, an increase of 4 per cent over the 690,342 tons reported for the corresponding period of 1925. The output of 1926 included 687,240 tons of ingots and 31,155 tons of direct castings.

Pig iron prices again moved to higher levels during November, No. 1 foundry at Toronto, being quoted at $25.80 as compared with $25.30 in October, and No. 2 foundry $25.30 as compared with $24.80. At Montreal No. 1 foundry was $28.20 and No. 2 foundry, $27.70 in November as compared with $27.70 and $27.20 respectively in October. Basic pig iron at mill advanced from $21 to $22. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913=100) rose from 145.1 in October to 145.7 in November.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during November are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during October was 28 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 9 per cent greater than the average for October in the past five years. The figures were 1,699,594 tons in October as against 1,406,879 tons in September, and an average of 1,556,968 tons during the five preceding years. All coal-producing provinces except New Brunswick showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, and British Columbia were greater than the averages for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during October numbered 28,838, of whom 22,389 worked underground and 6,449 on surface, as compared with a total of 27,131 in September of whom 20,954 worked underground and 6,177 on surface. Production per man was 58.8 tons in October as against 51.8 tons per man in September. During October the production per man-day was 2.5 tons as compared with 2.4 in September. The tonnage lost (Table No. 4) was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in November, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $87,656,757, as compared with $75,285,662 in November, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to $152,355,795 in November, 1926, as compared with $130,279,870 in October, 1926, and $140,279,235 in November, 1925.

The chief imports in November, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $15,531,548; Fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,009,759; non-metallic minerals and products, $14,345,892, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $13,178,349.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products mainly foods, $81,027,179, and wood, wood products and paper, $25,353,130.

In the eight months ending November, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $346,643,126; wood, wood products and paper at $194,816,717, and animals and animal products at $114,969,965.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of November, 1926, amounted to $9,968,937, as compared with $14,614,543 in October, and $7,988,765 in November, 1925. The decrease in the first comparison was $4,645,606 or 31.8 per cent, while the increase in the latter comparison totalled $1,980,162 or 24.8 per cent.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in December, 1926, at $13,725,000 as compared with $34,972,800 in November, and with $12,675,000 in December, 1925. During 1926, the value of construction contracts awarded amounted to $372,947,900, or $74,974,900 more than in 1925, being an increase of 25 per cent. Quebec with $151,934,000 had the highest total of all the provinces for the second year in succession, the totals for the other provinces being, $141,929,000 in Ontario; $27,176,000 in British Columbia; $19,186,000 in Manitoba; $14,251,000 in Saskatchewan; $10,058,000 in Alberta; and $8,412,000 in the Maritime Provinces. The value of the construction contracts for the various classes of building in 1926, were as follows:—residential, $109,562,000; business building, $112,409,000; industrial building, $79,690,000; engineering work, $71,288,000.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December was less than during November, 1926, and also less than during December, 1925. There were in existence during the month 8 disputes, involving 167 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 3,778 working days, as compared with 8 disputes in November, involving 902 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,320 working days. In December, 1925, there were recorded 9 strikes, involving 1,532 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 20,903 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, 1926, terminated during the month, and the one strike recorded as commencing during December also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts affecting 142 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called of.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat higher due mainly to seasonal increases. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.18 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.01 for November; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs again showed a substantial advance, while less important advances occurred in the prices of milk, butter, potatoes, rolled oats and sugar. Slight declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.41 at the beginning of December, as compared with $21.24 for November; $21.87 for December, 1925; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to increases in the prices of anthracite and bituminous coal in some localities. Rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 150.5 for December, as compared with 151.5 for November; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 223.4 for December, 1919; and 205.6 for December, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, three declined and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and

their Products group declined substantially, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined, because of lower prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and spelter. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was also slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: Animals and their Products, due mainly to higher prices for live stock, butter and eggs; Iron and its Products, mainly because of an advance in the price of steel billets; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926

DURING the month of December the Department received two reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in parlour and dining car service (on former Grand Trunk lines), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhod of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The text of each of these reports is given below.

Application Received

During December a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on the joint application of the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters Union, to deal with a dispute regarding wages and working conditions and concessions similar to those enjoyed by other Fire Departments in the Province of British Columbia and especially by the adjoining Fire Departments of the Municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver and the City of Vancouver and the City of Victoria. The Board was constituted as follows: Rev. Dr. Albert M. Sanford, Principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. William James Whiteside, of New Westminster, B.C., and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the city and employees respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Employees in Parlour and Dining Car Service

The Minister of Labour received on December 23 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in parlour and dining car service (on former Grand Trunk Lines), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Guy Tombs and H. S. Ross, both of Montreal, nominees of employer and employees respectively. As a result of the Board's efforts an agreement between the parties to the dispute was consummated and its terms incorporated in the report of the Board.

Report of Board

MONTREAL, December 22, 1926.

Hon. PETER HEENAN, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in parlour and dining car service (on former Grand Trunk lines), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation established by you on October 21, 1926, composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman, Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., and Mr. Guy Tombs, has the honour to submit its report:—

Board hearings and sessions were held in Toronto and Montreal, where a number of witnesses from both sides were heard. Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, and Mr. J. E. McGuire, General Chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, appeared on behalf of the employees. Mr. E. W. Smith, General Superintendent, Dining and Parlour Car Service, with Mr. J. M. Grieve, Superintendent at Toronto, appeared on behalf of the railway company.

The dispute arose out of the removal by the railway company of a number of coloured employees engaged on the dining car service, on former Grand Trunk lines, and the replacing of these employes by white help. The representatives of the employees contended that the removal of these coloured employees from the company's dining car service was contrary to agreement, affecting their status and seniority rights; creating also in the minds of other coloured employees engaged in similar service an uneasiness as to security of position—an uneasiness which might, in the minds of these employees, be attributed to colour prejudice.

The railway contended that the removal of these coloured employees and replacing them by white help was due to no other reason than that of the difficulty it experienced in securing competent coloured help. It strongly resented any allusion as to it being prejudiced towards its employees on account of colour. The Board here unhesitatingly assures the employees that, in its opinion, such prejudice does not exist. It was evident to the Board that a number of these coloured employees have been already placed by the company on other runs, while a few are being carried on payrolls pending assignment to runs or positions. In a measure this was satisfactory. It did not, however, settle or dispose of the matter of seniority rights, or the uncertainty of positions presently held by coloured employees.

Having listened to the respective presentations and arguments, the Board reached the view and expressed the opinion that there exists a common ground whereon the parties —having proper regard for justice and equity —could satifactorily reach a settlement of their differences. The Board suggested further conference which was agreed to by the parties.

The Board was pleased to receive a communication enclosing an agreement signed by representatives of the company and that of the employees, and which is attached. The text of the agreement is written into this report as follows:—

MONTREAL, December 16, 1926.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

It is agreed that the dining cars on trains 7 and 8 (Chicago and Port Huron), shall be manned by coloured crews as at present. Should the railway, at some future date, deem it necessary to replace such coloured crews with white help, the committee representing the employees affected will be called into conference with officers of the department and an amicable arrangement made to take care of the employees displaced. It is also agreed that coloured kitchen help will be continued on trains where coloured help is at present employed in kitchens, and in the event of any change the employees' committee will be called into conference and amicable arrangements made in the same manner as herein provided for crews on trains 7 and 8.

Coloured employees who have been removed from positions on dining cars but who have been continued in the service of the company in other positions, or who have been continued on the payrolls of the company without having been assigned positions, or who have been granted leave of absence for sickness or otherwise, will retain and continue to accumulate seniority for the purpose of filling vacancies or new positions on dining cars operated with coloured crews.

Coloured dining car employees who are assigned duties as buffet or parlor car porters will exercise their seniority in retaining or bidding in such positions and will also retain and accumulate seniority to secure and retain positions on dining cars operated with coloured crews.

All employees referred to in this memorandum of agreement who have been, or may be, displaced as a result of the change from coloured to white waiters and have no regularly assigned runs, will be continued on the payrolls of the company at a rate not less than ninety ($90) dollars per month, until such time as they are placed on regularly assigned runs.

FOR THE COMPANY
(Sgd.) W. PRATT,

FOR THE EMPLOYEES
(Sgd.) J. E. MCGUIRE,

The Board is glad to adopt this agreement as its recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. McG. QUIRK,
Chairman.

(Signed) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Member.

(Signed) GUY TOMBS,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Checkers, Coopers and Porters on the Montreal Wharf.

A report was received on December 24 from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Henry Holgate, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, and J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominated by the employer and employees respectively. Two hundred employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to a demand by the employees for increased wages and changed working conditions. The Board was successful in effecting an agreement between the disputing parties and the terms of the agreement were embodied in the Board's report.

Report of Board

Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, the employer, and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which the above dispute was referred under the provisions of the Act, was duly constituted and the members duly sworn.

The Board met Monday, 29th November, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 21. At all of these meetings but two representatives of the employees, officials of the C.N.R., and Mr. F. H. Hall, Grand Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, were present. Mr. J. E. McGuire, general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was present at the meetings attended by Mr. Hall, except December 2. The officials of the company and their employees concerned met by themselves at the suggestion of the Board December 8 and 9.

It was stated at the opening of the inquiry that the dispute was very largely one of jurisdiction between two labour organizations, Mr. McGuire claiming the right to represent the men on account of his organization having been instrumental in making an agreement between the men and the company in 1923. It was however clearly shown that, whereas the men concerned may have at the time of making the agreement been members of Mr. McGuire's organization, they had transferred their membership to that of Mr. Hall's organization. However, the Board took the position that the dispute was one between the employees and the employer, irrespective of any labour organization. It was clearly shown that Mr. Hall's organization had a majority of the men concerned. Mr. McGuire declined to submit any statement concerning his membership, and while not admitting Mr. Hall's statement to be entirely accurate, he did not dispute the general accuracy of the statement.

The employees concerned in this matter, during the season of navigation, work on the Montreal Wharf. When navigation closes, many of these men are transferred to Point St. Charles, doing similar work, and this has been the company's regular practice for many years and prior to the existence of any agreement. Mr. McGuire said that should any arrangement be made through any other organization than his, these men would not be permitted to work in Point St. Charles, because the majority of the men employed in similar work elsewhere on C.N.R. were members of his organization. The Board strongly recommends a continuation of the practice in vogue for many years, of using the men on the wharf or at Point St. Charles as work and circumstances justify—without prejudice to their seniority and pension rights. It was repeatedly stated by officers of the company and employees concerned that it was in the interest of the men and the company that the arrangement continue.

After a full discussion before the Board and after several conferences between the railway officials and the employees concerned, an accord was reached, and it was embodied in a recommendation from the Board quoted below and accepted by both parties to the dispute:—

The Board recommends the acceptance of the following by the employees and employer as satisfactorily disposing of all matters in dispute.

Effective December 15, 1926, the following amendments to the present schedule of rules dated August 2, 1923, will be applied.

HOURS OF SERVICE

The hours of service shall start between seven o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p.m. for men ordered out for day work. Men ordered out to work at night will be ordered for seven o'clock p.m.

The length of meal period shall be as mutually arranged locally between the company representatives and representatives of employees, but in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the meal period shall not be less than thirty minutes or more than one hour.

If the employees are not relieved for midday and midnight meals beginning between the fifth and sixth hour after commencing work, they shall be allowed time and one-half thereafter until relieved.

Employees ordered to work between seven o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p.m. shall receive a minimum of three hours at the prevailing rate. Employees notified, or called to work, before seven o'clock a.m. or on, or after, six o'clock p.m., or on Sundays or holidays specified in this article, shall be paid a minimum of two hours at the prevailing rate, for which two hours service may be required.

Employees required to work on Sundays or the holidays specified below, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When any of these holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the Federal Government shall be considered the holiday.

NEW RULE

Except in the case of heavy freight requiring application of the service of more than one gang, a checker shall not be required to handle more than a single gang.

Accepted on behalf of the employees,

(Signed) T. KENNEDY,
(Signed) F. ROBERT,
(Signed) W. LALONDE,
(Signed) E. SHEEHAN.

Accepted on behalf of the employer,

(Signed) C. F. NEEDHAM,
Asst. to General Manager.

In addition to the above, the officers of the company said in regard to the question of rates of pay: In the event of the Canadian Pacific Railway granting increases in rates to their wharf freight handling staff at Montreal in the near future, the Canadian National Railways will likewise grant similar increases and from the same effective date. The employees expressed themselves as being satisfied with this arrangement.

Mr. Hall and Mr. McGuire, for their respective organizations, and Mr. C. F. Needham, assistant to General Manager, C.N.R., submitted written statements to the Board concerning this dispute. These statements are quoted below and form a part of this report:

EXHIBIT 4

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES

Submitted on behalf of checkers, porters, coopers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf by the Canadian National Railways, in the matter of dispute to be brought before this Board of Investigation and Colonization.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board,—The application made by the employees herein represented, for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, dated September 21, outlined two distinct phases of the existing dispute. Primarily, the matter before your Board is one of proposed changes of working conditions and rates of pay, and we trust that in due course we shall be given opportunity to put before you our contentions in respect to these questions. This statement is intended to deal solely with the secondary features of the dispute, a feature involved through the attitude of the Canadian National Railways in refusing to deal with this body of employees, and because of the representations of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, made to the Department of Labour, and perhaps to the railways.

We call your attention, in the first place, to the communication dated October 29, 1926, addressed to Mr. Aristide Paquette, Secretary of the Local Lodge of the Organization to which the men parties to this dispute belong, by Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar. In the second paragraph of this letter it is stated that the Minister in establishing the Board has taken into consideration statements we have made, to the effect that we were acting on behalf of a majority of the men concerned. We believe it to be a fact that prior to appointing the Board the Department of Labour was satisfied, as a result of investigations made, that the signatories to the application actually represented the majority we had claimed. We now state that we stand prepared to establish to the satisfaction of your Board our authority to proceed on behalf of the employees concerned, by any means you may consider desirable. It should be added that throughout the course of the proceedings with the railways we consistently put forward our preparedness to establish this point beyond all questions or doubt.

We believe this feature as to the authority given by the employees concerned to be of paramount importance. It has been made to appear that the question involved is whether the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, or the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, should have the agreement with the railways covering this body of employees. We submit that in this particular case, where the men are working under a purely local contract with the railways, the only question involved is as to the right of these men to seek revision of the terms of their own contract. This right was in the first place questioned by the railways. So that you may be fully informed as to the contentions we have put forward in this regard, and the attitude of the railways, we are quoting herewith certain of the correspondence which passed between the railways and representative employees, in the course of the endeavours of the latter to secure conferences with representatives of the railways. Following is a communication addressed

to the railways by a representative employee, at the time of submitting the proposals looking to changes in rates and rules.

100 ASH STREET,
MONTREAL, July 8, 1926.

F. L. C. BOND, Esq.,
General Superintendent,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, P.Q.

DEAR SIR,—I am submitting herewith proposed schedule dealing with rates of pay and working conditions to govern the employment of gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters employed on the Montreal Wharf.

The proposals contained in the submission attached are to take the place of the contract now in effect which was entered into on August 2, 1923, having been signed by Mr. W. R. Davidson for the Canadian National Railways and by Mr. J. E. McGuire and Mr. A. E. Lawrence for the employees. The required thirty days notice of desire to revise the existing agreement is hereby given.

For your information I might state that the employees concerned are now affiliated with the above organization and the committee which represented them in the negotiation leading to the establishing of the existing agreement has now no authority to act for them. Should it be necessary, I am prepared to furnish evidence of this by producing the authority I have been given to act for the men signed by almost one hundred per cent of their number.

Our Committee will be pleased to have you give consideration to the attached proposals and state a time when it will be convenient for you to meet us with a view of discussing our submission.

Will you please acknowledge receipt at your earliest convenience?

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) ROBERT JEHU,
General Chairman.

This letter was replied to by the railways as follows:—

MONTREAL, July 15, 1926.

Mr. ROBERT JEHU,
General Chairman,
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 100 Ash Ave., Montreal, P.Q.

DEAR SIR,—This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 8th instant, enclosing copy of proposed schedule dealing with rates paid and working conditions governing the employment of gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters employed on Montreal Wharf.

The existing agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay for these employees is dated August 2, 1923, and was signed by Mr. J. E. McGuire, General Chairman, C.B. of R.E. This agreement of necessity remains in effect until notice of revision or termination is given in accordance with Article 8.

Before we can enter into any negotiations, I would request that you furnish me with satisfactory evidence that you represent the majority of the employees concerned.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) F. L. C. BOND,
General Superintendent.

Before proceeding further we would state, in connection with the last paragraph of the above communication, that we did, subsequently, and under date of July 22, furnish Mr. Bond's office with a list of names of the men represented. It could be added that, since submitting the list referred to, several more of the men have joined our organization, making the staff in question almost 100 per cent members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Pursuant to receipt of this list, Mr. Bond again wrote Mr. Jehu, acknowledging it, and stating that "the matter has been given further consideration, and we cannot do otherwise than abide by decision as given in the second paragraph of my letter as referred to above." This was his letter of July 15.

Before proceeding further, we wish to file with your Board a copy of that which Mr. Bond referred to as "the existing agreement", which was signed for the employees by Mr. J. E. McGuire, General Chairman of the C.B. of R.E. We will also file copies of the proposed revision which we submitted to the Canadian National Railways.

The railways, therefore, apparently took the stand that the existing agreement could only be amended or cancelled by giving notice as required in Article 8, which reads in part as follows,—"This agreement shall become effective June 1, 1923, and shall remain in effect until thirty (30) days after notice in writing is given by either party to the other, of their desire to revise or terminate."

This was considered quite proper by the employees, and it is the contention that this requirement had been complied with in the second paragraph of Mr. Jehu's letter to Mr. Bond of July 8, wherein the following occurs,—"The required thirty days notice of desire to revise the existing agreement is hereby given." However, in order to inform the railways more fully as to the situation, the employees addressed a communication to Mr. Bond, under date of August 17, this being signed by Mr. Paquette, Secretary, and attested by the Local Committee, all of whom are from the body of men concerned in the negotiations, reading as follows:—

With reference to your letter dated July 15, file 36923, addressed to Mr. Robert Jehu, General Chairman, in connection with proposed agreement covering checkers, coopers, porters, etc., on the Montreal Wharf.

Mr. Jehu acted with full authority from the employees concerned. However, in order to clarify the matter, we would explain that almost all the men whom it is proposed the schedule shall cover have now joined the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and Mr. McGuire and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees are without authority to act on our behalf. Should you desire the signatures of the employees, affirming this statement, we will be pleased to furnish them on request.

In view of the fact that the existing agreement, to which you refer, was signed by the General Chairman and not by any of our Local Committee, we were of the opinion that our present General Chairman's communication to you of the 8th ultimo was in order, and are still of that opinion. However, to avoid further controversy upon this point we herewith give the required thirty days' notice of our de-

sire to revise the existing agreement and request a conference with you at which the proposals submitted on our behalf by Mr. Jehu may be discussed. May we expect to hear from you within the next few days.

In reply the following was sent by Mr. Bond, dated August 20, and addressed to Mr. Paquette:—

I have your letter of August 17 and in reply would point out that we already have an agreement with the employees referred to, and, if it is their desire to give notice in accordance with the last paragraph of the existing agreement, it should be submitted through the medium of the parties thereto, as you will appreciate we cannot have two agreements for the same groups of men on the same territory.

It seemed apparent, from this letter, that Mr. Bond was taking the indefensible and astounding position that employees were not to be recognized as having any right to discuss matters pertaining to their rates of pay and working conditions with their employers, excepting through an outside agency. In brief, the attitude implied that the agreement was between Mr. McGuire and Mr. Davidson (the latter being the person signing for the Railways), rather than between the railways and certain of their employees. The views of the employees were fully set forth in a letter addressed to Mr. Bond, dated August 27, signed by Mr. Paquette and attested by the Local Committee, as follows:—

With reference to your letter dated August 20 in regard to the proposed revision of the Wharf Agreement.

The agreement to which you refer as now being in effect is not, we take it, one between the railways and Mr. McGuire or the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, but between the railways and certain of the employees working on the Montreal Wharf. Mr. McGuire no longer representing us, we have given the required notice both through our present General Chairman and our own local committee. This, we contend, is quite proper, and we cannot think you wish to imply that either Mr. McGuire or the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees should take any action in connection with an agreement covering employes whom they no longer represent.

The agreement was signed for the railways by Mr. W. R. Davidson, who was at the time General Superintendent, and, if subsequently Mr. Davidson had left the service, the employees would not have insisted that any notice looking to a revision of the schedule should be submitted through him.

Will you please let us know at an early date whether you will meet our committee as we requested, so that we may be governed accordingly?"

From no impartial point of view can the position of the railways in this regard be considered logical or consistent. Railways often aver that meeting an organized body of employees does not necessarily imply recognition of the organization, and this has frequently been the attitude of the Canadian National Railways. Now there has been a refusal to meet employees, an attitude diametrically opposed to former policy. It is true that, while in agreements the name of the organization with which employees are affiliated does not appear in all cases, there is a tacit understanding the agreements are between employers and the organizations. This, however, can only be true in cases where the employees actually are members of the organization or organizations. This explains our use of the term "outside agency" as applicable to the C.B. of R.E., in this attempt to subvert trade union principles, and interfere without authority in relations between employer and employees. We submit, gentlemen, that in signing the agreement dated August 2nd, 1923, Mr. McGuire was acting as a servant of the men, as their agent if you will. They have dispensed with his services, by leaving the organization he represents, he therefore represents them no longer and they have notified their employer of this. It is the contention the railways should now recognize whoever may be designated by the employees as their representative or representatives. Who, other than the employees, should have the right to select their representatives? Are employers to be given the right or arrogate the right to say who shall represent their employees in such proceedings? Yet in this case the railways have said in effect that their employees can only take certain action looking to the securing of improvements in their working conditions through certain individuals or an organization with which they have no connection. We submit, gentlemen, that the attitude of the railways is without parallel, and the contentions made in an endeavour to justify this attitude, without merit. Supposing a corporation entered into a certain contract with another corporation, through the services of a certain firm of lawyers, subsequently desiring and seeking some change in the contract through another firm of lawyers. What justification could be advanced for a refusal of the second corporation to recognize this latter firm as the representatives of the other party to the contract? You will agree with us, there would be none, provided there had been proper and adequate notice from the corporation as to the transfer of their legal business. We believe the position of the railways in this matter to be untenable.

We respectfully submit, gentlemen, that there is no question before you as to which organization these men should be with. There is no question of jurisdiction before you. These questions are decided, and rightly so, by the men affected. If they withdraw from membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the brotherhood will withdraw these representations on their behalf. It may be said, but not truthfully, that this brotherhood has been unethical in admitting to membership employees covered by contract signed by officers of another organization. It is true, and significant, that the men came to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks unsolicited. Later on, we will put before you further details as to why they did this.

What of the stand taken by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees before the Department of Labour. By establishing this Board, the Minister has recognized that there is a dispute between us and the Canadian National Railways. The Minister points out that representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have taken the position that the agreement now in existence is part of a general or system agreement, and they quote article 6 of the agreement to substantiate their claims. However, the Minister establishes

the Board, regardless of these contentions, but, of course, says that opportunity will be given to representatives of the C. B. of R. E. to lay their views before the Board.

We believe it can be shown that the argument put forward by that organization to the Minister is an absurd pretence. What is this Article 6 of which they speak? This article is composed of three paragraphs, and no doubt they have reference to the last paragraph which we will quote:

> Employees holding seniority under schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, shall, at the close of the season of navigation, be assigned to the positions to which they are entitled under that schedule, according to seniority, merit and ability.

There are perhaps fifteen men out of the two hundred who are interested in the foregoing clause, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees argues that, because of these fifteen men and the existence of the clause, the other one hundred and eighty-five men have no right to seek improvements in their conditions through representatives they select. But what of the fifteen? They have been told that, unless they belong to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, they will not be permitted to assume their winter positions to which the clause refers and, regardless of this coercion, some of them have joined the organization to which the majority belong. What right or privilege does the clause actually confer? None whatever, because it can be shown that these men were filling the winter positions in question ten years before the clause existed, or before the C.B. of R.E. had an agreement for the men. The C. B. of R. E. has said that the clause confers the right of this winter work, but it can be shown that the men were performing the winter work when they were previously working under a summer agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the railways. The fact of the matter is that the men have established seniority rights to this work, and it cannot be taken from them. If the men were in these positions during former years, when they were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and it can be shown they were, are they now to be deprived of the work because they are again members of this brotherhood? We do not think the railways would be party to any such course, but the C. B. of R. E. has intimated that organization would seek to prevent the men asserting their seniority rights unless they were members of the C. B. of R. E. We will here file with your Board a copy of a letter addressed to the employees by representatives of the C. B. of R. E. An original is on our files and at your disposal. It is signed by Mr. Joe Wall, General Organizer of the C. B. of R. E. We will first read this letter so you may grasp its peculiar significance in one or two essential respects.

We will pass over the many inaccuracies of this letter (we are referring to those of statement and not of diction) with the remark that they are very misleading, and, in fact, untrue insofar as there is reference to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. While we do not consider it to have anything to do with this case, we stand prepared to prove this. What is significant about the latter is that it admits, in the first place the men are not members of the C. B. of R. E., because it solicits their membership, and secondly, it implies there will be interference with their right to the winter work if they do not join the C. B. of R. E., or if they dare to affiliate with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. If this is not coercion, then we do not know the meaning of the word.

Just a word as to what constitutes this winter work. It is our understanding that it is really wharf freight diverted to Point St. Charles during winter months, these men are required to handle. The C.P.R. also diverts some freight from the wharf to Place Viger Sheds during the winter months, and it is there handled by wharf men without question being raised by the regular employees at Place Viger.

We have already put before you our opinions as to the rights of the men to discuss with the management the proposed revision of their own contract. Perhaps a word of explanation as to why the revision is being sought will be of value. It should be first mentioned that the men were formerly members of this brotherhood, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and had a joint lodge with employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway who also work on the wharf. At that time there was a joint contract in effect, between all of these men and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. As evidence of this we are filing with your Board a copy of a contract which became effective May 1, 1920. Subsequently the C.N. employees left this organization, and some of them joined the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. We maintained a contract with the Canadian Pacific, and we are filing with you a copy of that now existing. A comparison of this and the agreement in effect on the wharf for the C.N. employees has convinced the latter that they are not enjoying some things established under the C.P. contract, and in order to standardize their conditions with those of the C.P.R. employees, and in order to solidify their ranks on the wharf, they again joined the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and sought the revision. As we previously stated, this action of theirs was unsolicited on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

We are filing with you also a copy of the proposals we submitted to the Canadian National Railways. It might be explained that we submitted proposals to the C.P.R. also, having as the object the re-establishing of a higher rate than local freight shed rates, this being a condition which existed prior to the time these men of the C.N.R. joined the C.B. of R.E.

In regard to the claims of the C.B. of R.E., we are sure you will appreciate the essential difference in the question before you, where we have shown we represent the entire staff working under a separate agreement, and any question that might arise or has developed elsewhere, where employees covered by a general agreement have dissociated themselves from the main body and sought a separate contract. In such a case as the latter it would admittedly be difficult to adjudge of the rights of a minority as opposed to the priority rights of a majority. Here is no such question. In this case a body of men, working under a local agreement, are seeking through representatives of their choice to revise the terms of the agreement. Who shall deny this right? For the C.B. of R.E. to do so is a usurpation and for the railways to do so is an unprecedented arbitrariness.

If in this submission we have failed to enlighten you upon any relevant feature, we solicit your inquiries. Knowing as we do that a full investigation can only serve to illu-

strate the fairness and tenability of the position we are taking, we invite any measure of inquiry, and offer our co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. H. HALL,
Vice Grand President.

EXHIBIT 9

MONTREAL, December 3, 1926.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Re alleged dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, who are employed as freight handlers on Montreal Wharf during the season of navigation.

GENTLEMEN,—We are glad of the opportunity you have afforded us to reply to the statements made by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., before your Board, and in replying we are confining it solely to a statement of fact and in as brief a form as it is possible, under the circumstances, to do.

We must first deal with the existing agreement covering the positions held by the men in question:

1. The freight handling staff employed by the Canadian National Railways on Montreal Wharf became members of this organization in the early part of 1923. They were organized into a properly constituted division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and elected from their number a set of officers of their own choice.

2. The officers elected by the said employees approached our General Committee and requested that committee to submit to the railway a proposed schedule of working conditions and rates of pay for their respective positions. Notice of the employees' desire to improve their working conditions and rates of pay was given to the railway on May 15, 1923, and negotiations were entered into at a subsequent date.

3. Throughout the negotiations a committee of the men who were working on Montreal Wharf were present and, before any rule or rate of pay was agreed to, their consent was obtained. During the said negotiations, it was made abundantly clear to the said committee that, in order for certain of the staff to continue to enjoy the privilege of transferring to the Bonded Shed at Point St. Charles at the close of navigation, it would be necessary to link up the Wharf Agreement with the General Schedule covering the same classes of employees all over the system. To this condition they readily agreed and on that understanding the said agreement was consummated with the railway.

4. The agreement embracing the freight handlers' positions on Montreal Wharf was signed at Montreal on August 2, 1923, by Mr. W. R. Davidson, General Superintendent, who was duly appointed by the management of the railway to negotiate the said agreement, and by Messrs. J. E. McGuire and A. E. Lawrence, General Chairman and General Secretary of the General Committee, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, representing these classes of employees all over the system.

5. Article 6 of the said agreement gave certain of the employees the privilege of transferring to the Bonded Shed at Point St. Charles after the close of navigation. The employees who were given this privilege of transfer constituted the permanent staff on the wharf and the remainder of the staff has been and is only considered as a floating or temporary staff. A large number of the men forming the floating or temporary staff on the wharf leave the service when navigation closes in the fall, seek employment elsewhere and never return.

It is therefore obvious that we would not give persons employed for a temporary period on the wharf seniority rights elsewhere, and, in view of that fact, the seniority of these wharf men, if they held any, was confined exclusively to the positions on the wharf as long as they existed.

6. The rates of pay provided for these employees in the 1923 agreement were the same as the rates of pay enjoyed by similar classes of employees all over the system at that time. Prior to the said agreement being negotiated, they were receiving on the average about five (5c.) cents per hour less than other employees doing similar work on the remainder of the system.

7. There is practically no difference between the conditions and rates of pay enjoyed by the Canadian National Wharf employees, and conditions enjoyed by similar classes employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway on Montreal Wharf.

I consider it a duty to fully inform the Board with respect to the application of our General Schedule and its relation to the Wharf Agreement, so that you will be in a better position to judge the merits, if any, of the statements and contentions of the applicants.

1. I am filing with the Board copies of our present agreements covering freight handling staffs all over the Canadian National System. I would refer you to Article No. 1, Rule (b) of the said General Schedule, wherein you will note the meaning of the word "employee" as applied under that agreement. By carefully examining the General Schedule and the Wharf Agreement, you will see that unless the two agreements were linked together, that the permanent staff on the wharf would have no right whatever to work at the Bonded Shed at Point St. Charles in the winter months.

I would also refer you to Article 3, Rule (b), of the General Schedule, which reads in part as follows:—

> Employees accepting permanent positions covered by other wage agreements will be dropped from the seniority lists.

We desire to emphasize here that any employee covered by our General Schedule who takes a permanent position covered by another Agreement immediately forfeits his seniority under our General Schedule, and should he again obtain work under our General Schedule, he would start as a new man insofar as seniority is concerned. Therefore, it will be readily seen that Mr. Hall is not competent to interpret the provisions of any of the agreements we hold with the Canadian National Railways.

2. Again it will be readily seen that, unless the two agreements were linked together, the permanent staff on the wharf who transfer to

the Bonded Shed at the close of navigation in the Fall of each year would immediately forfeit any seniority rights they may hold at the Bonded Shed when they go back to the wharf again in the Spring, because of the fact that the work on the wharf lasts for approximately eight (8) months each year.

It is not now, nor has it ever been, the desire of this organization to deprive any employee of any rights he has established, but agreements once made must be respected at all times and under all circumstances. When the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., started to organize the meployees on the wharf this year, we considered it our duty to warn the members of the permanent staff with respect to their employment during the winter months, should the subsidiary agreement covering the wharf employees be terminated. This is what prompted Mr. Wall to write his letter of September 1st, 1924.

The letter dated September 1st, 1926, signed by Mr. Joe Wall, General Organizer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, addressed to checkers and freight handlers on Montreal Wharf, ironically referred to in Mr. Hall's brief, served two purposes, namely: first, to warn the members of the permanent staff of the impending danger, and secondly, to suggest to the said employees that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was the logical and proper form of organization they should be members of. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Mr. Wall's letter and no fair minded person can take any exception to it.

We take no exception to criticism of our organization, its methods, its officers, its propaganda in the interests of the workers, nor its policy, as a matter of fact we invite it, so long as the criticisms are of a constructive character, but I think that you will agree that an organization with the honourable record of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees cannot allow nor afford to permit a foreign controlled body to carry on a campaign of destructive criticism, which is unfair and unwarranted, against the wishes of the Canadian workers. It is, therefore, quite apparent that Mr. Hall does not know the meaning of the word "coercion" as used in his brief respecting the letter of Mr. Wall, and, regardless of anything contained in Mr. Hall's brief, I must again state that the statements contained in Mr. Wall's letter are correct in every detail, and this is substantiated by Mr. C. F. Needham's written statement which he read to your Board on Wednesday last.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees holds agreements with the Canadian National Railways, embracing employees in practically all of its departments. We have through eighteen (18) years of schedule negotiations established our right to represent the classes covered by those agreements, and before that right was established we were obliged to demonstrate to the railways and the Department of Labour (Canada) that we at least represented the majority of the employees of those classes on the entire system. We do not intend, therefore, to relinquish our right to represent those classes on the entire system, because Mr. Hall and his associates succeed in organizing a few men on Montreal Wharf.

I might point out to the Board that it is impracticable and very undesirable to have two organizations endeavouring to represent the same classes of employees in the same territory. Such a condition of affairs leads to endless trouble. When we say so, we are speaking from experience, and this statement is again substantiated by Mr. Needham's declaration of Wednesday last.

Your decision in this case is of paramount importance to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Our reasons for appearing before your Board are for the express purpose of fully informing you of our position on the matter and at the same time conveying to you the facts of the case as we know them, so that your decision, when made, will be based on the facts of the case and with no other consideration. We must state in closing that your decision will have far-reaching effects on the organization of the Canadian Railway workers, and we ask that you consider and render your decision on the jurisdictional feature of the case before proceeding further.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. E. McGUIRE,
System Chairman,
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

EXHIBIT 11

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES

Submitted on behalf of checkers, porters, coopers, etc., employed on the Montreal Wharf by the Canadian National Railways, in the matter of the dispute to be brought before this Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD,—With all brevity, consistent with the necessity of laying before your Board our further contentions in the matter before you, arising from the various statements contained in the submission addressed to you under date of December 3 signed by Mr. McGuire of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, we put before you the following, being based upon an analysis of that submission.

With regard to the paragraph headed No. 1, we have nothing to say other than to comment that the action of the employees as therein indicated was subsequently reversed when they left the C.B. of R.E. and joined the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The paragraph under the heading of No. 2 cannot be as lightly passed, containing as it does an admission that the Committee of the C.B. of R.E. were requested by these employees to make representations to the railway having as an object the securing of "a proposed scedule of working conditions and rates of pay for their respective positions." It will be noted that the employees did not ask to have their rates of pay and working conditions provided in the General Agreement, notwithstanding the fact that a general agreement was then in effect. There is, therefore, the tacit admission that what was being sought and what was subsequently entered into was a local agreement. As has been devloped in the course of these proceedings, the employees here represented have always worked under local agreements when there have been agreements in effect. The third paragraph of the submission made by Mr. McGuire contains nothing upon which we need comment, other than the reference to the question of the privilege of transferring to the bonded sheds at Point St. Charles,

which is also referred to in paragraph five and with which we will shortly deal.

Paragraph four merely states something which we already know, namely, that the agreement was signed by representatives of the railway and representatives of the employees. It has not been denied that Mr. McGuire had at that time authority to proceed on behalf of this body of men, but we have contended and maintain the tenability of our contention that Mr. McGuire at the time was acting as a servant of the men which he now no longer is. We have given full expression to our views in this regard in our original brief to which we invite your further consideration. If at that time Mr. McGuire was recognized by the railway as representing these men, the railways must have been cognizant of the fact that the men had vested him with this authority, and it seems strange, now that this authority has been withdrawn, that the railways should deny the men the same right of representation now, i.e. the right to designate their own representatives.

Article five of Mr. McGuire's submission is very important, destroying as it does the very basis of the pretentions he has put forward. It states in the first sentence that Article 6 of the local agreement, dated August 2, 1923, gave certain of the employees the privilege of transferring to the bonded shed at Point St. Charles after the close of navigation. If this article did confer that privilege, by what right had the men during many previous years filled these winter positions? That right, gentlemen, was, and is, and must remain, one conferred by their many years of service with the railways, a seniority right if you will. The next sentence in this article of Mr. McGuire's statement is not in accord with the facts. It has been sought therein to make it appear that the employees who had the privilege of transfer constituted the permanent staff on the wharf and that the remainder of the staff has been and is considered floating or temporary. Among the committee of employees appearing before you to-day, are some who have worked on the Montreal Wharf for the Canadian National Railways for the past six or eight consecutive years; others among those we here represent have been similiarly employed over a greater number of years. Can this service be termed floating or temporary? None of the men referred to work at Point St. Charles during winter months must be regarded as permanent employees of the railways. Like Mr. McGuire, we do not think that the question as to the standing of what might be properly determined to be temporary staff, should interfere with this question before the Board as result of action taken by the permanent employees. We trust, however, that representatives of the railways here will take occasion to correct any inference conveyed by the last sentence of Article five of Mr. McGuire's submission, that Mr. McGuire's organization and not the railways or the men's years or service confers seniority rights.

Both Articles six and seven of the submission we pass with the remark that we have filed with your Board copies of our agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway on the wharf, and we invite your own comparison of them. The employees evidently have not been satisfied as to the comparison or they would not be here before you to-day. The continuing remarks of Mr. McGuire's submission constitute an attempt to draw a "red herring" across the path of this inquiry by frequent references to a general agreement with which we are not concerned. If the relation of the General Agreement to the question before you has any status, we merely ask that it be pointed out to the Board wherein in the General Agreement is there any reference to the wharf conditions. It is the local agreement, Gentlemen, and the revision thereof with which we are concerned and which was dealt with in our application for the Board of Conciliation. Some of the contentions in the submission appear to be without point, or, if they have a point, it is so obscure as to need some elucidation. We do, however, question the statement, and in all consistency, in view of the fact that the men went to Point St. Charles years before the 1923 agreement was entered into, that unless this invisible linking of the two agreements is maintained the men will lose seniority standing.

In our previous submission we referred to a letter addressed to the employees by a representative of the C.B. of R.E., not because it has anything to do with the essentials of the dispute, but to indicate that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was seeking to arrogate the conferring of seniority rights. We have said that, while this is not a relevant feature, we stand prepared to prove the lack of truth in the statements made in that letter with reference to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Just a word, Gentlemen, in connection with the use of the term "foreign-controlled body" and the expression "against the wishes of the Canadian Workers." We do not expect your Board will be influenced by any such extraneous references or considerations. The membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in this country is not foreign controlled; we have in fact full autonomy in our internal structure and relations with the railways. Our status with our organization is that of Canada to the Mother Country, a help and not a hindrance. Speaking of the wishes of Canadian workers, all of those before you to-day, are, we believe, good Canadians, and it is for the consideration of their wishes that your Board was constituted.

Regardless of Mr. McGuire's opinions as to the impracticability and undesirability of having two organizations endeavouring to represent the same classes of employees, we submit, gentlemen, that it is the employees and not Mr. McGuire or ourselves who should determine the organization they shall employ. Your Board could not, and would not want to if it could, tell these men to reaffiliate with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Yet, in effect, if you destroy their right to a local agreement, a right they have had and exercised for years, you destroy the effectiveness of the exercise of their right to select their own organization and representatives.

We have suggested, Gentlemen, that the question of the revision of this local agreement should be left with this body of employees and their employers. Any other course is an abrogation of their rights, enjoyed, as we have said, for many years, and enjoyed in common with the freight handlers doing similar work on the wharf employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with the steamship checkers, the longshoremen and the ship liners whose terms of employment have always been the subject of local agreement when agreements have existed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. H. HALL.

EXHIBIT 12

COMPANY'S BRIEF IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION BY EMPLOYEES ON MONTREAL WHARF, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES.

For the information of the Board we would like to submit a resume of the schedule developments in connection with the freight handlers—Montreal Wharf.

Prior to 1919 there was no schedule in effect.

In March, 1919, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees submitted a schedule of rates of pay, rules and working conditions covering this class of work in the Port of Montreal. No agreement was reached, but the case was finally submitted to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 jointly by the employees, the Canadian National Railways, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Transport Company. The Board issued their decision in case No. 30 of May 8, 1919, and this decision was put into effect.

In June, 1920, the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for employees of the C.N.R., G.T.R. and C.P.R. Direct negotiations were resumed and the Board cancelled. The Board was re-established in September, 1920, and induced the parties to negotiate further and an agreement was reached on October, 15, 1920, signed by representatives of employees (no organization mentioned) and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. (covering ex-G.T.R. and C.N.R.).

On May 14, 1921, certain groups of employees covered by the joint C.P.R. and C.N.R. schedule went on strike and the agreement was consequently considered at an end.

On October 8, 1921, a Board of Conciliation was applied for by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Application was declined on account of the lateness of the season.

In 1922 no schedule was in effect on C.N.R. or C.P.R.

In 1923 schedule was negotiated with the C.N.R. employees through their General Chairman, Mr. J. E. McGuire, of the C.B. and R.E., and the C.P.R. negotiated with their employees through General Chairman Mr. F. H. Hall, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

In 1924 the 1923 schedule was continued in effect on the C.N.R., and the C.P.R. negotiated a new schedule in August, 1924.

In 1925 the schedule of 1923 was continued in effect on the C.N.R., and on the C.P.R. their 1924 schedule was continued in effect.

In 1926 the schedule of 1923 was continued in effect on the C.N.R., and on the C.P.R. their 1924 schedule was continued in effect. We understand the C.P.R. employees gave thirty days' notice of cancellation of agreement in July, 1926, and that negotiations are now in progress, but that up to the present time there has been no revision in rates and evidently this matter is being held in abeyance pending the decision of the Board of Conciliation which has been established to deal with the general schedule covering these classes of employees on the C.P.R.

The employees in question, as already stated, are covered by schedule agreement which took effect June 1, 1923, and which was negotiated with the committee representing the employees of which Mr. J. E. McGuire was General Chairman, he also being the General Chairman of the committee which represents these classes of employees generally on Canadian National Railways.

Under date of July 8, 1926, a letter was received from Mr. Robert Jehu, over the title of General Chairman, on letterhead of the B. of R. & S.S. Clerks, serving notice of cancellation of existing agreement covering the wharf employees and enclosing copy of a proposed schedule.

Letters were exchanged, the last letter being addressed to General Superintendent Mr. F. L. C. Bond, under date of September 10, 1926, the letter being signed by Mr. A. Paquette as Secretary, and committee consisting of T. Robert, N. Lalonde and B. Sheehan. It is stated in the application before the board that no reply was received from Mr. Bond to this letter. Mr. Bond, on two occasions previous to the receipt of this letter from Mr. Paquette, wrote to him, the last communication, dated September 7, setting forth the company's position and stating that the company did not wish to become involved in any jurisdictional dispute and suggested that in the first instance this feature should be concluded through or with the parties who negotiated the present agreement.

Since the suggestion of Mr. Bond was apparently not being acted upon, he, on receipt of the letter dated September 10, wrote General Chairman Mr. McGuire on September 13 in respect to the matter. Reply was not received from Mr. McGuire until September 21, on which date notice was also received from the B. of R. & S.S. Clerks that a Board of Conciliation had been applied for and under these circumstances it was considered a reply to Mr. Paquette's letter of September 10 was not necessary.

Had the Board not been applied for, the communication of September 10 would have been answered, and if a further conference was desired by the employees concerned this would have been granted by the General Superintendent; as a matter of fact the Company's officers are generally willing to meet the employees to discuss matters affecting them, without regard to their affiliation with any labour organization, and are willing to do so in this case for the purpose of discussing the questions involved and outlining the company's position.

General Chairman Mr. J. E. McGuire, who signed the agreement at present in effect, has protested against any interference with the agreement, contending that he is still the accredited General Chairman of these classes of employees generally on Canadian National Railways, and the railway has no reason to believe this is not correct. However, if the remarks of Mr. Hall are correct to the effect that he expects that at some time in the no distant fuure he will be in a position to satisfy the management of the Canadian National Railways that his committee should be considered as the accredited representatives of these classes of employees generally on the Canadian National Railways, we might offer the suggestion that this jurisdictional dispute in respect to the wharf staff be held in abeyance until that time, when the matter would probably automatically take care of itself.

The present case is to our minds quite clearly a jurisdictional dispute between two labour organizations.

In the briefs which are before the Board, the question has been raised as to whether the existing schedule agreement covering the employees on Montreal Wharf is between the employees and the company, or between the General Chairman and the officer who signed the agreement on behalf of the company. The company holds that this agreement is one between their employees and themselves.

In so far as the company is concerned, the two essential points are:

(1) That a separate agreement be in effect covering these employees, and

(2) That wharf employees be protected in their seniority and working privileges in connection with service at Pt. St. Charles during the winter season.

In respect to the first point. It is generally recognized that owing to the peculiar conditions of the wharf work, separate wage agreements are necessary, and in the case of the Montreal Wharf, the Canadian National freight handlers are working side by side with the Canadian Pacific Railway freight handlers and to ensure harmony, the working conditions and rates of pay should be approximately the same.

In regard to the second point. The seniority and working privileges which the wharf employees enjoy in connection with freight handling staff at Point St. Charles furthers the welfare of the employees in providing more continuous employment for the older employees. This provision is absolutely necessary from the Company's standpoint in order to retain and have available, when required, experienced and qualified men to direct the wharf work. The wharf employees have for many years enjoyed these seniority and working privileges amongst the freight handlers at Point St. Charles.

It will, however, be admitted by all concerned that seniority matters have in recent years been followed up much closer than in the past, and this no doubt was the reason why it was considered advisable to confirm this seniority and working privileges in the schedule effective June 1, 1923, as provided by Rule 6 thereof. The probability is that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make a mutual agreement at this time covering such an agreement were it necessary to negotiate a wharf agreement with a committee not affiliated with the committee which negotiated the general agreement.

Naturally the company prefers similar classes of employees on the general territory to be represented by the same General Chairman and committee, as this simplifies the handling of matters and prevents grievances.

It might be mentioned that the wharf work is of a seasonal nature, and that the season for this year is about ended. The work necessitates the employment of considerable floating help. In this connection we submit statement showing the labour turnover, that is, the percentage of full time worked from April 26 to September 29; during this period there appeared on the payrolls a total of 335 men, of these men ninety-four worked less that 10 per cent of the full number of days and one hundred and sixty-four worked less than 50 per cent of the full days; we also submit statement which indicates that there are very few of these men with long service; out of the total of 222 men appearing on this statement, it will be observed that there are 99 with service of two years or less, and only 37 with service of ten years or over.

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
Assistant to General Manager.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) HENRY HOLGATE,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER.

MONTREAL, December 22, 1926.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE INVOLVING TRAIN SERVICE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

THE report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which was referred a dispute involving some 15,000 conductors, trainmen, brakemen, yardmen and switchmen employed on the principal railways in Canada owing to a proposal for an increase, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, p. 1058, with the minority report of the member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and the December issue contained a statement that a settlement had been reached early in December, certain increases in wages being agreed to by the railways.

The board report recommended no changes, but the minority report recommended the restoration of the differentials in wages on railroads in Canada over those in the United States, the granting of an increase in wages of six per cent to equal that given in the United States in 1924, and the granting of any further increases which may be made in the United States in the dispute then before an arbitration board.

Early in 1926 the employees has been negotiating with the railway companies for increases in wages and similar negotiations had been carried on during 1923 and 1924 but had been broken off without any changes being made.

The changes in wages and working conditions on railways in the United States since 1917 were discussed to a considerable extent during the negotiations before the dispute in Canada was referred to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and also in the proceedings and in both the Board Report and the minority report.

The same classes of employees in the United States had also entered into negotiations with the railways there and some railways agreed

to increases of about five per cent for engine and train service employees, and the dispute with other railways was dealt with by the United States Railroad Labour Board, which granted similar increases in most cases so that the increases became general in 1924. Branches of United States railways in Canada gave these increases and branches of Canadian railways in the United States.

A dispute in regard to further increases for these employees was before the United States Railroad Labour Board when it ceased to exist in May, 1926, on the repeal of certain sections of the Transportation Act, 1920, and the enactment of the "Watson-Parker Railroad Disputes Act, 1926, and the dispute was dealt with under the new legislation. After the renewed negotiations had failed, the newly established Board of Mediation secured an agreement by the two parties to submit it to arbitration and when the Board in Canada reported in November the case in the United States was before the Board of Arbitration.

Early in 1918, there being a dispute between the railways in Canada and their employees as to increases in wages, chiefly on the ground of the steep increases in the cost of living since the middle of 1916, it was agreed to put in force the same increases as were made in the United States. The railroads in the United States had been taken over for operation by the government at the end of 1917, and following an inquiry by the Railroad Wage Commission, commonly called the Lane Commission after the Chairman, the Hon. Franklyn K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and formerly a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, the Director General of Railroads, the Hon. W. A. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, issued General Order No. 27, commonly known as the "McAdoo Award," giving increases in wages averaging about forty per cent and establishing the basic eight-hour day. In Canada an Order in Council approved the arrangement for similar increases in wages and improvements in working conditions in Canada and increases in freight rates and other railway charges were approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners to meet the increases in these and other costs. Similarly in the United States in 1920, following the return of the railways by the government to their owners, further increases were made by the United States Railroad Labour Board, averaging about twenty per cent, and the same increases were made in Canada and railway charges were again increased. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, p. 1068). From July, 1920, until the middle of 1922 there was a steep decrease in prices and in the cost of living, a depression in industry and much unemployment in all trades during which railway traffic and revenues declined greatly. In the United States the railways applied for a reduction in wages and changes in working conditions and from July 1, 1921, wages were in turn reduced by a decision of the United States Railway Board, the reductions for the various classes being from five to eighteen per cent and averaging about twelve per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1921, p. 906).

This decrease was also effected in Canada, a Board of Concillation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, dealing with the dispute between the engine men, conductors, trainmen, etc., and the railways having recommended that the decreases be made (LABOUR GAZETTE, Nov. 1921; p. 1354). Reductions in freight rates and other railway charges were also effected. In 1922 further decreases in wages of about ten per cent were made for employees in shops, on maintenance of way and for the clerks, freight handlers, etc., but not for engine and train service men nor telegraphers. Maintenance of way employees secured slight increases toward the end of 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1923, p. 404). When negotiations for wage increases in 1923 and 1924 were entered into by engine and train service employees, industrial and traffic conditions were improving and the refusal of the railways to grant the five per cent increase given in the United States was on the ground that conditions in the two countries were no longer comparable. In 1926 when negotiations for increases in Canada were again initiated and in the United States for further increases, conditions had still more improved. It was pointed out in the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation that in the United States the cost of living in June, 1926, was three per cent higher than in July, 1921, while in Canada it was three per cent lower. It also mentioned that there were different provisions in the two countries for adjusting freight rates, etc. The minority report stated that before 1918 the employees on railways in Canada had wage rates higher than in the United States owing to the recognition of less favourable conditions due to a northern climate and that these differentials had been dropped in 1918 in accepting the principle of adopting wages and working conditions in Canada similar to those in the United States, and that the employees were entitled to the benefits of changes made in the United States.

Following the issue of the report of the Board the representatives of the two railway employees' organizations concerned, the Order

of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, met in conference at Montreal early in November and decided to have the members vote on whether the report of the Board should be accepted or whether a strike should be declared, the conference recommending against the acceptance of the award. On November 23 it was announced that, by a majority greatly exceeding the two-thirds required, the men had voted to strike unless a settlement satisfactory to their representatives was made. The latter conferred with officials of the railroads and, no settlement being reached, negotiations were terminated; and it was announced that a date had been set on which work would cease unless a settlement was arrived at. Later this date was rumoured to be December 10. The Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, as well as the Honourable Mr. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, met the representatives of the disputing parties and urged the desirability of a settlement to prevent an interruption of the supply of food and fuel to the people. The Minister of Railways and Canals discussed the desirability of reconstituting the Board of Conciliation and Investigation or of appointing a Royal Commission.

The railway employees' representatives did not approve of this proposal, but at the Minister's instance offered to re-open negotiations with the railways. On November 30 the Presidents of the two railways met the officers of the unions for Canada. On December 2 it was announced that the Board of Arbitration in the United States appointed to decide a similar dispute between the conductors and trainmen and the railroads in the Eastern States had awarded an increase in wage rates of 7½ per cent, this being in addition to increases of 5 to 6 per cent given in 1924 which was not given on the two Canadian railways. On December 3 it was announced that an agreement had been reached between the Presidents of the two Canadian railways and the union representatives providing for increases of about 6 per cent, amounting to about half the decreases made in 1921, which were about 12 per cent.

The accompanying table shows the rates of wages provided for by the new agreements, effective from December 1, 1926, and corresponding rates in effect previously from the dates indicated, in Ontario and east, similar changes being made in western Canada.

RATES OF WAGES FOR CONDUCTORS, TRAINMEN AND YARDMEN, EASTERN LINES

	April 1, 1917	July 1, 1918	May 1, 1920	July 15, 1921	Dec. 1, 1926
Passenger Service—					
*Conductors, per mile....cents	3·16	3·35	4·67	4·27	4·47
per day....dollars	4 90	5 38	7 00	6 40	6 70
per month....dollars	147 00	161 50	210 00	192 00	201 00
*Brakemen, per mile....cents	1·89	2·23	3·33	2·93	3·13
per day....dollars	2 93	3 62	5 00	4 40	4 70
per month....dollars	88 00	108 57	150 00	132 00	141 00
*Baggagemen, per mile....cents	2·00	2·28	3·44	3·04	3·24
per day....dollars	3 10	3 87	5 16	4 56	4 86
per month....dollars	93 00	116 20	154 80	136 80	145 80
Through Freight Service—					
*Conductors, per mile....cents	4·00–4·18	4·82–5·04	6·44	5·80	6·16
Brakemen, per mile....cents	2·67–2·84½	3·72–3·97	5·12	4·48	4·84
Way Freight Service—					
*Conductors, per mile....cents	4·50–4·60	5·42–5·54	6·96	6·32	6·68
*Brakemen, per mile....cents	3·00–3·13	4·19–5·42	5·52	4·88	5·24
Yard Service—					
Foremen, per day....dollars	3 60–4 00	4 86–5 20	6 96	6 32	6 64
Helper, per day....dollars	3 30–3 70	4 60–4 94	6 48	5 84	6 16
Switch tenders, per day....dollars	....	....	5 04	4 40	4 72

*Conductors, brakemen and baggagemen, are paid by the mile, with a guarantee of certain minimum amounts per day and per month on the basis of 100 miles per day in freight service, and since 1920, 150 miles per day in passenger service.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during December was 8, the same number as in November. The time loss for the month was less than during December, 1925, being 3,778 working days as compared with 20,903 working days in the same month in 1925.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Dec. 1926.....	8	167	3,778
Nov. 1926.....	8	902	8,320
Dec. 1925.....	9	1,532	20,903

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 147 workpeople, were carried over from November, and one dispute commenced during December. One of the disputes recorded as being carried over from November, the strike of cap makers at Toronto commencing August 27, 1926, was not reported to the Department in time for insertion in any previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Two of the strikes commencing prior to December terminated during the month, and the strike which commenced in December also terminated. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.; men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926; and metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921.

The strike which commenced during December was against decreased earnings at piece work. Of the three stirkes which terminated during the month two ended in favour of the employers and the result of one was indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, which commenced January 13, 1926, against an alleged change in working conditions in violation of the agreement in force, was called off by the union on December 7, the employer agreeing to take back some of the strikers, and to employ the others whenever openings occurred. The dispute involved about sixty employees at the beginning. The employer replaced these within a short time and from time to time the majority of the strikers secured work with other employers.

FUR WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute, commencing in September, for recognition of the union, remained unterminated as one of the employers involved continued to refuse to recognize the union, 25 of the total number of employees involved, 134, being still out.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute which commenced on March 4, 1926, against an alleged violation of the agreement in force, the strikers being replaced, terminated on December 24, 1926, the last of the strikers having secured work elsewhere.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute which commenced July 28, 1926, to secure union wages and working conditions in non-union shops, remained unterminated at the end of December, there being 40 strikers still involved although early in August the majority of the employers signed agreements with the union.

CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, being a strike for an agreement providing for the employment of union members only,

occurred on August 27, 1926, and was still unterminated at the end of December.

CORSET MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike occurred on December 17 and while the information as to the number involved is indefinite, it has been reported that 20 employees stopped work as they were not able to make sufficient earnings at the piece rates in force. They also alleged that the machines provided were inferior to those formerly used, whereas the employer stated that the new machines were superior and would be found more efficient when the employees had become accustomed to them. At the end of the month it was reported that the establishment had been closed down, and the dispute was, therefore, regarded as terminated with an indefinite settlement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1926

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing Prior to December, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	4	24	Commenced Jan. 13, 1926, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Terminated, Dec. 7, 1926.
Leather, fur and products:			
*Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man...	25	650	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	24	Commenced Mar. 4, 1926, against violation of agreement. Terminated Dec. 24, 1926.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	12	150	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
*Ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	10	260	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.	40	1,000	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	55	1,430	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During December, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods).			
Corset makers, Toronto, Ont..	20	240	Commenced Dec. 17, 1926, against decreased earnings at piece work. Terminated Dec. 31, 1926.

*Reports indicate that the strikers had been replaced, but there were still a number of employees out and on the strike or lockout benefit list of the union.

Industrial Employment in Japan

The Department of Labour has received an abstract of the annual statistical report of the Department of Commerce and Industry of Japan, containing the statistics of factories and companies in 1924. This is the first of a series of English editions of the reports published by the Japanese Department, which are designed to give foreign readers information on commerce and industry in Japan. The number of persons employed in the factories is given as 1,789,618 (859,783 male and 929,835 female). The preponderance of female labour is due largely to conditions in the textile group, in which 759,730 women are employed out of a total of 935,093 employees. The number of employees in the other main industrial groups in 1924 were as follows:—metal, 95,664; manufacture of machines, tools, implements, instruments, etc., 236,619; ceramic industry, 67,890; lumber industry, 50,196; printing and bookbinding, 47,960; foodstuff industry, 169,214, etc. In the mining industry there were 305,252 employees in 1924, of whom 251,069 were in coal mining and 42,361 in metal mining, in addition, 34,037 workers were employed in placer mining (principally gold). The number of fatalities in the mining industry in 1924 was 772 males and 131 females.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, was issued during the current month. The principal activities of the Department are described under ten heads as follows:—1. Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 2. Conciliation Work; 3. Fair Wages; 4. Statistics; 5. LABOUR GAZETTE; 6. Combines Investigation Act; 7. Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; 8. Technical Education Act; 9. Government Annuities Act; 10. International Labour Organization.

In addition to the activities under these heads, the report enumerates the following regular annual publications of the Department:—(1) Labour Organization in Canada, (2) Labour Legislation in Canada, and (3) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada.

"Labour Organization in Canada" is a comprehensive guide to the labour union movement, setting forth the chief activities of organized labour in the Dominion, with complete statistics on the subject, together with information regarding the nature of the organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified; also containing a complete labour directory giving the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all central labour organizations on the continent known to the Department, as well as a list of local branch unions existing in each locality in the Dominion. "Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada" contains full details of organizations other than labour unions. "Labour Legislation in Canada" is a series of publications containing the text of the various acts affecting labour that have been enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces. The series started with the publication of a substantial volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1920," published by the Department in 1921. Annual supplements have been issued since that date, each containing a cumulative index which provides a guide to all the labour legislation enacted in Canada up to the date of publication.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The report contains an account of proceedings under this act during the nineteenth year of its operations, and states the present position of the act in view of its amendment in 1925 and the subsequent legislation in the several provinces. The text of the amending federal act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 557. The amendment limited the scope of the act to disputes which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces, and provided also that disputes that are within provincial jurisdiction could be brought within the scope of the act by special provincial legislation. During the latter months of the fiscal year under review, the legislatures of five of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, took advantage of this new provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and enacted enabling legislation by which the federal statute was made applicable to disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law, but otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. A bill to the same effect introduced in the legislature of the province of Ontario at its 1926 session was withdrawn on the second reading. The province of Alberta preferred to retain full authority with respect to the settlement of industrial disputes within its exclusive jurisdiction and on April 8, 1926, enacted a Labour Disputes Act, which resembles generally the federal statute. The provincial law relates, however, to all industries and omits any provision prohibiting strikes and lockouts pending the report of a board. No action was taken by the provinces of Quebec or Prince Edward Island with a view to meeting the position arising out of the Privy Council decision.

A review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, shows that during this period of nineteen years 642 applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and 450 boards were constituted. In all but 37 of the disputes, the threatened strikes were averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act.

Following the enactment of the 1925 amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and prior to action being taken by the provinces looking to legislation investing authority in the federal law, a lull occurred in proceedings under the statute, four applications only having ben received during the fiscal year for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In three of these cases the disputes were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of boards were pending; the fourth case involved a jurisdictional dispute between two unions and no board was established.

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Conciliation Work

During the year the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In connection with two of the four cases of disputes in which application had been made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it was not found necessary to proceed with the establishment of a board since the difficulties were adjusted through the assistance of a conciliator. In many of the disputes where a settlement was secured by conciliation and no strike took place, it was deemed desirable to give the matter as little publicity as possible. As a result the best work of the department achieved in this direction often becomes known only to the chief representatives of the disputants.

Fair Wages

The report gives an account of the Fair Wages policy of the government of Canada since the adoption of the resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, which provided that all government contracts and sub-contracts should contain conditions securing the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in the trade affected thereby, this policy being applicable further to all work aided by Dominion public funds. In 1903 additional force was given to the fair wages policy by the inclusion in the Railway Act of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid. An Order in Council was adopted in 1907 requiring contractors to post fair wages schedules in a conspicuous place on any public works under construction and to keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, such records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government.

The fair wages policy was confirmed in 1922 by Order in Council, in order that the fair wages conditions inserted in departmental contracts should be made as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible.

As a result of experience gained in the administration of the fair wages policy, as set forth in the Order in Council of 1922, certain amendments were made to the "A" conditions by Order in Council of April 3, 1924, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, which, without altering the scope and intent of the policy, were intended to make its purpose clearer and more definite.

Fair wages officers have been included in the staff of the Department of Labour since the inception of the fair wages policy in 1900, their services being used in the preparation of fair wages schedules and in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates observable under the terms of Government contracts.

During the year 1925-26 the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions in connection with the execution of one hundred and twenty-seven contracts. These were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Marine and Fisheries, 3; Railways and Canals, 11; National Defence, 5; Indian Affairs, 4; and Public Works, 104.

Statistics

During the year statistics of strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, employment and industrial accidents were collected and published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, annual reviews also appearing soon after the close of the calendar year. In accordance with the "Statistics Act, 1918," and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, approved by Order in Council dated October 16, 1922, certain classes of these statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau is followed in the compilation of the statistics of labour.

The departmental record of strikes and lockouts in Canada was begun on the establishment of the department toward the end of 1900 and particulars of industrial disputes have been given each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE; also as early in each year as possible a summary statement as to the previous calendar year is printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE with a statistical analysis. The figures are given for the calendar rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they become more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year.

The publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month of statistics of retail prices of staple foods, and of coal and wood and coal oil, and as to the rentals of six-roomed workingmen's houses in some sixty of the industrial centres of Canada, begun in 1910, was continued. Since 1921 the figures as to food prices have been secured through the Dominion Bureau of

Statistics from representative butchers and grocers in these centres, as well as through the resident correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The calculation of a weekly family budget of foods, fuel and rent, in order to show the changes in the costs of these items from month to month, was continued, supplemented by information as to the changes in the costs of clothing, boots, etc., secured half-yearly.

Statistics of wholesale prices compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in continuation of the figures published by the Labour Department from 1910 to 1924, have been included in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month. Index numbers of prices constructed by Professor H. Michell, by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and by the United States Federal Reserve Board were given in summary form. The movement of prices, wholesale and retail, in other countries has been dealt with in brief notes in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and extensive tables of index numbers showing the movement in those countries for which figures were available have been given quarterly. A supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926, contained a review of the prices movement in Canada and other countries during 1925, in addition to the summary tables, there being also included tables giving the figures by groups for the more important index numbers.

Statistics as to wages and hours of labour are secured to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the department on strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, fair wages schedules, and reports of changes in wages and hours. Reports are also secured each year from representative employers in the various industries and from labour organizations as to the rates of wages in effect.

The Department also prepares full statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada, which are published quarterly and annually in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Labour Gazette

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published monthly in English and French during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, which was the twenty-fifth year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 10,564 of the English, and 1,473 of the French editions.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

Several investigations were carried on under this act during the fiscal year, some of them by the Registrar, and one by a commissioner appointed specially for the purpose. These proceedings have been outlined from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE. They included investigations into the marketing of fruit and vegetables in Western Canada, in connection with which a combine was found to exist; into an alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario; and into an alleged combine of bread bakeries in Montreal, and into the methods of the Proprietary Article Trade Association.

Applications for investigations were received also during 1925-6 in connection with business in several other commodities, and in addition to the formal applications for investigations, many complaints were made to the registrar regarding so-called unfair practices alleged to be in restraint of trade. Many of the complaints arose from the changing methods of modern distribution, including the development of chain stores, co-operative buying agencies, department stores, mail order houses, etc., and the efforts of certain wholesalers and retailers to maintain the traditional channels of distribution. Frequent complaints were made with reference to the fixing and maintaining of resale prices on different commodities, and also as to the refusal of manufacturers and wholesale houses to supply goods to dealers whom they do not regard as *bona fide* wholesalers or retailers.

Employment Offices Co-ordination Act

The report contains the eighth annual report of the Employment Service Branch, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 George V, chapter 21). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour,—

(*a*) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

(*b*) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

(*c*) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The employment offices whose co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various provincial governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for

employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are considered as a single organization known as the "Employment Service of Canada."

Incidental to the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (*c*) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by some 1,500 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their membership unemployed. These statistics are published monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Employment Service Council of Canada, a body advisory to the Minister of Labour in respect of the administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, held its seventh annual meeting at Ottawa during the fiscal year. The council, which is composed of representatives of the various parties to the agreements, as well as representatives of the railways, organized labour, and employers, dealt with employment matters of current interest and agreed upon recommendations concerning them for presentation to the minister.

Technical Education Act

By the Technical Education Act of 1919 the Dominion Government undertook to assist the provinces in promoting and developing technical or vocational education for industrial workers. Each province has its peculiar problems and has undertaken the work in its own way. There has been no national policy for vocational education nor has any attempt been made to impose a new organization or system of training on any province. The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has recognized the right of each province to control education affairs and has confined its efforts to spreading information about vocational education, assisting local and provincial boards when requested, and confining federal grants to work which is designed to educate people for industrial life. Each province has manifested an earnest desire to carry out the intention of the Technical Education Act. Despite the differences in industrial development, density and origin of population, and educational policies, there has been an increasing tendency towards co-operative action on the part of the provinces. The efforts of the past seven years have been concentrated on expanding and improving school systems. Until recently, little has been done towards promoting training in industry and co-operative action between the schools and industrial organizations. Very promising developments along these lines are taking place in Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton and other cities. It is expected that during the next few years rapid progress will be made in linking the school with industry so that each may do its share in training Canada's future workers. A splendid start has been made in several branches of vocational education, but some important divisions of the work have not yet been started in the majority of the provinces. In no province has a program been undertaken which meets the educational and vocational requirements of all children.

The report contains full information as to existing arrangements throughout Canada for promoting vocational training.

Canadian Government Annuities Act, 1908

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1926, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 7,210. Of the purchasers of these contracts, 784 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1926, 6,426 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $11,701,443.47. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, 329 immediate annuities and 339 deferred annuities, a total of 668, were purchased, amounting in the aggregate to $240,471.83, an average of about $360 per annuitant. The amount of purchase money received during the same period was $1,947,-144.05. The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1926, were as follows: Immediate, 2,187; deferred, 4,239, or a total of 6,426, and the amount of such annuities was $1,957,653.09. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1926, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers, was $11,701,443.47.

The report points out that by the Canadian Government Annuities Act, 1908, and amending Acts, an absolutely safe and immediately available form of investment for protection in old age has been provided the people of Canada, and any person taking advantage of the system will have behind his contracts the security of the whole of the Dominion, which is a matter of paramount importance as the

contracts may extend over a period of 50, 60, 70 or more years.

League of Nations International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions which have figured on the various conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

The report summarizes the action taken in Canada and in other countries to give effect to the various Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conferences. These have been described in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

A STATEMENT showing the number of claims on which payments were made by the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Canada, 1918, Chapter 15) is included in the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926. The statement covers all departments of government service as well as Canadian Government railways. The majority of the claims have to do with the Government railways, and it was found that the staff of the Department of Railways and Canals charged with the administration of the Act in relation to government railways of Canada, could also handle the claims arising in other branches of government service, the work was turned over to that department in the interests of economy and efficiency.

The Dominion Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 provides as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

The Act was amended in 1925 so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

The claims and disbursements, by Provinces, were as follows:—

—	Total Claims	Disbursements
		$
Nova Scotia Board	266	31,567
New Brunswick Board	713	61,236
Ontario Board	357	79,933
Manitoba Board	667	57,004
Alberta Board	60	9,789
British Columbia Board	131	16,091
Province of Quebec and Miscellaneous	329	66,760

The accompanying table shows the number of claims and the amount of disbursements in connection with accidents to employees of the various dependants of the government service during the past fiscal year:—

Department	Number of Claims				Disbursements
	Compensation and Medical Aid	Medical Aid only	Pension	Total	
Agriculture	3	2	3	8	2,014 07
Customs and Excise		4	1	5	750 20
Health	1			1	3,060 30
Indian Affairs	2		1	3	1,082 46
Interior	51	32	10	93	14,395 89
Justice			1	1	908 34
Marine and Fisheries	32	18	15	65	20,712 40
Mines	3	1	1	5	1,215 31
National Defence	14	9	7	30	6,222 53
Post Office	1	7	2	10	1,270 94
Public Works	70	37	16	123	14,296 33
Railways and Canals, Canadian Government Railways	1,412	515	138	2,065	235,378 80
Canals	51	9	25	85	16,823 11
Soldier's Civil Re-establishment	7	1	8	16	2,620 50
Soldier's Settlement Board	2			2	470 14
Trade and Commerce	9	2		11	1,159 01
Totals	1,658	637	228	2,523	322,380 33

The total amount paid in compensation, pensions, etc., under the Act from its enactment to March 31, 1926, was $1,464,978.

The amount of disbursements under the Act to the several provinces, balance deposit, etc., during the fiscal year 1925-26 is shown in the following table:—

YEAR 1925-1926

Board	Dominion expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements under the Act				Balance on deposit
		Compensation, pensions, etc.	Proportion administrative expenses	Interest	Total	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	38,480 23	31,566 96	4,438 72		36,005 68	2,474 55
New Brunswick	66,828 81	61,236 37	5,691 92		66,928 29	*99 48*
Ontario	90,897 28	79,932 65	4,234 18		84,166 83	6,730 45
Manitoba	68,784 34	57,003 91	8,530 28		65,534 19	3,250 15
Alberta	3,054 74	9,789 12	1,039 42	*766 85*	10,061 71	*7,006 97*
British Columbia	24,803 01	16,091 48	403 30	*633 02*	15,861 76	8,941 25
Province of Quebec and miscellaneous	66,759 84	66,759 84			66,759 84	
Interest deposited to credit of Casual Revenue	455 46			455 46	455 46	
Totals, year 1925-1926	360,063 71	322,380 33	24,337 82	*944 89*	345,773 76	14,289 95

Theatrical Society at Vancouver

A society has been founded in British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, under the title "Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts," its purposes being partly as follows:

The obtaining and maintenance of a fair rate of wages and just and equitable conditions of work for its members, and to ensure by all lawful means that only competent persons who are members of this society are employed as musicians, operators, stage-hands, scenic artists, carpenters, propertymen, electricians, stage-mechanics, flymen, and their respective assistants, or otherwise as artisans, workmen, or performers in or about the various theatres and places of amusement of like character.

To engage in work of an educational, social, or other character calculated to benefit the society or any of its members, or to improve the drama and kindred arts and the conditions and methods of its presentation.

To amalgamate, affiliate, co-operate, or enter into reciprocally helpful relations with any and all other societies, associations, or organizations throughout the world having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the society.

To promote and carry on these objects in any part of the world in conformity with and subject to any legislative conditions or restrictions which may be applicable.

SUNDAY WORK IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Sunday League reports on Conditions existing in Pulp and Paper and Other Industries

THE text of the report of the provincial commission appointed early in 1926 to study the problem of Sunday labour in the Province of Quebec, with special reference to the pulp and paper manufacturing industry, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926. Following the report was the text of a letter subsequently sent by the Honourable Premier Taschereau to the pulp and paper manufacturers, intimating that the provisions of the federal Lord's Day Act were thenceforth to be enforced. The effects of the report of the commission and of the Prime Minister's letter in regard to the practice of Sunday labour were summarized in a report made at the annual meeting of the Sunday League, held at the City of Quebec on December 5. The substance of this report was as follows:—

Three Rivers District.—The Saint Maurice Pulp and Paper Company ceases production at midnight on Saturday, for 24 hours, but on Sunday cleaning work is done from 12 to 6 a.m., and from 6 p.m. until midnight preparations are made for resuming production.

The International Paper Company ceases production of paper from midnight to midnight, but about 50 men are engaged from 8 a.m. until midnight in repairing machines. Manufacture of pulp starts at 4 p.m. on Sundays, this being stated to be necessary in order to permit of the resumption of paper manufacturing at midnight.

The St. Lawrence Paper Company suspends production on Sundays from midnight to midnight, but repairs are begun at 8 a.m., and continue the whole day.

The Wayagamack Company suspends paper production from midnight to midnight, but pulp production continues as formerly before 8 a.m., and after 3 p.m.

The Laurentide Company (Grand'Mère) suspends production for the entire day, making only essential repairs. This company, the report states, makes more serious efforts than the others to comply with the requirements of the law.

At Shawinigan, the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company suspends ordinary work on Sundays from midnight to midnight, but the number of employees on repair work seems excessive.

Saguenay District.—In the Saguenay District the production of pulp and paper is generally suspended from midnight to midnight, but unnecessarily large forces appear to be kept busy throughout the day on repair work, in addition to the men who must be in their places before midnight in order that the machines may start running at that hour. At Chicoutimi, Port Alfred and Val-Jalbert, work is suspended not only on Sundays but on holy days, while at Jonquières, Kenogami and River Bend the plants run at full capacity on religious festivals. The report points out that while regular Sunday work may be stopped, it is usual to carry on special operations on that day. For example a new machine was lately installed on Sunday at the plant of Price Brothers at Kenogami. Construction work is done on Sundays, for example, at Arvida and at Chute-à-Caron, where forces of men were employed all summer in grading, carting, etc. Sunday work, in fact, is stated to be almost general at Chute-à-Caron.

Hull District.—The Eddy Company was the first in this district to change its practice in conformity with the Prime Minister's letter. Towards the end of September the directors posted notices that beginning Sunday, October 3, work would cease from midnight to midnight. All went well for some weeks, but a reaction set in among the men, with the approval of the management. Petitions were circulated asking for a return to former practices, and a division of opinion revealed itself, the employees who were members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Mill Workers appearing to favour Sunday labour, while the members of the National and Catholic Union of Pulp and Paper Workers were opposed to the practice. For some weeks the Eddy Company's employees have ceased work at 2.30 a.m. on Sundays, but cleaning work that might easily be done on week days is carried on from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Elsewhere in the Hull district the violation of the Sunday law is reported to be flagrant and continuous. The International Paper Company employ thousands of men every Sunday in its construction camps at Chelsea, Farmer's Rapids and East Templeton. The Hull plant of the Canada Cement Company continues work on Sundays. The Booth pulp and paper mills at Ottawa, 90 per cent of whose employees reside at Hull, cease work only in the forenoon on Sunday.

Sherbrooke District.—At Windsor Mills the Sunday law was made effective on November 7, and although some opposition developed, having spread from Hull, it remained effective

as regards production, but repairs are done on Sundays, when the men detailed for this work commence at 9 a.m.

At East Angus the workmen are divided into three shifts of eight hours each. One shift still begins at midnight on Saturday, continuing until 8 a.m. on Sunday. Throughout Sunday repair work on machines is carried on to enable work to be resumed at midnight on Sunday. No attention, the report states, is paid at this plant to the Prime Minister's message.

At the Bromptonville plant of the same company 41 employees cease work at 7 a.m. on Sundays, returning at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Considerable numbers of men are employed throughout the day on repairs, cleaning, etc.

Two shifts work the mine at Asbestos. The day shift starts on Monday morning, and the night shift stops at 6 a.m. on Sundays. Urgent repair work is also carried on on Sunday during summer.

Joliette District.—At Crabtree mills, near Joliette, production stops at midnight on Saturdays, but cleaning work which was formerly done during the week is now done during the early hours of Sunday. Regular work re-commences at 11 on Sunday night. (The League had received no report concerning the practices at the Beauharnois mills, owned by the same company). The McArthur Paper Company at Joliette carries on production until 6 a.m. on Sundays.

Quebec District.—Since November 7 the Donacona Pulp and Paper Company has stopped production at midnight on Saturday, starting up again at 10 o'clock on Sunday nights. The Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company carry on active construction work at their plants on Sundays.

The report of the Sunday League concludes by noting a lessening in the observance of Sunday throughout the province, particularly in connection with works of construction. In the field of commerce infractions of the Sunday law occur mostly in connection with the sale of so-called refreshments, under cover of which all kinds of commodities are sold to the public.

Adjustment of Trade Disputes in Germany

The German Federal Ministry of Labour has recently issued the annual returns for 1925 relating to the work of conciliation committees and individual conciliators, appointed in accordance with the Order of October 30, 1923, relating to conciliation. In 1924, 16,480 disputes were considered by conciliation committees, and 2,095 by individual conciliators. In 1925, the numbers were 12,360 and 1,058 respectively. In 1925, 338 disputes were withdrawn before the conciliation authorities took action, and these are not included in the above figures. Of the 12,360 disputes considered by conciliation committees in 1925, 692 were settled by the parties concerned before a date for conciliation proceedings had been fixed; 1,519 were settled during preliminary proceedings; 9,617 were dealt with by adjustment boards, and the remaining 532 were otherwise disposed of. Of the 1,058 disputes brought before individual conciliators, 172 were settled before or during preliminary proceedings, 803 were acted upon by adjustment boards, and 83 were otherwise disposed of.

Of the 9,617 disputes dealt with by adjustment boards, one or both parties refused to accept arbitration awards in 4,629 cases. In such an event, the Order provides that, if the settlement contained in an award appears just and reasonable with due consideration for the interests of both parties, and if its application is desirable for economic and social reasons, it may be declared binding by the competent conciliator or the Federal Minister of Labour. This course was followed in 601 cases in all.

Printing as a Profession

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology proposes, with the co-operation of the printing and allied trades, to establish a Department of Graphic Arts, Research and Engineering, international in scope, the purpose of which is as follows:—

(1) To establish a basis of graduate training uniting technology, engineering and art with the aim of creating a profession of printing equal in status with the professions of architecture and engineering.

(2) To provide adequately trained graduates for filling executive and similar responsible positions in the graphic industries.

(3) To supply instructors for other schools of printing who will be well grounded not only in the arts and engineering of the graphic arts but in the ascertainment of costs of production and of business administration.

(4) To make accessible to printing and its allied arts the existing complete research facilities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology including its faculties and research Laboratories relating to chemistry, metallurgy, illumination, air conditioning, sanitation, and all applicable phases of engineering; and to conduct such research work under the direction of the various scientific faculties in co-operation with students.

FIVE DAY WEEK IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

THE December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour) contains a survey of the industries in the United States in which the 5-day week is now in force. The inquiry was suggested by the recent announcement by Mr. Henry Ford that the shorter week was to be regularly established in the industries with which he is associated (LABOUR GAZETTE October, 1926, page 927). A summary of the results of the inquiry is given in the *Review* as follows:—

Of the larger industries in the country, the regular full-time 5-day week is most prevalent in the manufacture of men's clothing. Here, according to the recent study by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, no less than 45 per cent of the establishments covered, and almost one-third of the employees, were working a 5-day week. The 40-hour week, however, was not common, the average hours being 44.3 per week.

The 5-day week has also made considerable progress in recent years in certain other branches of the clothing trades. Thus, under recent agreements, most of the fur workers (an industry employing about 14,000 persons) are working on a 5-day 40-hour week basis, but with provision for some Saturday work in the busy fall season. Similarly, the organized workers in the cloth hat and cap industry in New York and Philadelphia have agreements calling for a 5-day 44-hour week, to be reduced to a flat 40-hour week in 1927. The organized cloak, skirt, and dressmakers, of Boston; waterproof garment workers, cutters, pressers, and buttonhole makers of New York; the cloak, skirt, dress, and reefer makers' unions of New York; and the ladies' tailors and custom dressmakers' local, also of New York—all have the 5-day week and in most cases the flat 40-hour week.

Among some of the building trades the 5-day week is fairly well established, more than 6 per cent of the union membership in all the trades covered by the bureau's 1926 study working on a flat 5-day week basis, the trades most affected thereby being lathers, painters, and plasterers. In addition, the 5-day week for part of the year occurs not infrequently among the granite and stone trades.

In the printing and publishing of newspapers, especially those in foreign languages, a working week of 40 hours or less, but worked variously in five or six days, is quite frequent. In total, about 5 per cent of all the newspaper printing trades covered by the bureau's 1926 study were found to be on a working basis of not over 40 hours a week. In the book and job branch of the printing industry, the 5-day 40-hour-or-less week was infrequent, but was found to occur in a few cities.

Other organized trades covered by the bureau's recent study in which the 5-day week existed to a greater or less extent were: Bakers, 1.4 per cent of those covered by the study, and laundry workers, 7.8 per cent of those covered by the study.

In the large manufacturing industries covered by the regular wages and hours surveys of the bureau the 5-day week as a regular working practice was found, to a greater or less extent, in the paper box-board industry, in foundries and machine shops, and in the iron and steel industry. In the paper box-board industry the bureau's study made in the spring of 1925 found that in 60 per cent of the establishments, employing about two-thirds of the total working force canvassed, the productive forces were working on a regular 5-day-week basis.

In the foundries and machine shops covered by the bureau's study 3.8 per cent of the plants, employing 3.5 per cent of the working force, had a regular 5-day week. In addition, about 1 per cent of the plants and employees covered alternated between a 5-day week and a full 6-day week as the prevailing working basis for the majority of the employees. The actual weekly hours were usually in excess of 40, although a few plants limited their working time to a flat 5-day 40-hour week.

The iron and steel industry as a whole still has many employees on rather long hours, but the 5-day week exists in certain occupations in certain plants. Thus, the 1926 survey by the bureau found that 2.1 per cent of all the employees covered worked a regular 5-day or 5-night week. Most of the 5-turn workers were in the bar mills (13 per cent of the total employees therein) and in the puddling mills (6 per cent of the total employees therein).

In addition to the adoption of the 5-day week as a regular practice in certain industrial establishments, as described above, there has been, of recent years, a significant extension of the practice of Saturday closing in the summer months. The practice is most extensive in retail stores and offices, but is known to exist also in other lines of business, although no very satisfactory data are available on this subject.

Opinions on Mr. Ford's Policy

Mr. Ford, in the course of an authorized interview with a representative of *World's Work* for October, said:—

"The country is ready for the 5-day week. It is bound to come through all industry. In

adopting it ourselves, we are putting it into effect in about 50 industries, for we are coal miners, iron miners, lumbermen, and so on. The short week is bound to come, because without it the country will not be able to absorb its production and stay prosperous. The harder we crowd business for time the more efficient it becomes. The more well-paid leisure workmen get the greater become their wants. These wants soon become needs. Well-managed business pays high wages and sells at low prices. Its workmen have the leisure to enjoy life and the wherewithal with which to finance that enjoyment.

"Just as the 8-hour day opened our way to prosperity, so the 5-day week will open our way to a still greater prosperity. Twenty years ago," Mr. Ford continued, "introducing the 8-hour day generally would have made for poverty and not for wealth. Five years ago, introducing the 5-day week would have had the same result. The hours of labour are regulated by the organization of work and by nothing else. It is the rise of the great corporation with its ability to use power, to use accurately designed machinery, and generally to lessen the wastes in time, material and human energy that made it possible to bring in the 8-hour day. Then, also, there is the saving through accurate workmanship. Unless parts are all made accurately, the benefits of quantity production will be lost—for the parts will not fit together and the economy of making will be lost in the assembling. Further progress along the same lines has made it possible to bring in the 5-day week. The progression has been a natural one. The 8-hour day law to-day only confirms what industry had already discovered. If it were otherwise, then the law would make for poverty instead of for wealth. A man cannot be paid a wage in excess of his production. In the old days, before we had management and power, a man had to work through a long day in order to get a bare living. Now the long day would retard both production and consumption. At the present time the fixing by law of a 5-day week would be unwise, because all industry is not ready for it, but a great part of industry is ready, and within a comparatively short time I believe the practice will be so general in industry that it can be made universal."

On the other hand, the opinions of about thirty manufacturers in different branches of industry in the United States appeared recently in the *Pocket Bulletin,* the official monthly publication of the National Association of Manufacturers. These opinions were generally opposed to Mr. Ford's new policy for various reasons, of which the following are examples:—

The effect of the 5-day week would be to increase wages to meet the added expenses incurred by the workers through the additional holiday; an increase of wages of about 10 per cent would make American products more vulnerable to the economic designs of Europe; the present need in the world being for increased production there should be no decrease in the hours of work; while a man may do as much work in eight hours as in ten there is no reason to think he can do as much in five days as in six; the capital invested in manufactures cannot afford to be utilized only for 40 hours a week, and the shortening of hours would inevitably lead to increased cost of living without any assurance that there would be an increased wage; production would be curtailed and costs increased, the public would necessarily suffer and industrial progress would be retarded.

(The recent resolution of the American Federation of Labour in favour of a progressively shorter working week was noted in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1089.)

Child Labour in Canneries in U.S.A.

The fourteenth annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States, recently published, states that the most extensive undertaking of the industrial division of the Bureau during the past year was a study of conditions in regard to child labour in fruit and vegetable canneries in six states of the east and middle west. The study brings out the following facts:

Children under 16 are very generally employed in the canning industry. In some States, because of the exemption of canneries from the laws regulating the work of children in other manufacturing industries, many children are employed without adequate legal protection; even in States where laws exist for their protection a very considerable number of children are employed in violation of these laws. However, when the figures obtained in the inquiry are examined separately, they show a great variation between the several States in the extent to which children are employed in violation of the prescribed legal standards. For example, the proportion of children under 16 who are employed below the legal working age, which is about one-third of the total number, varies from 43 per cent in one State to 2 per cent in another, and the proportion of minors employed in violation of the State hour standards varies from 11 per cent to 92 per cent.

LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

Proposals Submitted to the Dominion Government by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE legislative program of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted to the Dominion Government on Dec. 15, 1926, the views of the Trades Congress being presented by its executive officers—Messrs. Tom Moore, president; J. T. Foster, James Simpson and Robert Tallon, vice-presidents; and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the executive of the Trades Congress the delegation was composed of the following: A. Bastien, general representative, American Federation of Labour; Leon Worthall, general representative, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; W. G. Powesland, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; A. E. W. O'Dell, general representative, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; J. D. Corcoran, general representative, International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers; Geo. Ashley, general representative, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; W. Thorne, International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; Frank McKenna and J. Corbett, vice-president and chairman C.N.R. Central Region, respectively, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Arthur Martel and Jas. F. Marsh, executive board member and general representative, respectively, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; E. Ingles, John Noble and James P. Broderick, vice-president and general representatives, respectively, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Frank Healey, general representative, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; A. D. Dear, vice-president, International Association of Fire Fighters; F. W. Bush, executive board member, United Garment Workers of America; S. Polakoff, executive board member, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Jas. Somerville, vice-president, International Association of Machinists; W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-president, W. Jewkes, secretary, and W. Crampton and S. Burns, assistant chairmen (C.P.R. System Federation), and R. Hessel, vice-chairman (G.T.R. System), Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; A. J. Crawford, general representative, International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; Jos. P. Hunter and Fred Molineux, vice-president and general representative, respectively, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; J. Ward, vice-president, International Association of Plasterers; J. W. Bruce, general representative, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters; Maurice Labelle, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Geo. R. Brunet, general representative, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; R. Trepannier, vice-president, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; W. P. Covert, vice-president, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees; J. G. A. Decelles, executive board member, Commercial Telegraphers' Union; J. A. P. Haydon, legislative vice-president, Ontario and Quebec Conference Typographical Unions; Walter Barrett, field secretary, International Allied Printing Trades Association; Thos. Black, Montreal Allied Printing Trades Council; John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Alex McMordie and W. D. Rehder, secretary-treasurer and 2nd vice-president, respectively, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; John F. Thompson, secretary, London Trades and Labour Council; John Munro, Toronto District Trades and Labour Council; E. Hamelin, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada; Miss Mary McNab representing *Canadian Congress Journal.*

The members of the Cabinet present to hear the submission of the legislative proposals of organized labour were: the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King; Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Honourable J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Honourable P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General; Honourable P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Honourable James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Honourable Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals; Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs; Honourable Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General; Honourable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Honourable Senator Raoul Dandurand, Minister without portfolio.

The Prime Minister, in reply to the agenda submitted by the deputation, promised that the proposed legislation would receive the careful consideration of the members of the

Government; that each Minister would make a careful study of the proposals affecting his particular department, and that the entire proposed legislative program would be then discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet with a view to ascertaining what subsequent action would be taken thereon.

The proposals submitted were divided into three sections, viz: (1) summaries of subjects detailed in previous presentations; (2) new briefs on union label registration, old age pensions, senate reform, picketing and injunctions, election act amendments and immigration; (3) references to subjects for subsequent departmental discussion. It was pointed out in the introduction to the memorandum that the legislative proposals submitted were based upon the decisions of the 42nd annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was held in Montreal in September, 1926. As several of the proposals dealt with in Part One of the memorandum (containing summaries of subjects detailed in previous presentations), were published in the full issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1926, only passing reference is made to such proposals in this article. The demands made in regard to the subjects dealt with in Part One, were as follows:

Eight Hour Day.—Urging that effect be given to the eight-hour day convention of the Washington (1919) International Labour Conference in so far as it lies within the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities with particular regard to: (*a*) all those employed in works governed by the Fair Wage regulations of the Dominion Government; (*b*) all those employed on works carried on direct by the Federal Government or in the employ of any Government Department.

One Day's Rest in Seven.—Attention was again directed "to the inadequacy of the Lord's Day Act to provide for all workers enjoying one day's rest in seven."

British North America Act Amendments.—These included: (1) The fostering of "national unity" by giving greater powers to the Federal Government to deal with social and labour legislation; (2) The abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, and the establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal; (3) Giving the Federal Government the undisputed powers to administer effectively throughout Canada the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and its subsequent amendments; (4) To bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make the decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount.

Criminal Code and Immigration Act Amendments.—Amendments were sought "which would restore the former provisions of these Acts and take from them the pernicious clauses inserted by Parliament in 1919 which discriminate against British-born Canadian citizens as regards deportation without trial and seriously restrict the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly."

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—In regard to this subject a scheme of unemployment insurance, such as was outlined in the legislative program of the Congress of 1924 and 1925, was again advocated.

National Fuel Policy.—The memorandum emphasized that definite measures "should now be inaugurated which would ensure proper development of the coal resources of Canada."

Militia Act Amendments, Military Training, Etc.—The proposals on these topics were a reiteration of previous requests, urging action (1) to prohibit the maintenance by industrial corporations of armed forces; (2) to give the Federal Government discretionary powers regarding the requisitioning of troops by provincial or municipal governments; (3) to discontinue government aid for the encouragement of military training in public schools.

International Labour Organization.—Under this heading it was again urged that the Federal Government give effect to a number of recommendations resulting from labour conferences on questions concerning: (1) limiting the hours of work in industrial establishments to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (2) the use of white lead in painting; (3) weekly rest in commerce and industry; (4) the simplification of the inspection of immigrants on board ship; (5) seamen's articles of agreement; (6) unemployment, etc.

In addition to the above subjects recommendations were submitted as follows:—

(1) that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine be given the contract to carry on the trade with the West Indies, as called for in the West Indies Treaty, that the Canadian coast-wise laws be revised and that a duty be placed on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade;

(2) commending the activities of the Research Council and directing attention to the advisability of providing a National Research Institute;

(3) amending the Bankruptcy Act so as to give priority to wage claims;

(4) urging full reimbursement of Home Bank depositors;

(5) requesting that organized labour be given representation on the Dominion Advisory Tariff Board;

(6) advocating the simplification of legislation relating to and for the encouragement of co-operative societies.

Part Two of the memorandum containing demands for legislation was as follows:—

Memorandum re Senate Reform.—By continued maintenance of the Senate as a non-elective body, having absolute veto power over legislation enacted in the House of Commons, a form of Government exists which is contrary to real democracy.

For many years representations have been made through the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for action to be taken which would abolish the Senate as a non-elective body and make it responsive to public opinion.

Over a long period of years the Senate has shown itself as definitely opposed to permitting the enactment of social and labour legislation of benefit to the masses. Without enumerating in full all the measures which, after having been passed by the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons, have been rejected by the Senate, attention is particularly directed to the following:—

Bills to amend the Immigration and Emigration Act so as to repeal the amendments to that Act introduced at the 1919 sessions of Parliament have been rejected by the Senate five times. On the first occasion, in 1920, this was a Senate Bill introduced by the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, and was defeated in that Chamber by 22 votes to 21. In four subsequent years, namely in 1921, 1923, 1924, 1926 Bills were introduced in the House of Commons by the respective Ministers of Immigration and though they passed that Chamber practically unanimously were nevertheless rejected by the Senate.

Bills to amend the Criminal Code so as to restore the provision existing prior to 1919 in respect to fredom of speech, press and assembly have passed the House of Commons during four different sessions of Parliament but each time been rejected by the Senate.

Bills to permit the registration of Union Labels; amend the Industrial Disputes Act; provide reimbursement of certain Home Bank depositors, are further measures which have been passed by the House of Commons and rejected in the Senate.

In addition to these the Senate's action last year in defeating the Old Age Pension Bill as presented to it from the House of Commons aroused Dominion-wide resentment. All these actions emphasize that whatever progress may be made in the elected House of Commons is futile so long as the present veto power of the Senate remains in effect.

Faced with a similar situation in Great Britain changes were brought about there which curtailed the powers of the second Chamber, the House of Lords—to the extent that measures which pass three successive sessions of the House of Commons become law over-riding the veto previously exercised by the non-elective second Chmber.

Similar changes must be secured regarding the Canadian Senate, if confidence is to be restored in constitutional form of government as a means of giving effect to the expressed will of the people.

We venture to assert that such a change would be supported by public opinion throughout Canada as evidenced by the expressions of numerous other public bodies, by press editorials, etc.

Whilst continuing to hope that more general and drastic changes in the constitution of the Second Chamber will ultimately be brought about, we confine our requests at this time to the minimum reform above outlined, namely: "That the veto of the Senate should be made inoperative in respect to legislation which has passed three different sessions of the House of Commons," and urge that steps be taken during the present session of Parliament to give effect to the same.

Memorandum Re Electoral Reform and Election Act Amendments.—Believing that the system which prevails of demanding that those accepting Cabinet Portfolios return to their constituencies to seek re-election immediately after a general election is a waste of time, money and energy, we would ask that the necessary legislative changes be enacted which would abolish this practice where such promotions are made within two years subsequent to a general election.

In making this request it is not intended that those who may be appointed to Cabinet positions and have not, at the time, a seat in Parliament should hold such offices without securing election as Members of Parliament.

The change herewith submitted would make possible a much freer choice of Cabinet Ministers according to their suitability and qualification of the office instead of such choices being governed, as we believe has often been the case, by their ability to retain the constituency for the party in power.

From time to time cases arise which emphasize the need for some change in the method of appointment and control of returning officers and their subordinates charged with the conduct of Federal elections. These circumstances we believe can be attributed to the present practice of making appointments

of returning officers a matter of party patronage. Feeling that they owe their appointment to the political party to which they belong, the same practice is followed by them in making their appointments of poll clerks, etc.

This interjection of political partyism into what should be an impartial state function not only lends itself to the arousing of suspicion as to unfair practices but also, in the case of elections following each other in close sequence, leads to inefficiency through the replacement of returning officers before they have had a fair opportunity to become fully acquainted with their duties.

By the legislation enacted in 1920 provision was made for the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer and for the safeguarding of his administrative authority against undue political interference. The success which has attended the removal of this important office from the field of party politics leads us to express the opinion that the extension of similar protection to the positions of returning officers, would remove much of the dissatisfaction as to the conduct of elections which now exists.

We recommend that all official election appointments should be made on a non-political basis and that the incumbents should be thereafter under the full control of the Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers not to be subject to removal from office except for just cause and on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer.

Under the present system of representation, the House of Commons bears very little comparison to the actual numbers casting their ballots in favour of the respective political groups and as a step towards making it more representative of the people we would ask for changes in the Election Act so as to provide for proportional representation in group constituencies and the use of the transfer.

During the 1925 session of Parliament an amendment to the Election Act was passed by the House of Commons providing for a half day holiday on Election Day, but this failed to become law owing to an error in the same not being incorporated in the Bill sent to the Senate. In view of this, the Government passed an Order in Council providing for a half day holiday for the Federal Elections held in 1925. This Order in Council was not clear, however, as to whether the holiday should be an extension of the provision for two hours time, with pay, which exists in the present Act and a certain amount of dissatisfaction and confusion arose therefrom. We would now request that the Election Act be amended so as to make it compulsory for employers to grant a half day holiday, with pay, to all workers on Federal Election Day.

The platform of the Liberal Party, adopted at the National Convention in 1919, contains a plank reading as follows:—

> Restoration of the control of the executive by parliament, and of parliament, by the people through a discontinuance of government by order in council and a just franchise *and its exercise under free conditions.*

We desire to point out that there is a growing practice by a number of public authorities to impose restrictions which prevent their employees from exercising their full political rights as citizens and we believe this is in contradiction to the declaration above quoted and would therefore urge the enactment of such legislation as would prevent the continuance of interference of this nature.

The forfeiture of election deposits as called for in the present Act creates a hardship and is in the nature of a penalty on poverty. In a free democracy integrity and ability should supersede wealth as a qualification for election to Parliament. We would, therefore, ask for the abolition of all election deposits and forfeiture of same, and the substitution thereof of a qualifying requirement that a candidate should secure a stated number of signatures of electors before his nomination can be accepted.

Repeated requests have also been made for the repeal of clause 10 of the Franchise Act, 1920, which prohibits unincorporated associations, such as trade unions, etc., from making voluntary contributions towards election campaigns and Clause 11 of the Franchise Act, 1920, which prohibits any person not being an elector and who resides without Canada, from assisting in any manner in election campaigns. It is true that these clauses have not been strictly enforced. This, however, only creates a lack of respect for the law as a whole and we venture to assert is an added argument for their repeal which we again reiterate.

Memorandum re Registration of Union Labels.—Considerable satisfaction was expressed during our recent convention that after many years of effort progress had been made to the extent that a Bill was again introduced during the last session of Parliament which aimed to give effect to our oft repeated requests for legislation which, by allowing of their registration, would protect the union labels, shop cards, etc., of labour unions against their unauthorized use and infringement. This was modified, however, by the knowledge that the Government of the day

had not seen fit to sponsor this Bill and in that way make sure of its coming before Parliament for consideration. This is all the more regrettable because of the fact that this Bill would not have raised any party issues as was assured by the personal promises of members of every political party to give it their support.

Measures similar to Bill 204 of the Session of 1926 have been passed previously by the House of Commons though later rejected by the Senate. The last occasion of such action being during the session of 1906.

In 1919, at the instigation of the Government, the matter of the registration of union labels, etc., was the subject of a joint conference held in Toronto at which the Government, employers and workers, were represented. At this conference a Bill similar to the one now under discussion was approved but no action taken to have it submitted to Parliament until last session.

We now ask the Government to reintroduce Bill 204 during the present session of Parliament and use its full influence to the end that it may be enacted into law.

Memorandum re Immigration and Emigration.—The general policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada respecting immigration and emigration is briefly summarized in the following declarations adopted at this year's convention of the Congress:—

1. For the peopling of Canada, through immigration, by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law abiding class of citizens; all false inducements to secure immigrants to be prohibited and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, therefore, nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship.

2. For strict application of the laws concerning the admission and control of Orientals, pending the enactment of legislation for total exclusion.

3. Abolition of all bonuses or grants to private agencies, and that the British Government be requested to assume fuller supervision and control over emigrant booking agencies operating in the British Isles.

4. For the prohibition of entry of "Contract Labour," unless certified as necessary by, and secured through, the Employment Service of Canada and for the prohibition of entry of labour engaged to replace workers during industrial disputes.

5. For the maintenance of the Department of Immigration under a separate Minister of the Crown, and for the creation of Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labour shall have representation, and which would co-ordinate federal, provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping of same, and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

6. That in order to relieve congestion in industrial centres, land settlement and colonization schemes should be made widely known in Canada and the same opportunities and assistance offered residents of Canada as are given to those of the British Isles and foreign countries.

7. For the continued prohibition of the admission of child immigrants under working age, unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents or other responsible relatives.

8. That representation be made by the Dominion Government to the United States Authorities with the object of restoring equal rights of entry to the U.S.A. to all Canadian citizens, irrespective of their places of birth.

9. Repeal of 1919 amendments to the Immigration Act which discriminates against British-born citizens, and which bring within prohibited classes these exercising reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech.

10. For international exchange of migration statistics and compliance with 'Recommendation" of the International Labour Office (1923) to compile and publish statistics regarding emigration from Canada, as well as immigration to Canada.

11. For medical and other examination of emigrants to take place, as far as possible, at port of embarkation.

12. For deportation of those entering Canada, under assisted immigration schemes and exempt class regulations and who, within twelve months, seek or accept employment in other occupations.

In respect to Clause 4, numerous cases have been brought to our attention where the importation of labour by the employers concerned could not be justified on the grounds of being unable to secure such labour in Canada. Neither is it likely that the men so imported could be assured a lengthy enough period of employment to allow them to reasonably establish themselves in Canada, unless this was given to them by the discharge of other workers. The regulations now asked for were enforced by the government up to a few years ago and we are of the opinion that permission to import these workers would not have been granted had this past policy of the Government been followed, and the statement from the Minister of Labour, who is charged with the administration of the Employment Service Act, first been necessary.

Because of the injustice which the present practice inflicts upon both the resident Canadian workers and the imported immigrant we strongly urge the adoption of the recommendation embodied in this Clause.

Respecting Clause 5, we are pleased to note that the Department of Immigration is now under the administration of a separate Minister of the Crown. We would strongly urge, however, the adoption of our recommenda-

tion to create a Dominion Advisory Council to assist the Minister, somewhat along the same lines as the Employment Service Council and the Health Council now act as advisory bodies to the Minister of Labour and of Health.

We are strongly of the opinion that the creation of such a Council would aid in formulating and putting into effect a Migration policy which would receive the support of the great majority of Canadian citizens.

In elaboration of Clause 6 of our Recommendations, it has been noted that the plan of settling Canadian farm lands with immigrants from the British farm training colonies is claimed to be meeting with considerable success. These immigrants were not originally farm workers but were drawn from the industrial centres of the British Isles and we see no reason why, if these claims are found to be justified, that similar training colonies could not be established for the benefit of those at present living in the industrial centres of Canada.

It might be possible to use the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Farms for a beginning of this experiment and if those who qualify could be assured of financial assistance to establish themselves on Canadian farm lands we are convinced that this would lead to a relief of the congestion which often occurs in the industrial centres of Canada and be a beginning of a genuine "back to the land" movement.

Attention has been drawn in another section of our legislative programme to the injustice which still exists against British-born citizens by reason of the refusal of the Senate to accept amendments to the Immigration Act repealing those of 1919 and we trust that these efforts will be persisted with and similar legislation again introduced during the present session of Parliament. In this connection we would respectfully point out that three present Ministers of the Government, namely the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Immigration and the Minister of Labour, being British born, may be liable to arbitrary deportation, without due trial, under the Act as it now stands.

We desire to direct your attention to the resolution adopted by the Dominion Council of Health at its last meeting and which reads:

> That in the opinion of this Council all immigrants should be medically examined as near as possible to their homes by medical officers paid by our Government; that in cases where persons are admitted under bond the Government of the provinces involved be notified of the destination of such persons.

This supports our recommendation in Clause 11 and we urge that effect be given to the same.

Without elaborating further on the other clauses of the programme submitted we would urge that favourable action be taken thereon.

Memorandum re Criminal Code Amendments Affecting Picketing, Injunctions, etc.— In pursuance of powers granted to the Federal Government under Section 91, Clause 27 of the British North America Act, the Criminal Code has been enacted, Section 501 of which prohibits watching or besetting certain places with certain objects therein set out. Interlocking with this, Section 92 of the British North America Act, gives certain powers to the Provincial Governments respecting property and civil rights in the provinces, under which powers numerous injunctions have been issued seriously interfering with the right to peacefully conduct a strike. While these two subjects are very closely related yet we appreciate that the Federal Government can only take action within the limits of their own jurisdiction.

The right to peacefully picket was defined and made legal by Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statute 1876 but when the Criminal Code 1892, Chapter 29 was compiled this provision legalizing peaceful picketing was omitted and has not yet been reinserted.

In representations previously made to the Government, the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has pointed out the necessity of amending the Criminal Code to adequately protect trade unions and trade unionists in their right to peacefully picket during strikes. In reply to these representations we have been told that the provisions of the Criminal Code are adequate to afford the protection asked for, despite the fact that these provisions lack the clarity of definition common to British law. Events which have occurred during the past year only serve to strengthen the conviction previously expressed that the Criminal Code should be amended to prevent recurrence of the action of the Courts in restraining trade unionists from peacefully picketing.

A large number of cases could be cited in which legal decision both favourable and unfavourable have been rendered, but as this has been dealt with in detail on previous occasions, we do not consider it necessary to do so at this time. The right to strike must carry with it the right to persuade the unorganized to organize and join the organized in strikes and to employ methods such as picketing without which the right to strike

becomes ineffective and valueless. British law has always recognized that a strike must be effective to be of any service and in the 1906 "trade disputes act" the clause of the 1875 Act legalizing picketing merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information was repealed and the following clause enacted:—

> It shall be lawful for one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

The Criminal Code of Canada did originally contain somewhat similar provisions. These were not taken out by any Act of Parliament, but, as previously stated, arbitrarily omitted when the Criminal Law was codified in 1892.

We again, therefore, reiterate our request for amendments to the Criminal Code which would restore the right previously held by organized labour in this respect.

We desire further to direct attention to our request for repeal of Sections 97a and 97b which were inserted in Chapter 146 (the Criminal Code) in 1919. These sections give power to seize without warrant persons or property of those belonging to associations which seek to bring about "governmental, industrial or economic change" by the use of "force, violence or physical injury to persons or property." We have no desire to seek privilege to commit any unlawful act and our contentions that the repeal of these sections would not give this privilege to anyone is supported by the fact that up to 1919 the property and persons of all the citizens of Canada were amply protected through the provision of Section 69 and other clauses of the Criminal Code.

The insertion of the word "force" in addition to violence and physical injury, etc., has lead to much abuse. Some judges held that a sympathetic strike comes within the definition of "force" and that sufficient terror may be created in a person's mind to force them to do something that they otherwise might not do if, during industrial disputes, they have their "motions watched and have to encounter black looks," (Justice Metcalf, Russell case, Winnipeg). Similar views were also expressed in a memorandum issued by the then Minister of Justice, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, to the Trades and Labour Congress of 1921.

We appreciate that measures to remove the cause of this later complaint have been introduced to Parliament by the Government during the past few years and that they have passed the House of Commons but have been rejected in the Senate, and we would urge that efforts to secure these amendments be renewed at the present session of Parliament.

Memorandum re Old Age Pensions.—We desire to express our appreciation of the efforts made by the Government in the last session of Parliament to have legislation enacted which would meet, in some measure, the needs of the aged workers of this country who find themselves without means of support in their latter years.

The Bill as passed by the House of Commons last year provided for the cost of old age pensions to be borne equally by both Federal and Provincial authorities, although the cost of administration would be chargeable to the provinces.

After having the opportunity of discussing this matter with members of the Dominion Cabinet before its introduction into Parliament at its last session we reached the decision to lend assistance towards having the Government Bill passed into law although we did, at that time, express grave doubts as to whether the provisions of the Bill would meet with the same public approval as might have been the case had our own proposals been accepted. When this Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, the official Opposition strongly objected to it on the grounds that it would discriminate between citizens living in a province which had accepted the provisions of the measure and those resident in any province which had not done so. In the Senate the same objections were raised and it was stated that this was one of the chief reasons for its rejection by that body.

Since then a Federal election has been held and the subject of old age pensions been a matter of public discussion on many platforms in all parts of the country. It has been made very clear that there is strong public support for any measure which would apply equally to all Canadian citizens irrespective of the province in which they reside, and that this could be best brought about by the Federal Government assuming the whole responsibility for the cost of such pensions.

The question of whether existing provincial machinery or a new national administration should be created is one that could be more easily dealt with than that of obtaining consent of all provincial legislatures to agree to the financial responsibility incurred by the

acceptance of the Bill as introduced in the last session of Parliament.

There is also undoubtedly strong public support for much more liberal provisions being made to those to whom the Act should apply, both as regards the age at which they would become eligible and also as to the amount of additional income which the recipients of old age pensions may be possessed of.

Organized labour strongly objects to the tendency to pauperize old age pensioners, neither does it believe that the savings of workers should be made a disqualification for state pensions, at least not until a much higher standard is reached by the combined pension and whatever income the pensioner may possess, than that which is set out in the Bill considered in the last session.

In view of these circumstances, we press for the enactment of a federal law under which pensions would be payable upon reaching the age of 65 years and after 15 years domicile *anywhere in Canada.* The sum of such pensions to be not less than $30 per month and payable to those whose income shall not exceed, including the old age pension, the cost of living as published in the official Labour Gazette of the Dominion Government.

Part Three of the Legislative program of the Trades Congress referred to subjects for discussion with certain of the members of the Cabinet. The memorandum submitted to the Minister of Labour subsequent to the main interview was as follows:—

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—It having been made clear that the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act of 1925 do not provide for the granting of a Board without the formality of taking a strike vote, we would, therefore, repeat our previous request that Clause B of Subsection 2 of Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be amended by substituting "A declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations" for the present oath which reads: "To the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared." The reasons for the suggested change are that the taking of a strike vote many times acts as a deterrent to conciliation.

Fair Wages Policies.—That the present Fair Wages Regulations be amended:

(*a*) By repealing the latter part of Clauses 2 and 3, Schedule A of Order in Council amending same April 9, 1924, and which refers to certain conditions under which the powers of the Minister of Labour shall not be exercised;

(*b*) That provision be inserted for moneys collected under Section D, Clause 4 of Schedule A shall be paid direct by the Government to the workers and also for the collection of penalties from contractors violating the fair wage regulations;

(*c*) That Clause 1, Schedules A and B be amended to provide for hours of labour "not to exceed eight hours per day" instead of "such hours as are customary in the District, etc.;"

(*d*) That Clause 5, Schedule A, providing for clerks of works or inspectors to ensure due observance of the fair wage provisions of the contract be fully enforced;

(*e*) That these regulations, with amendments recommended, should be embodied in an Act of Parliament so as to definitely ensure their application to all government works undertaken by commissions or other similar authorities where government funds are provided partly or in whole, or where guarantees may be given by the government for the raising of moneys in connection with such works.

Fair Wage Officer.—The requests of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the St. John Trades and Labour Council that a Fair Wage Officer be appointed for the Maritime Provinces are endorsed.

Government Plant Conditions.—It is urged that established standard working conditions should be observed in Government plants manufacturing uniforms or doing other similar commercial work and we suggest that this will be best assured by the adoption of such conditions as will enable the union label to be fixed on these products.

Hiring of Labour During Trade Disputes.—Action is requested which would ensure the observance by existing private employment agencies of the same regulations as apply to those operated under the Employment Service of Canada and that employers advertising in the Press for Labour during trade disputes shall be required to make known the existence of such disputes.

The memorandum to the Postmaster-General made the following demands:—

Power of Civil Service Commission.—Requests are reiterated for the repeal of Section 45B of the Civil Service Act 1919. This is considered as the best means of overcoming the arbitrary powers now conferred on the Civil Service Commission respecting classification and fixing of salaries of postal employees.

Departmental Councils.—It is further respectfully urged that machinery be established, either through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or by the setting up of Departmental Councils whereby classification, fixing of salaries, adjustments of grievances, etc., arising therefrom, may be dealt with promptly and with justice to the men concerned.

Salary Revision.—Salaries paid to Letter Carriers have not been increased commensurate with the increased cost of living since 1918 and it is urged that the long delayed upward revision of salaries paid this class of workers be immediately made effective.

Penalties for Theft.—Our attention having been directed on several occasions to the severity of the minimum penalty to which a postal employee is subject for theft, and without wishing to appear as condoning theft, and whilst giving full recognition to the importance of maintaining public confidence in the Postal Service, it would appear that where an offence is of a minor nature that the trial judge should have some discretionary powers allowed to inflict less than the present minimum penalty, namely, three years' imprisonment, and we therefore ask that the Criminal Code be amended accordingly.

Christmas and New Year's Holidays.—As Christmas and New Year's Day are recognized legal holidays enjoyed by the great majority of the people of Canada, it is requested that all delivery of mail by letter carriers be suspended on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Representations to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries were as follows:

Shipping Act Amendments.—In the event of the new Shipping Act as prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1914 not being proceeded with this session it is requested that the present Act be amended to include the following:—

That provision be made in articles for repatriation of all members of crews to place or places of their engagement after they have completed their duties.

Cancellation of the Masters present authority to discharge without justification, any member or members of the crew under the jurisdiction of the chief engineer, without consulting the chief engineer.

That after official discharge books are issued and in operation no man shall be available for re-engagement on any Canadian vessel until his discharge book has been duly stamped up to the date of discharge from last engagement by the proper authority.

That the chief engineer and his engine room staff sign articles on separate sheets from the Deck Department.

Regulations for discipline, Article 3, to be amended so as to specifically include ALL engineers, as a protection from insulting or abusive language, instead of the master and mate only as at present.

Articles to be published both in the English and French languages.

That a qualified marine engineer be appointed to sit as a commissioner with the Wreck Commissioners upon all cases.

That a health inspector be appointed at each important port in Canada for the purpose of inspecting health conditions on Canadian ships.

That all mechanically propelled ships, of whatever capacity plying for hire, either in the freight or passenger service, must carry certified engineers.

That the system of computing the capacity of the power now used on steamships, and known as nominal horse-power, be abolished and in its place the indicated or actual brake horse-power be used, known as standard horse-power, and for the purpose of accommodating our present laws and regulations to conform with this standard horse-power, the ratio be calculated on the basis of 100 nominal horse-power, equal 500 standard horse-power.

Equalization of Wages.—That steps be taken to equalize wages paid to the marine engineers by the different departments of the Government throughout Canada.

Pensions.—That employees in the Marine and Fisheries and Public Works Departments of the Federal Government who were eligible for superannuation or pension under the Calder Act be made eligible for the same privileges under the Civil Service Act.

Requests presented to the Minister of Public Works were the following:

Marine Engineers Conditions.—That co-operation be given to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in giving effect to the changes in wage rates, provision for pension, etc., as outlined in the requests submitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

Federal Office Cleaners Conditions.—That Federal Office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation.

To the Minister of Railways a demand was made that the Railway Act be amended so as to provide that employees be paid every two weeks on a regular pay day. The present system of paying twice monthly, bringing the pay day on different days of the week, is held to cause very great inconvenience to these employees.

Request of Organized Labour for Provincial Legislation

Saskatchewan.—The Provincial Executive of Saskatchewan, which is the provincial adjunct of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, waited on Premier Gardiner and his Cabinet, and presented to the Saskatchewan Government proposed legislation affecting labour.

Among the delegation were: Alex. M. Eddy. Executive Chairman; C. G. Greene, H. D. Davis and H. Perry, Executive Committee; A. Higgin, vice-president, Inter. Association of Fire Fighters.

The Legislative program, as submitted by the delegation, was as follows:—Eight-hour day; Old age pensions; Reduction in hours worked by probationary nurses to at least ten; Abolition of use of injunctions in industrial disputes; Two platoon system for fire fighters; Enactment of minimum wage legislation to cover male workers; Placing of beauty parlour operatives under the Minimum Wage Law; Regulations to govern all trade schools; Regulations to control the use of paint spraying machines; Compulsory liability insurance to be carried by auto owners to be administered by the government.

Alberta.—A delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour waited on Premier Brownlee and his Cabinet and laid before them proposed legislation which had been endorsed by the federation at its last convention held in Calgary on November 22-24, 1926.

Among the delegation were: Fred. White, M.L.A., president of the federation; J. J. McCormack, vice-president; Alderman A. Farmillo, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council; Angus Morrison of the United Mine Workers of America; P. M. Christopher, M.L.A.; Fred. Smeed and R. Livett.

The requests, as presented to the Government, are embodied in the convention proceedings of the Alberta Federation of Labour, which appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1926.

Premier Brownlee, in replying to the delegation, promised that the representations made would receive the earnest and searching consideration which they deserved.

Legislation Sought by Organized Catholic Workers

A delegation of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada waited recently on the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and members of his Cabinet, and placed before them the following requests:

Requesting the amendment of the Women's Minimum Wage Act, according to the memorandum submitted last year;

Requesting the holding up of the Workmen's Compensation Act until the act has been amended so as to be in conformity with the recommendations of the labour representatives on the commission appointed to inquire into the application of that act;*

Requesting the province to appoint a Superior Trades Council;

Requesting the amendment of the Disputes Conciliation Act so as to provide for a more disinterested board and to make clearer the clauses concerning the payment of costs of investigation;

Requesting that compulsory effect be given to the Compulsory Arbitration Act as regards municipalities and employees of their public services;

Requesting the appointment of a judge from the Superior Court to hear disputes between unions regularly incorporated under the Professional Unions Act† and their employers arising out of the execution of a contract or some other question under the said Act, and that such cases be given the priority in Court;

Requesting that car owners be compelled to take out accident insurance;

Requesting that a bonus of $25 be paid to poor families that will apply for it at the birth of each child after the fifth;

Requesting the Government to control and supervise the use of painting devices in order that the health of the workers may be protected;

Requesting the repealing of the tax for workers of the province in all parts of the province;

Requesting that steps be taken to put into effect in a general manner the Act relating to Sunday rest, particularly in bakeries;

Requesting the adoption of the eight hour day for women in industrial occupations;

Requesting the amendment of the Stationary Engineers' Act so as to be in conformity with the representations made by the convention last year;

Requesting the amendment of the Industrial Establishments' Act so as to provide for the stopping of machines during the noon hour in the textile industry;

Requesting that the Women's Minimum Wage Act be put into effect as soon as possible in the textile industry;

Requesting that inspectors of labour be instructed to conduct an inquiry on the conditions of labour in the lumber camps;

Requesting the government to abolish private employment offices that are not operating on a social basis;

*LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 150.
†LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 303.

Requesting that provincial employment officers offer work only at union wages;

Requesting that every city of 20,000 be requested to appoint a sanitary officer taken from experienced plumbers.

Requesting the necessary amendment of legislation so as to provide for the placing of a first-aid kit on all construction works.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

United Mine Workers of America, District 18

A special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, was held in Calgary, Alberta, on November 26, 1926. President R. Livett, in his address to the convention, reviewed the conditions in the district since the last special convention in May, and informed the delegates that not only was there an increase in membership but also a gain in the number of locals. In speaking of the southern part of the district, President Levitt stated that a number of miners at Coleman and Blairmore had signed up with the United Mine Workers of America, while others had withdrawn from the Canadian Miners Union, but as yet no locals of the International had been established. There was, however, a local formed at the Ideal Mine of Wayne, which it was stated, was preliminary to the complete organization of that particular field. The president stated that it was through the co-operation and assistance of Dai Morgan, ex-president of the Canadian Miners Union, that the establishing of the aforesaid local was made possible.

After a lengthy discussion, in which many of the delegates took part, a temporary policy for the district was decided upon, providing for the appointment of a District Secretary-treasurer and one board member for each sub-district. Mr. A. J. Morrison was appointed District Secretary-treasurer with offices at 408 Burns Building, Calgary, Alberta. There was a rearrangement of sub-districts and the delegates from each sub-district were allowed to choose a board member, which resulted as follows: Drumheller, Jas. Conroy; Wayne and Rosedale, J. E. Gordon; Edmonton and Brule, George Ungarian; The Northern Field, Thomas Hill; for Crow's Nest Pass, the delegate is to be appointed at a later date.

In thanking the convention for the co-operation and support he had received at the hands of the delegates, President Levitt urged every delegate, on his return home, to advocate the policies of the U.M.W. of A., believing it to be the only organization at the present time that can protect the interest of the miners in District 18.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Instructing the District Officers to co-operate with any legitimate body organized for the purpose of increasing coal markets; (2) Permitting the District Officers to make a grant to the Public Relief Fund at Coleman for the relief of destitute miners at that place.

Amendments to Ontario Compensation Act to be sought

On December 14, 1926, there was held in Ottawa a conference of labour representatives called for the purpose of considering the matter of amendments to the Ontario Compensation Act. The meeting decided to appoint a committee to examine the act and report to a subsequent conference as to what amendments should be sought. The committee appointed was as follows: James Simpson, Toronto, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; H. S. Mitchell, Hamilton, chairman of the Ontario executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress; Wm. L. Best, Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and T. J. Coughlan, Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing the railroad running trades. John Munro, Toronto, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, and John W. Bruce, Toronto, organizer for the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers. Mr. Best and Mr. Simpson were subsequently elected chairman and secretary respectively of the committee.

Another Labour Congress Proposed

As an outcome of a meeting of representatives of organizations unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labour or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada it has been decided to call a convention for March 15, 1927, for the purpose of establishing an organization to be known as the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted to the March convention.

Physicians Form Union

What is perhaps the first union of physicians in North America to be affiliated with the trade union movement has been formed in Chicago by more than 125 doctors employed in the city health department. The members of

the new union ask that their monthly rate of $100 be increased to $200 and that the city pay for the upkeep of the automobiles they use when calling upon city patients.

Labour Radio Station

On December 17, 1926, radio station WCFL, located on the municipal pier, Chicago, and owned by the Chicago Federation of Labour, was officially opened by the mayor of the city. The station maintains a radiogram service and is forwarding messages to Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Columbus, Duluth and other cities.

Death of A. E. King

Mr. Albert Eugene King, general secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, died at Cleveland, Ohio, on November 28, 1926. He was born at Norwich, New York, and after his student days he entered the railway service, first as brakeman and later as baggageman. His connection with the Brotherhood dates from September 4, 1892, when he became a member of Parlor City Lodge, No. 36, located at Binghampton, New York. He was serving as treasurer of this local lodge, when, at the Toronto convention in May, 1897, he was elected to the Grand Lodge Office of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death, being elected at each recurring convention. In addition to serving the Brotherhood in this official capacity the late general secretary and treasurer was chairman of the General Grievance Committee of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad System.

Injunction Against Canadian National Telegraphs

Mr. Justice Lennox, on December 22, on application of W. E. Easum and Henry Lynch, who acted on behalf of a number of commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian National Telegraphs, granted an injunction which restrained the Canadian National Telegraphs until December 30 from negotiating with or entering into any agreement with C.M.C., C. McMahon or any officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America as claiming to represent the majority of the employees of the company. Mr. Lynch claimed that McMahon represents a minority of the telegraphers and that a committee of the majority has been discriminated against. The matter involved the formation or proposal of a Canadian union.

On December 31 Mr. Justice Grant refused a request for the further continuance of the injunction.

Mr. Chas. J. Lammert, who has filled the office of secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators for the past six years, died in Lafayette, Ind., last month. The funeral took place at his former home in St. Louis, Mo.

According to reports from local unions of the result of the election for officers of the United Mine Workers of America, held last month, John L. Lewis, president, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, and other officials of the union have been re-elected.

John Fahy, one of the founders of the United Mine Workers of America, died suddenly last month in Columbus, Ohio. He was at one time president of District No. 9, and later served as statistician for the general organization.

Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom

A new edition (the eighteenth) of the *Abstract of Labour Statistics* of the United Kingdom (Cmd. 2740) has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and is now on sale. Before the war, the *Abstract* was published at intervals of approximately one year, but the present edition is the first to appear for nearly twelve years, publication having been suspended, after the issue of the seventeenth edition early in 1925, on grounds of economy. During the long period which has elapsed since the publication of that edition the need for a volume containing a summary of the principal statistics relating to labour had become increasingly apparent, and the present volume has accordingly been prepared.

The statistics are presented in 14 main sections, dealing respectively with Population; Employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance; Wages and hours of labour; Profit-sharing and labour co-partnership; Wholesale and retail prices and cost of living; Strikes and lock-outs; Industrial accidents and diseases and workmen's compensation; Trade unions, trades councils, and employers' associations; Co-operative societies, friendly societies and building societies; National health insurance; Old age pensions; Poor-law relief; Migration; Building plans approved.

The figures summarized are largely compiled from information collected by the Ministry of Labour; but summaries are also given of statistics relating to labour matters published by other government departments. In the case of serial tables the figures cover, so far as possible, the years 1910-1925.

DOMINION CIVIL SERVANTS DECIDE ON REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT

A CONFERENCE of Civil Service organizations, convened by the Civil Service Federation of Canada, was held in Ottawa on December 11 and 12, 1926, practically every association or body of Dominion Government employees being represented. In his opening address, Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes, president of the Federation, referred to the speech of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, in Ottawa on September 11, 1926, and quoted extracts therefrom relative to superannuation, salary revision, the merit system and civil service councils. The president characterized the Prime Minister's pronouncement upon these subjects as "the most comprehensive and satisfactory enunciation of civil service policy ever made by a Canadian Prime Minister," and pointed out that the fulfilment of the assurances made would depend largely upon concerted and united effort by the service itself through its organizations.

The chief features of the conference were the discussions and the resolutions adopted concerning superannuation, civil service councils and salary revision. The decisions and recommendations of the conference on these matters are to be submitted to the Federal Government. In regard to the subject of superannuation the policy adopted by the conference thereto was as follows:—

1. The minimum return by way of benefits to each employee or his dependents should not in any case be less than the amount contributed by the employee and that benefits in event of death, ill health, voluntary retirement or retirement on account of marriage be determined on the same principles for periods of service under ten years, however short, as for periods of service over ten years.

2. That contributors who have been compelled to pay contributions on arrears on account of living allowance, and who are not in receipt of a living allowance when retired, to superannuation, shall receive the benefits of the extra contributions.

3. That as the imposition of interest at the rate of 4 per cent on arrears of contributions is a real hardship which in many cases makes the election to come under the act prohibitive, its removal is requested.

4. That if a widowed contributor dies while in receipt of superannuation allowance and leaves an unmarried daughter who has taken the mother's place in the household, a certain adequate allowance should be provided for her.

5. That the Act be amended to clearly provide that periods of prior service in the North West Mounted Police, Royal North West Mounted Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be deemed to be service under the Superannuation Act.

6. Periods of active service overseas on the military forces or active service in His Majesty's Naval Forces or any other Allies of His Majesty during the Great War to date of demobilization, shall be deemed service within the meaning of the Superannuation Act.

7. That in the event of the total period of service exceeding thirty-five years and the contributor electing to pay arrears to the full amount of the deficiency of the non-contributing period, such arrears shall be computed from the date of first appointment.

8. That Superannuation for temporary employees as provided in Parts 4 and 5 of the Act be clearly defined to include all those so-called temporary employees who are being or have been retained in the service by authority other than the six months' certificates from the Civil Service Commission and to include those paid at daily rates.

9. That the period during which a Civil Servant may elect to come under the Act shall be extended for a period of one year from the passing of the amending Act and contributors shall be permitted to alter the form of election.

10. That the permanent employees of the Public Works or other Departments who are paid a fixed yearly salary, based on prevailing rates, be permitted to contribute and to receive benefits under the Superannuation Act.

11. That the Act be so amended to provide that any contributor, who, on account of disability, is on leave of absence without pay, and who subsequently accepts superannuation, shall receive superannuation allowance based on the salary that would have been paid to such contributor had he been able to perform his duties.

12. That additional benefits or a reduction in contributions be made applicable to the women and unmarried men of the service, so that the benefits they enjoy under the Act may bear the same relation to their contributions as the benefits enjoyed by other employees bear to the contributions made by them.

13. That part 2, Section 16, be amended to read: The average salary of the last three years shall be taken as the basis on which the allowance shall be computed.

14. That the Act be amended to provide for the retirement of the employee at his option after thirty-five years' service.

15. In respect of periods of past services for which employees have not made any contribution or have not made the full contribution, they are required by the Act to contribute for the full period or not at all. This is a matter of great importance to men who have spent many years in the Outside Service. Many of those men who have been in the service twenty years or longer have found it impossible to pay back the abatements on the full half of the non-contributory period and have consequently been obliged to surrender credit for half their time of service.

We recommend that employees be given the right to contribute for any portion of such periods of service, the benefits to depend on the period for which contribution is made.

16. That the Act be amended to provide for the appointment of a Board to administer the Act and that the Civil Service have representation thereon.

Dealing with the question of civil service councils, the conference decided to approve the policy adopted by the Civil Service Federation of Canada at its last convention, held in October, 1926, and which was as follows:—

1. That this Federation in convention assembled should reiterate its stand in favour of the establishment of Civil Service Councils, composed of representatives of the Government and civil servants.

2. That as a preliminary step toward the establishment of such councils the Government be requested to appoint a committee to draft a constitution for a National Civil Service Council.

3. That the Government be requested to have the said committee composed of fourteen members, seven of whom are to be named on behalf of the Government and seven to be named as representing the various Civil Service organizations.

4. That the Government be requested to take action as expeditiously as possible after the aforementioned committee shall have reported.

5. Your committee further recommends that the functions of the Council should embrace the following:

(*a*) Consideration of the question of remuneration of classes common to the service.
(*b*) Provision of the best means of utliizing the ideas of the staff.
(*c*) Means for securing to the staff a greater share in the determination of the conditions under which their duties are carried out.
(*d*) Consideration of general principles governing conditions of service.
(*e*) Encouragement of the further education of civil servants.
(*f*) Improvement of office organization.
(*g*) Proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing on the Civil Service.

6. The Committee would suggest that the executive be instructed to prepare a memorandum on the matter of Civil Service Councils, to be circulated to all Civil Service organizations.

Discussion on the matter of salary revision concluded with the adoption of a resolution containing three recommendations. The resolution was agreed to by all representatives with the exception of those of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada who did not vote. The recommendations adopted were as follows:—

1. That a flat increase of $300 per annum, effective April 1, 1926, be given to all civil servants, thereby increasing the minimum and maximum of each class.

2. That the amount of bonus included in salary at the present time be deducted from the flat increase.

3. That in consideration of the great need for higher remuneration on account of increased duties or anomalies in classification, that this flat increase is not to prejudice the claims of the persons or groups concerned.

Prior to adjournment, the chairman stated that he understood it to be the feeling of the conference that the carrying out of the decisions reached and the submission of representations to the Government pursuant thereto, be left to the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

Civil Service Association of Alberta

The seventh annual convention of the Civil Service Association of Alberta was held in Edmonton, on November 26-27, 1926, forty-one delegates, from various points in the Province being present.

President J. W. Dodds reviewed the activities of the organization since its last convention. He stressed the fact that it was the aim of the association to make civil service work a real profession, and to do so, there must be (1) adequate remuneration; (2) recognition of the principle of promotion within the service; (3) competitive examination for entry into the service; (4) prescribed age limits for such entry.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer H. T. Sullivan showed that the total membership was 636, an increase of thirteen per cent during the year. The activities of the Alberta Civil Service Joint Council was reviewed in the report of Secretary G. W. Waistell, while the annual report of the Superannuation Board was presented by the Association's representative, P. N. Johnson.

A number of questions with reference to the service, which were under advisement by the convention, were answered by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, during the course of his address. Premier Brownlee, who was present at one of the sessions of the convention, gave an informal address, in which he asked for some suggestions which would enable him to have the contact with the employees which he required when vacancies or promotions were being considered.

Amendments were made to the constitution to provide (1) That the provincial executive shall have power to add one or more members to their number as found desirable; (2) That all grievances, presented in writing, shall be investigated by the local grievance committee and their finding sent to the provincial executive, if further action required.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Recommending that a plebiscite be held on the question of affiliating with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and that a two-third majority be required to decide;

Instructing the provincial executive to encourage the establishment of a joint commit-

tee on standardization, composed of government and association representatives, to deal with the matter of salaries, subsistence allowance, etc;

Recommending that appointments to positions in the civil service, except in the case of Deputy Ministers, shall be by competitive examination;

Recommending that a system be instituted whereby salary adjustments shall be dealt with immediately, when justly required;

Urging the government to place the proposed civil service bill before the legislature at the forthcoming session;

Recommending that all employees in provincial institutions be entitled to five days off in every calendar month;

Instructing the provincial executive to ask for an amendment to the superannuation act providing for an increase in the minimum annuity, which is at present $20 per month;

Urging the government to recognize the principle of salary increases based on efficiency ratings.

The officers elected were: President, G. W. Waistell; First vice-president, R. W. McWilliam; Second vice-president, A. C. McFayden; Secretary-Treasurer, H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton.

Women in the United States Government Service

Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has issued a bulletin (No. 53) on the status of women in the service of the Federal Government. The Bulletin presents the results of an investigation of the records of recent appointments in the departmental service of executive establishments. All examinations for civil service appointments were opened to women in 1923, and the principle of "equal compensation for equal work irrespective of sex" was established in 1924. On this basis the "Personnel Classification Board" in 1924 defined the various positions in the service and determined the rates of pay for each position. The act which established the Board fixed the minimum salary for positions requiring "professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing" at $1,860 per annum. The results of the study show, it is claimed, the beginners' chances and the actual possibilities of advancement for women in the executive establishments (which exclude the external service) in the District of Columbia.

Some of the facts brought out in the report are as follows:—

Almost one-half of the employees in the departmental service of the seven independent establishments and six departments whose records were reviewed in their entirety were women. A little more than one-third of all employees in these services received salaries of $1,860 and over per annum; 21 per cent of these receiving such salaries were women; 79 per cent were men.

Stated in terms of the total number of men and women reported, nearly one-sixth of the women and approximately one-half of the men employed in these establishments received $1,860 or more a year.

The beginning salary of clerks and typists usually is $1,140; the beginning salary of stenographers, $1,320. The highest salary paid to men or women in these positions was $2,700.

The beginning salary for all occupations classified in the scientific or professional service is $1,860. The highest salary received by a woman in this service (exclusive of the heads and assistant heads of scientific and professional bureaus) was $5,200; the highest received by a man was $6,000.

Measured by actual numbers who get beyond the $1,860 base line, stenographic and clerical positions offer opportunity for advancement in the departmental service to the larger number of women. Measured by the proportion who reach the base line and salary range beyond, the greater opportunities for women lie in professional and scientific fields.

In the positions paying $1,860 and over in which both women and men were employed the proportions of women were always greater in the lower salary groups and smaller in the higher salary groups than the proportions of men.

In all positions paying salaries of $1,860 and over in which women and men were employed, 45 per cent of the women employees, as compared with approximately 15 per cent of the men in like positions, received just $1,860 a year. Almost 40 per cent of the women employees and 24 per cent of the men employees received between $1,860 and $2,400. Fifteen per cent of the women and 61.5 per cent of the men were paid $2,400 or more per year.

In clerical occupations almost 53 per cent of the women with salaries of $1,860 and over, as compared with 31 per cent of the men received just $1,860.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Relation between Schools and Industry in Great Britain

THE need for co-operation between schools and industry is clearly indicated by the report of the Committee on Education and Industry appointed last year by the Minister of Education and the President of the Board of Education for England and Wales to study the relationship of education and industry. The first part of the report, issued in December, deals with juvenile employment and presents suggestions and recommendations of which the following are of interest to Canadians.

The existing provisions of section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, which give to local education authorities the power to make arrangements for advising juveniles and placing them in employment (hereafter termed "Choice of Employment") and in conjunction therewith to undertake the administration of Unemployment Insurance for juveniles, should be maintained.

The present system under which the responsibility for the administration of Choice of Employment and Unemployment Insurance for juveniles is shared by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Labour should be terminated and the Ministry should assume central responsibility for the two services.

The Ministry should leave local education authorities as far as possible to conduct and develop their Choice of Employment work on individual lines and in a manner consistent with their general educational policy.

Consideration should be given to the desirability of setting up a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment on which local education authorities should be strongly represented.

Steps should be taken to secure the closest possible co-operation between neighbouring areas in regard to the placing of juveniles in employment and to other aspects of Choice of Employment, and for this purpose juvenile employment committees and juvenile advisory committees responsible for neighbouring districts in a well-defined industrial area might institute some system of formal co-operation.

Local education authorities should make the fullest use of the labour clearing arrangements established by the Ministry and designed to facilitate the rapid and equitable absorption in employment of juveniles residing in neighbouring areas.

While it is too early to judge of the applicability to the ordinary work of choice of employment of psychological tests designed to determine the suitability of particular juveniles for particular employments, these tests should be encouraged, provided that skilled investigators are available.

Arrangements to meet the special needs of boys and girls from the secondary schools seeking employment should ordinarily be made by the Minister of Labour or the local education authority as the case may be. For this purpose they should have the assistance of representative head teachers of secondary schools.

The Ministry, or the local education authority, as the case may be, should consider the establishment of special arrangements in all areas where such arrangements are not already in force, for assisting mentally and physically defective juveniles to obtain suitable occupations.

There should be close co-operation between juvenile employment and juvenile advisory committees and local organizations concerned with the welfare of juveniles.

Steps should be taken to increase the volume of information as to industrial conditions which is available to school children or juveniles and to their parents.

The question of transferring juvenile labour from one area to another in order to secure more effective correlation of industrial supply and demand should be the subject of a special inquiry at an early date.

The Ministry and the local education authorities concerned should investigate the possibility of forming special classes for unemployed juveniles, if possible in the daytime, in existing educational institutions in those areas where no juvenile unemployment centre exists.

Wide discretion should continue to be given to local education authorities in regard to the organization of the centres and the choice of curriculum.

In view of the fact that the juveniles attending the centres are liable to leave at any time when employment offers, formal courses of vocational instruction should not be attempted in centres of the existing type, but the possibility of providing trade training for unemployed juveniles might be the subject of a Departmental inquiry.

Compulsory attendance at the day school after the statutory school-leaving age and pending employment should not be instituted, though voluntary attendance in these circumstances may be encouraged at the discretion of local education authorities.

The necessary legislation should be introduced as soon as possible to give effect to a scheme of working certificates, under which it would be a statutory obligation on employers before engaging juveniles, who are exempt from obligation to attend school and are below the age of entry into Unemployment Insurance, to require from them the

production of a working certificate issued by the Exchange or Bureau, or evidence that they possess such certificate, and a statutory obligation on every such juvenile seeking employment to attend a Juvenile Unemployment Centre or other approved course of instruction when required to do so, the issue, return, etc., of working certificates to be dealt with by regulations made under the Act.

Subject to the requisite financial safeguards, grants in aid of juvenile unemployment centres and the administration of the working certificate scheme should be such as to repay local education authorities for their approved expenditure on these services. Grants in aid of choice of employment work should be paid by the Ministry of Labour at the same rate as that at which they are now paid by the Board of Education.

The Ministry should undertake an inquiry into the subject of casual juvenile labour.

The Ministry should confer with industrial organizations and with local education authorities and juvenile advisory committees, so far as they are concerned, in regard to questions of retention of employment and should use their influence to secure the satisfactory absorption of juveniles in adult occupations.

Apprenticeship and Education

The following paragraphs form part of an address given by the State Supervisor of Apprenticeship before the Wisconsin Federation of Labour's Educational Conference held at Milwaukee in April last.

It cannot be said that we have a true understanding of apprenticeship until we consider it a form of education. Any other viewpoint is a distorted one. What else can it be? The same motive that prompts some to enter higher institutions of learning prompts other young men, less fortunately situated, to enter apprenticeship. That motive is nothing other than the prospect of increased earning ability. If that incentive were suddenly removed by some magic power, if those who never attended college were allowed the same earning capacity as those with a university degree, our universities would soon be emptied of 75 per cent of their students. The rest would remain for the cultural advantages gained by college attendance.

The sacrifices a young man makes in order that he may learn a trade are just as great, and often much greater, than others make who go through college. The student has his way well paved through school. Step by step he is carefully guided through the course. The city and state spend enormous sums to make it possible for those who can afford it to complete their education in the schools. But let the student drop his studies to become a worker and we turn our backs on him. From that moment on he must rely entirely on his own resources. In the industries he finds that no one has organized a course of instruction for him. If in time he finds his way to the top he has no one to thank but himself. Perhaps those conditions exist because of the impression that there is less to learn in the industries than there is in school. But is that true? It might have been one time, but not so at present.

Only a few years ago one went to college with the intention of entering the professions. To-day, when you walk through almost any manufacturing plant, men in overalls with greasy hands and faces will be pointed out to you with the explanation that they are college graduates learning the game from the bottom up. One concern in this state alone employs around seventy-five such men as special apprentices. They are not there because the professions are overcrowded, but because they see a promising future in the industries. There is some significance attached to the fact that so many college men are now to be found in the shops. It means that there is a change going on in the industries. Men in executive positions to-day must have a far wider range of knowledge than was the case only ten or fifteen years ago. New sciences and new methods are being introduced that were undreamed of a few short years ago. I can see the effect of this change gradually reaching down to the mechanic himself. Men with the combination of brains and skill are going to be more and more in demand as the time passes. Even among the apprentices it is to be noted that a far greater percentage of high school graduates are entering the trades than there were only a half dozen years ago. Employers want them. In other words, the trend is upward. All indications point to an awakening of the fact that in the industries there is a vast amount of technical and other knowledge to be gained in order to succeed. This mass of knowledge is still in a chaotic state as compared to the orderly and well-planned curricula of our schools. In most industries the idea still prevails that the young man entering them as a life's work must rely on himself alone to learn the business. If he has the right stuff in him he will succeed, and if not he will remain at the bottom. Because of that theory, the theory that he must leave all guidance and encouragement behind him when he leaves school, many remain at the bottom, to the detriment of the industry.

It is easy to see why college men are now being so warmly welcomed into manufacturing

establishments. It is to offset, in a way, the results of the lack of foresight in training their own employees. Trained men can not be developed without a training program. Some men will succeed solely on their own initiative just as some men have become great engineers without ever attending college. But the results are unsatisfactory as applied to the average man. What a joke our schools would be if pupils, after becoming thoroughly versed in the lesson assigned them, had to argue with the teacher and threaten to quit school before being allowed to proceed with the next lesson. But isn't that exactly what is going on in many places of employment where minors enter with the understanding that there they may learn a trade or business? The answer some might have for that is that our schools exist solely for the purpose of teaching and that they are not interested in the production of things. That is not an answer to the question. Training and production cannot be separated. Apprenticeship is no less important to a trade than are the tools used. The employer or the industry with the best training program is the one that will be most successful. It is nothing more than a matter of dollars and cents. It is money in the pocket of the workman, the consumer, and the employer. All benefit by it.

Vocational Day Schools in South Africa

Regulations enabling the Minister of Education to make grants to vocational day schools under the Higher Education Act of 1923 have recently been passed. Under these regulations the Minister of Education may authorize a council constituted under the Act to conduct a school or schools, intended for pupils between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, whose curriculum is framed with special reference to their probable future occupations in industry, commerce, housecraft, or needlecraft. The curriculum and the conditions of admission to the school must be approved by the secretary for education. Grants made to such schools are not to be more than £16 and not less than £5 for each pupil in average attendance during the calendar year next preceding the commencement of the financial year in which such grant is paid, provided that in the first year of the grant the Minister may determine on what number of pupils it shall be computed. The rate of the school grant is to be determined by the Minister after consideration of the nature of the course and the efficiency of the instruction. In determining the average attendance for the purpose of the school grant, no pupil will be included after the end of the school term or vacation in which he attains the age of eighteen years or whose age is less than fourteen years, or who has not satisfied the conditions for exemption from compulsory attendance operative in the area in which the school is situated.

Among other provisions, the regulations stipulate that the school year in respect of which grant is made must include not less than 1,000 hours of instruction, except that a lower number of hours may be approved for a school of domestic science. The minister may award bursaries providing free tuition, but the number of such bursaries shall not, except with the consent of the Treasury, at any time exceed one-fourth of the whole number of pupils in respect of whom the school grant is paid. The minister may award boarding bursaries not exceeding in each case £30 per annum to pupils who would otherwise be prevented by distance from attending the school, and may also award transport bursaries to pupils whose residence is more than four miles from the school.

C.P.R. Scholarships

Two free scholarships at McGill University are being offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, each scholarship being for one year's tuition in the Faculty of Arts and four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The scholarships are offered by the company, subject to competitive examination to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the company and under 21 years of age and also to minor sons of employees. Scholarships will be renewed from year to year to cover a period not exceeding five years if at the close of each session the holder is entitled under the rules to full standing in the next higher year. Where a scholarship holder finds it necessary to interrupt his course for a year or longer, notice must be given at the close of the session to the railway company and to the Registrar of McGill in order that the scholarship may be open to other applicants.

Mr. J. M. Grieve, Superintendent of Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto, has been appointed as one of the members representing the railways on the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, in succession to Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given increased attention during recent years to the subject of education. In its early stages "workers' education" was intended merely to qualify members of the union for taking part in propaganda work, and it was therefore comparatively superficial in its character. However, at the convention held at Cleveland in 1914 the union adopted a more liberal policy, declaring that the time had come "to dwell particularly upon the more solid and preparatory work of education," and a committee was appointed to draw up an educational plan. The Education Committee, from the outset, emphasized the part which Workers' Education ought to play in developing intelligent, well-informed leaders within the union. Their policy was based on the opinion that "the members of any union have a right to expect that their officers be fully acquainted not only with the problems of their own organization, but with social, industrial and labour problems in general. Indeed, they have always insisted that the workers' classroom should be a kind of clearing-house where the worker could bring his problems for discussion, where he might learn more about the aims and policies of his own industry, and where he might familiarize himself with some of the more outstanding aspects of modern civilization. To this end they have consistently maintained that Workers' Education should not only be controlled by the unions but it should instill in the worker a strong sense of loyalty for his or her organization and desire for constructive leadership."

Following these principles the Union in 1918 adopted an educational plan which aimed, first, to enlighten the members on general labour questions and on "the functions, aims, possibilities and limitations of a trade organization." and, secondly, to train the ablest men and women of the organization for duties as officers. A general education committee was named, the international board was authorized to appoint a director of education, and all local unions were recommended to organize local educational committees. A recent bulletin published by the Educational Department of the union describes its activities as follows:—

1. *Unity Centres.*—The Unity Centres are evening classes organized exclusively for members of the International. These classes are conducted in public evening schools in the City of New York. In each Unity Centre there are two kinds of instruction. The first is English. The teachers are assigned by the Board of Education. The second consists of classes in the history of the labour movement, social sciences, applied psychology, physical training.

2. *Workers' University.*—The Workers' University consists of classes of advanced intruction on labour, cultural subjects and social sciences. Those who attend these classes have had preliminary training in the Unit Centres or elsewhere.

3. *Exetension Division.*—During the past years, the union has extended its educational facilities to those members who cannot attend regular classes, by offering them courses and individual lectures at local meetings, in local offices and wherever they could be found in organized groups. It is intended to spend much effort in developing these so-called extension activities, in addition to the regular classes, as in this way many more workers can be made better informed trade unionists.

(*a*) Courses for groups of members are given in offices of local unions, where members meet for organization purposes.

(*b*) Lectures and talks are given at business meetings of local unions. Members attend these meetings, and listen to the lectures before beginning the business of the evening.

Both the courses and lectures are given in the language best understood by the group—English, Yiddish, Russian or Italian.

(*c*) The Educational Department also arranges social activities. Weekly musical and social gatherings for members and their families are held in different sections. Group singing is a feature at these events. Prominent speakers address the audience on social and labour problems. Excursions, hikes, visits to museums, etc., for members of the Union and their friends, are also arrangeed.

During many strikes conducted by the International Union, the Educational Department co-operates with the speakers and entertainment committees in providing proper recreational and educational activities for the strikers, such as lectures, concerts, and exhibitions of motion pictures. By means of printed literature the attention of the strikers is called to the opportunities offered by the union's educational department. Educational activities are conducted for members in various cities, under the general direction of the Educational Department. In Boston and Philadelphia special arrangements are made with the local labour colleges for the education of the members there. The Educational Department makes special arrangements by which tickets to musical and dramatic performances

are sold to members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at reduced prices. It also assists members in selecting books which are furnished to them at minimum prices.

4. *Students' Councils.*—Each class elects two members to serve on a Students' Council. This Council aids the Educational Department to keep in touch with classes, and selects three of its number to sit with the Executive Committee of the Faculty. They express the wishes and sentiments of their fellow students in the choice of subjects, etc.

EMPLOYEES' BONUS AND BENEFIT SCHEMES

BONUSES were given by a large number of employers to their workpeople during the past Christmas season. A few recent employees' benefit schemes are noted in the following paragraphs:—

Canadian General Electric Company

The Canadian General Electric Company lately announced the inauguration at the New Year of a scheme to enable their employees to purchase cumulative preference stock of the company at par value. The stock will be sold at $50 a share, the current quotation in the market being $57. The offer is open until March 15. The dividend is 7 per cent per annum, cumulative, and is payable on the first days of January, April, July and October. In addition to this dividend a bonus of one per cent on par value of the shares acquired under this plan will be made by the company yearly. This is not an extra dividend, or part of the dividend, the manager states, but is a special bonus to encourage saving and investment. The payment may be greater than the one per cent if the earnings of the company permit.

Any employee who has been in continuous service since December 31, 1926, is eligible to purchase stock to the amount of one to twenty shares, each at the par value of $50. The purchase price is payable four dollars a share per month, or one dollar a week, to be withheld from the employees' salaries or wages, or the employe may make payment in cash in full for the shares applied for, remitting before April 1. Dividends on the stock will be applied toward payment until such time as the shares are fully paid for, and in addition, as soon in 1928 as possible, the extra payment of one per cent, or more, will be credited to the employee's acount for payment on the stock, or paid direct to the employee if his stock is fully paid for. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per anuum will be charged on unpaid balances.

In the event of the employment of an employee terminating, the total amount paid in for stock under this plan will be refunded, plus interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, but no allowances will be made for accrued dividends or for the credit of extra payment, and no interest will be charged on unpaid balances. In case of death, the total amount paid in by the employee by means of deductions from pay, accrued dividends, and the pro-rata proportion of the extra payment credit, less interest at 5 per cent per annum on unpaid balances, will be paid to the estate of the deceased employee. Any employee may withdraw from the purchase agreement at any time, and in case of withdrawal refund will be made on the same basis as if employment had terminated.

Any employee may at any time turn the shares back to the trustees at par, plus unpaid accrued dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and the trustees will make payment for these shares within sixty days.

Keasby and Mattison Company

The Keasbey and Mattison Company, employing about 400 workpeople in connection with the Bell Asbestos Mine, Thetford Mines, allowed their employees Christmas bonuses of $10, $20, $25, and $50, according to service.

Kroehler Manufacturing Company

The Kroehler Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stratford, Ontario, distributed $75,000 to its employees at Christmas. This company has eight factories, employing about 3,000 workpeople.

Intercolonial Coal Company

The Intercolonial Coal Company, Westville, Nova Scotia, distributed $3,000 among its 600 employees at Christmas. For some weeks a production bonus also has been given to the company's employees, based on a percentage on production over 20,000 tons a month.

Firth Brothers Profit Sharing Plan

Firth Brothers, Limited, a tailoring company of Ontario with headquarters at Hamilton, employing 175 skilled workers, instituted a system of profit sharing on January 1. It

is described as a wholly voluntary plan of mutual co-operation and benefit, whereby all employees, from the lowest to the highest grades, will share in the firm's profits at the end of each year, without being required to make contributions towards any fund. The object of the plan is "to give the employees a direct, personal interest in the business in order that they may of their own volition promote increased efficiency, eliminate needless waste and increase production while reducing the cost."

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada allowed Christmas bonuses to its employees ranging from $12.50 for single employees of six months' standing to $50 for married employees of one year's standing. The company has 4,000 employees at Tadanac, Trail, Rossland, Kimberley, Moyle, Ainsworth, the boundary country and on Vancouver Island. The majority are eligible for one of the major bonuses.

J. Kayser Company

Employees of over five years' standing received at Christmas from the Julius Kayser Company, Sherbrooke, Quebec, cheques varying from $2 to $1,200, according to the number of years in the employ of the company, out of a fund of $15,000 which had accumulated from the profit-sharing plan inaugurated in 1917. The distribution of the fund was due to the fact that the plan had not proved satisfactory after nine years of operation, and that it was decided to discontinue it.

Bonus for Royal Bank of Canada Employees

Nine thousand employees of the Royal Bank of Canada, comprising the staff all over the Dominion of Canada and abroad, benefitted during the Christmas season by the distribution of a bonus in the form of an extra half month's salary.

Group Life Insurance for General Motors Employees

Group life insurance exceeding $100,000,000 was taken out recently by General Motors Corporation with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for more than 100,000 employees who have been on the payroll three months or longer. The policy covers each worker for $1,000 without medical examination. All new employees will become eligible after serving three months. The plan is co-operative, both employees and corporation sharing the cost, but in order to get the plan installed promptly, General Motors is paying the entire cost for the month of December. The insurance is payable at death to the beneficiary designated by the employee, or should an employee be totally and permanently disabled before he is 60 years old, the amount will be paid to him in 20 instalments of $51.05 a month after a three months' waiting period. The policy is one of the largest for group life insurance ever issued.

General Motors has plants in 36 cities in the United States and in Canada, and seventeen in oversea countries.

American Telephone and Telegraph Employees' Stock

Through the purchase of stock on a special plan, American Telephone and Telegraph Company employees are now contributing about $2,500,000 monthly in new capital to the company. In December more than 200,000 employees were paying for stock in the company compared with about 160,000 a few months ago. When the increase in price was announced, there was a rush of subscriptions. As a result, the number of shares under subscription now stands at around 830,000 compared with 690,000 as of September 1. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of $3 per month per share, which means that subscriptions for the 830,000 shares are being paid at the rate of about $2,490,000 monthly. The price of $107,900,000 which employees now subscribing for stock will have paid for their holdings if they continue at the present rate compares favourably with the $124,500,000 they would have had to pay for the stock at current prices of $150.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company employees with six months of service may subscribe to stock at the rate of one share per $300 of salary earned annually. Maximum purchases allowed are fifty shares. It requires about three years to pay for the stock and payments may not be made in advance of instalment dates.

Stock Dividends for United States Steel Corporation Employees

Approximately 60,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation—representing for the most part the rank and file of the organization—will receive nearly $25,000,000 by the 40 per cent stock dividend of the corporation recently recommended by the board of directors. According to the latest available estimate, employee stockholders in the Steel Corporation numbered about 60,000,

and the common stock held in their names amounted to approximately 507,000 shares. These stock holdings, with a par value of approximately $50,700,000, will participate on a pro rata basis in the 40 per cent stock dividend.

At the end of 1925 employees of the Steel Corporation held 501,999 shares of $100 par common stock, and 163,802 shares of $100 par preferred stock, making a total of 665,801 shares. The offering of common stock is usually made about the middle of January. On January 14, last year, the corporation notified employees that they could subscribe to 100,000 shares, and it was presumed that an offer closely approximating this would be made this year.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co-operative Wage Fund trustees purchased in 1926, 25,000 shares of P.R.T. stock at about $42 a share after crediting dividends received thereon and paying four quarterly dividends aggregating 12 per cent. This brings the total P.R.T. stock in possession of the company operative wage fund to 221,500 shares, which, added to the 10,000 shares owned by co-operative association, gives P.R.T. employees ownership of more than one-third of the total capital.

S. W. Straus and Company, New York

Employees who have been with S. W. Straus and Company for ten years received on December 29, 1926, thrift society bonuses amounting to approximately 400 per cent of the money saved by them in the decade.

The thrift society, formed in 1916, allows employees to deposit with the company amounts equal to 5 per cent of their salaries, if deposits do not exceed $250 a year. For each dollar saved by an employee the company deposited a similar amount or more. No division could be made until an employee had been a depositor for ten years. Persons leaving the service of the company could withdraw all their deposits with interest, but the amounts deposited by the company remained in the treasury for the benefit of the remaining depositors. Employees who deposited $250 a year for ten years received cheques for a little more than $10,000 each.

The usual bonuses of the welfare and profit-sharing plans were paid at the end of the year.

Garden Cities for Railway Employees in France

The Northern Railway of France has recently built a number of garden cities to house its employees. This enterprise is described by B. S. Townroe in the *American Review of Reviews*, September, 1926. Altogether this railway has constructed 11,141 houses, 33 schools for boys and girls, 19 domestic economy and 9 technical schools, 18 buildings where there are baths and showers, 24 dispensaries including infant-welfare centers, 25 recreation halls, and 30 sport grounds, and there is a central library in each city. The workingmen themselves govern these cities through local councils in which there is a representative for every 50 inhabitants, the railroad company, however, reserving the right to place three officials on each council. The city of Tegnier which was left in ruins by the war, has been rebuilt and now has 1,300 houses mostly of concrete or brick. The usual type consists of living room, three bedrooms (one for the parents, one for the girls, and a third for the boys), cellar, porch and garden. Local materials have been used in the construction. The average cost was about 26,000 francs, or around $650 at the rate of exchange prevailing when the survey was made, but in the neighbourhood of larger towns the heavy expenses of drainage, lighting, and road-building considerably increased the cost. The death rate of children at Tegnier was said to be far below that of some of the neighbouring towns.

Production at Sullivan Mine

The *Canadian Mining Journal* in its issue of December 31, 1926, contains an account of the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. The Sullivan mine is situated at Kimberley, British Columbia, nineteen miles from Cranbrook, a divisional point on the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Production started on a small scale in 1900, and in 1914 the mine became the largest lead producer in Canada. In 1925 it was the largest single producer of lead and zinc in the world. Since operations commenced 4,800,000 tons of ore have been produced from stopes and 170,000 tons from development. At the present time, ore is being mined at the rate of 1,100,000 tons per year, with a yield of about 200,000 pounds of lead, 110,000 pounds of zinc and 4,000,00 ounces of silver.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Ninth Annual Convention, Ottawa, January 11-13, 1926

THE Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was held at Ottawa this year, on January 11-13. Representative men from all parts of Canada were in attendance.

At the opening luncheon, greetings to the Convention were presented by Controller Charles Tulley representing the City of Ottawa in the absence of Mayor John P. Balharrie, by Mayor Theo. Lambert representing the City of Hull; by E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P., for the Federal Government; and by Mr. José A. Machado, President-elect, for the Board of Trade. A stimulating address on "Ethics in Construction" was given by Police Magistrate Charles Hopewell, of Ottawa.

The business session on Tuesday was devoted to a series of reports by members of the Executive Committee, in which the work of the past year was reviewed. E. G. M. Cape of Montreal dealt with Codes of Ethics and Standard Contracts; Harry J. Mero of Walkerville discussed the progress attained in launching a scheme of Apprentice Training; George Oakley, Toronto, described the Construction Building at the Canadian National Exhibition; and Frank E. Waterman, Toronto, and J. P. Russell, Toronto, reported for the official association paper the *Contract Record*. Some problems of branch membership relations were dealt with by John N. Flood, St. John, N.B.

The speaker at the second luncheon, Wednesday, January 12, was R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto. By interesting comparisons, Mr. Morley showed how a proper campaign for accident prevention in an industry would tend to reduce the accidents, and consequently lower the cost of Workmen's Compensation. Mr. Morley's address is given on page 66 of this issue.

In the business session on Wednesday afternoon, the Western Vice-President, H. J. Bird, described progress which had been made in the middle West of Canada in extending the scope of construction work during the winter. W. C. Clark, the head of the Economics Department of S. W. Straus & Company, taking for his subject "Financing the Building Industry," described the newer methods of construction finance by mortgage bonds, and the dangers that required protection. His talk was followed by discussion arising out of the numerous questions asked him.

At the luncheon on the third day, Thursday, January 13, the Hon. Senator Charles Murphy described the work being done to beautify the Capital of Canada. Among the guests present were the members of the Ottawa Improvement Commission and the Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. C. Elliott.

The final business session included two interesting talks by W. H. C. Mussen of Montreal and H. H. Vaughan, President of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, on "Standardizing Construction Equipment and Materials." F. A. R. Hoffeditz, of York, Pennsylvania, described the system that has been evolved there of co-operation between the public schools and industrial plans to provide a practical training for boys in the shop trades. H. P. Frid, Hamilton, dealt with "Business and Labour Relations in 1926" and stressed the discussions which had been held in meetings of the General Contractors' Section.

Reports from the different construction centres in Canada by the delegates present at the Convention would seem to indicate a greater feeling of optimism than for some years past. While there has been no outstanding revival of activity in building construction, the increased totals have represented much of the heavy type of development work which will ultimately mean greater facilities for transportation and business. There seems to be little, if any, housing shortage, though the recent rapid growth in large apartment houses has created new conditions.

Invitations for the 1928 Convention were received from Montreal, Windsor, Quebec, Hamilton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. After full discussion, representatives from the other centres withdrew their claims in favour of Winnipeg.

The officers elected for 1927 were:—President, C. Blake Jackson, Toronto; Immediate Past President, John V. Gray, Toronto; Vice-President, Harry J. Mero, Walkerville; Eastern Vice-President, E. G. M. Cape, Montreal; Western Vice-President, E. Claydon, Winnipeg; Honorary Secretary, Joseph F. Meagher, Ottawa; Honorary Treasurer, Frank E. Waterman, Toronto; Representative of Trade Contractors Section, George Oakley, Toronto; Representative of Manufacturing and Supply Section, H. J. Stambaugh; Representative of General Contractors Section, H. P. Frid, Hamilton.

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HOW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CANADA

Address Delivered by R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, at the Meeting of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at Ottawa, January 12, 1927

LAST year there were 65,916 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, including 400 fatalities. In the same year the Compensation Board awarded a total of $5,821,351.90 and medical aid cost $988,486.70, which is included in the immediately preceding figure and amounts to slightly over 21 per cent of the benefits awarded by the Board in Schedule 1. The Workmen's Compensation Act has been in effect in this Province for twelve years and in that time there have been 567,930 accidents reported, including 4,728 fatalities, an average of nearly 400 fatalities in every year. In twelve years the Board has awarded the enormous sum of $57,324,016.35 for injuries received in employment.

Construction

According to *MacLean's Building Reports,* your industry had a prosperous year in 1926 and contributed in no small way to the general improvement in the condition of Canada. There was an increase of $75,000,000, or 25 per cent, in the total value of contracts awarded for the whole Dominion in 1926 over 1925, so I am not talking to men whose industry is steadily declining in volume, as 1926 showed a greater money value in contracts than in any year since the high points of 1912 and 1913.

One of the items of cost in connection with your work of necessity is compensation. Most of the provinces of Canada now have compensation acts and our good friends across the river in Quebec have a new Act coming into effect on the first of April of this year. If your accident experience is bad you know that you will have to pay a high rate and, under compensation as we have it in Canada, good experience means a low rate for industry.

Workmen's Compensation

We all know the development of compensation, how the idea was fought at the outset, how the first accident insurance bill was introduced in Germany in 1885 and followed by somewhat similar laws in other countries including Great Britain in 1897. We know that the first effective state law on this continent came into being in New Jersey in 1911 and that under compensation the workers' position has steadily improved. It is a fact that industry has only one relief from increasing compensation costs and that is accident prevention.

In Ontario the Compensation Act provides that an injured worker shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings up to $2,000 per annum, provided the injury was responsible for his being away from work for seven days or more. Compensation Acts throughout Canada have followed the same general plan as the Ontario Act, although the benefits in some cases vary to a considerable extent. The Ontario Act provides for unlimited medical aid hospital attendance and practically the same plan is followed in all of the other provinces at present operating under compensation acts. Compensation in the event of death or serious disablement is usually provided in the form of pensions.

It is a fact that a certain amount of misgiving was felt when the Ontario Act was first drafted by the late Chief Justice, Sir William Meredith, but twelve years' experience has shown that a compensation act administered by a competent board such as we have had in Ontario has many advantages over the old system and has rid industry of litigation in dealing with accidents to workers and made for promptness the certainty of payment without unduly burdening the employer.

How Compensation is Collected

Workmen's Compensation Boards in Canada collect the money to pay for accident costs from industry, this being done under the authority of the Act and the basis of collection is the rate of assessment. Of necessity rates of assessment vary according to the hazard and experience of the different lines of industry. For this reason it has been necessary to establish different classes under the various compensation laws, and the industries in any one class pay all of the costs of the accidents in that class. Rates of assessment in Ontario vary from 10 cents to $10 per $100 of payroll, and for the past several years the Board in this Province has had to find approximately $6,000,000 per annum to pay for accidents in industry coming under the various lines of compensation.

The experience of the Ontario Board shows that death cases are slightly less than 1 per cent of the total number reported to the Board, and cost approximately 25 per cent of

the total compensation. Permanent partial and permanent total disability cases run about 4 per cent of the number of accidents reported and cost about 50 per cent of the total compensation, which means that about 5 per cent of the total number of accidents reported to the Board cost 75 per cent of the compensation and that the other 95 per cent of the accidents reported cost only 25 per cent of the total compensation awarded. For this reason it is more than interesting to note that the figures published by the Board from year to year show a slight decrease in the cost of the serious accidents which include death cases and permanent disabilities.

Class 24

The construction class in Ontario is now known as Class 24 and in your class are nearly 10,000 employers with an annual payroll of about $34,000,000. This means roughly 40 per cent of the total number of industries under compensation and nearly 10 per cent of the total payroll. Your class is one of the most diversified under compensation and you have a wide variety of problems. Class 24 is divided by the Workmen's Compensation Board into ten groups and the rates of assessment vary from 30 cents to $8 per $100 of pay-roll. In the past several years, 1920 to 1925 inclusive, the total amount for compensation and medical aid paid by the Board in Class 24 has exceeded the assessments paid by employers by $253,000. I have not the figures for the year 1926 as that year is not yet closed by the Board.

Your industry and the steel plants might bear some comparison. The steel plant offers heavy dirty work with large weights, the strain of long hours and at times intensive heat. The rate of assessment as adjusted for 1925, the last year on which we have final figures, was $1 per $100 of pay-roll in the steel industry. The adjusted rate in your class for lathing and plastering was $1, for ordinary carpentry $1.20 and for general construction work the same. Is that good enough? The answer is "No." What are you going to do about it?

Building Trade Problems

What are your problems? You must review carefully all your projects in the formative stage to see that safety is included. One of the kings of Babylon who reigned about 2200 B.C. laid down a safety rule to this effect, "If a builder build a house and do not make its construction firm, that builder shall be put to death." You, as builders, have an enormous responsibility—a responsibility to the public, to the individual or company supplying the money, to your workers, and to yourself in this matter of safety. Safety must be built into your buildings and into your workers. You have, of course, the problem of the seasonal worker, and I remember the manager of a plant telling me that when he had taken on additional help his accident curve jumped upward suddenly. He called his foremen together and told them that the organization should be good enough to expand and still keep the accident record down, and they are doing it. You can see that your equipment in adequate and you can have all equipment inspected periodically. You can insist on foremen doing their jobs properly and likewise insist on the foremen educating the workers in safety. So far as accident prevention goes, it does not matter whether you are paying a high rate or a low one, there is always an argument for more accident prevention. If your rate is high, you want safety on the job to get it down, and if your rate is low you want safety on the job to keep it at that point or get it lower if possible.

Accident Prevention

The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia provide in their compensation acts for accident prevention work. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario a section of the act authorizes the employers under compensation to set up accident prevention organizations, and it is under this section of the Act that the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations carry on a campaign in fifteen of the twenty-four classes of industry in Schedule 1 in the province of Ontario. The Associations represent about 7,500 employers out of a total of 25,000, and these 7,500 industries have a pay-roll of over two-thirds of the total pay-roll in Schedule 1. The organization exists for accident prevention purposes and is established with the consent of the Board and under the authority of Section 101 of the Act. We have a group of trained inspectors whose duties take them into the plants included in our membership, for accident prevention purposes only. We issue every month a memorandum for industry and with it bulletins intended for posting in the various industries. We check those plants which have too many accidents and carry on a practical day by day campaign against accidents the year round. The Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board made the statement that the experience of the classes included in the accident prevention associations

was better than in the unorganized classes. This, of course, is only reasonable, as it would mean that the money was being spent to no advantage unless this were so. The directors of the Accident Prevention Associations are elected each year at the annual meeting by all of the employers in the class and each of the classes set up under Section 101 of our Ontario Act has its own group of directors who deal specifically with the problems of their class.

As I see it, the construction industries need an accident prevention organization to carry on the idea of accident prevention work and to endeavour to secure for you a lower rate. It would seem advisable to place in the hands of every member of Class 24 each month a letter relating to accident prevention, compensation costs and other kindred matters and to distribute with that letter, so that the man on the job might be educated, bulletins suitable to your own line of industry. In addition to this, you require an organization that would function every day in the year on this one problem and that would check those employers who are having too many accidents.

Lately I was somewhat appalled to be told of the experience of a large builder in Toronto and to hear of the very high frequency rate for accidents involving the loss of seven days' time or more. All of you will remember that years ago it was considered reasonable in erecting large buildings that one man should die for every floor put up. That day has gone. Conditions have improved. Conditions can be further improved. There is not only the compensation cost to be paid in the event of an accident but the cost of training a new man to take on the work in many cases.

Education of the Worker

You have to deal with a very high percentage of non-mechanical accidents. In the classes included in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations there are many mechanical accidents, but the mechanical hazard is gradually lessening, as the reports from the Workmen's Compensation Board show. Handling material, nail punctures, slipping and tripping and injuries by falling materials must apparently continue to be your four chief problems in accident prevention. These involve the education of the worker and that education cannot start at the bottom and work upwards. The first thing that must be done to secure effective accident prevention in any industry is that the executives must be convinced of the need for this and the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations have been particularly fortunate in carrying on this phase of the work. Having interested the executives, there are certain other steps that are necessary, as actually the employer can do more than anyone else concerned among his workers. The employer can select his staff carefully, can provide mechanical safeguards, can insist on good housekeeping and can see that all reports to the Workmen's Compensation Board give the full details of the accident, omitting nothing that may have the slightest bearing on the whole situation. Safety pays big dividends. Take, for instance, the problem of the board with the nail in it. The average carpenter on the job would sooner take a new piece of lumber than take the trouble to knock out the nails from another board. A member of your organization told me not long ago that he was actually saving money by having a man take nails out of boards on the job, and this saving was without any thought of the accidents which were avoided.

Suggested Remedies

The remedies suggested for the accident situation in your industry are: first, the formation of accident prevention associations in those provinces where such have not been set up. Following this, it is necessary to interest the individual employers and when they have become interested there are four steps:

(*a*) the protection of the known hazards of your industry;

(*b*) intelligent supervision throughout the whole job and reaching every employee;

(*c*) safety education for all ranks; and

(*d*) good housekeeping.

An accident prevention association set up under the authority of, say, Section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Ontario) of necessity includes all of the employers in the class or group organized. This means that the large and small employers pay, according to their payroll, their share of the costs of the association and that the load is distributed equally on everybody. Every employer gets exactly the same kind of treatment. Generally speaking, we believe from our experience that the larger employer is carrying the bulk of the load under compensation. It is only reasonable to assume that a plant with, say, 400 men can turn in a better accident experience than forty plants with ten men each, as in one case there will be one directing head and in the other forty such heads. All classes under compensation are in effect a mutual insurance company and the question of equal treatment for all is a

most important matter and perhaps particularly so to the larger industries.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations would welcome the construction group in Ontario. On the other hand, if you desire to set up a separate organization we are glad to give you of our experience. In any event, the problem of accident prevention is a big one. Costs such as I have mentioned over a twelve year period of nearly $60,000,000 must make the people think. Nearly 600,000 accidents reported in twelve years and nearly 4,800 deaths takes the discussion entirely out of the bedtime story class, as the figures are not calculated to lull babes to sleep. Accident prevention is not a hobby, but can be made a source of satisfaction and profit to all concerned in the construction class.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Publications of the International Labour Office

THE League of Nations International Labour Office issues from time to time an encyclopædia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare, studied from the point of view of labour, industry and trades, under the title "Occupation and Health" to which reference has previously been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Six more brochures of this series have just been published containing articles on the following subjects: Formic Acid; Incandescent Mantles industry; Lead Poisoning; Methyl Alcohol; Oxalic Acid; and the Painting Industry.

Control and Treatment of Nickel Rash

A paper on the control and treatment of nickel rash is contributed to the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* for December by Messrs. F. M. R. Bulmer, of the division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, and E. A. Mackenzie, of Port Colborne, Ontario. The following paragraphs are extracted from the paper:—

It has long been recognized that the skin affection known as nickel rash, which is characterized by great itching, occurs in men working at nickel plating and nickel refining. The many speculations advanced to account for the rash have never aided to any extent its prevention or treatment, and its sporadic occurrence has added to the difficulty of its systematic study and the attainment of a method of control. In the early part of 1924 at the request of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, an investigation was undertaken into the etiology and means of control of a rash occurring among the men engaged in refining nickel. This investigation continued till the end of December, 1925. The arrangements made with the company were such that whenever a rash occurred the patient was sent to the first aid department. Here he came under observation and obtained treatment. At first it was very difficult to get the cases early, but after a few months a good will was established between the men and the management and in only a few instances did any of them refuse to follow instructions.

The refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, is located in the town of Port Colborne. This refinery treats matte received from the smelter of the company at Copper Cliff, Ontario, where the mines are located. This matte, which contains approximately 55 per cent of nickel, 25 per cent of copper, and 20 per cent of sulphur, is processed in five different buildings to fine nickel and copper.

The various refinery processes are described, the writers proceeding as follows:—

"As one would expect, the processes in the various buildings greatly affect the worker's environment. In our series of cases the rash was of two more or less distinct types depending on the character of the man's work. Men who worked around the furnaces where it was extremely hot and fairly dusty had a rash which occurred mostly on the exposed flexor surfaces of the forearms, on the wrists, elbows, neck, forehead, and the upper part of the chest, which was usually bare of clothing. Some of the men also had the rash on the medial surface of the thighs, behind the knees, in the exillae, and on the abdomen.

"The second type of rash occurred generally in those employees who worked in the electrolytic building and were exposed to a hot, moist atmosphere. This rash was worst in patients who were susceptible to external irritations, such as poison ivy and grain dusts, and seemed to follow a loss of the normal, protective fatty substances of the skin, inasmuch as those whose skin remained soft and moist did not seem to be affected.

"Analysis of the cases coming under our observation during 1924 and 1925 shows that 63 per cent of these were in men of fair complexion. In view of the fact that the majority of the employees are foreigners, naturally dark

skinned, this preponderance of rash in the fair-skinned men is worthy of note. Forty per cent of the cases occurred in men of the Anglo-Saxon race, 20 per cent in men of French nationality, and the remaining 40 per cent was fairly equally distributed among men of Austrian, Polish, German, Roumanian, Russian and Italian nationalities. The average age was 30.4 years, the youngest being 18 and the oldest 55 years. Sixty per cent of the incidence was in married men. The average length of exposure before the rash occurred was nine and a quarter months; 46.6 per cent of the cases occurred after six months' exposure or less, and 17.7 per cent after an exposure of one month or less. The shortest exposure was one week and the longest thirty-one months.

"In 1923, the year previous to our investigation, 43 cases of nickel rash occurred in the whole plant, 22 men losing time. The total time lost was 4,016 hours, or an average of 93.4 hours per case. During 1924, the first year of our study, there were 22 cases, 4 men losing time. The number of hours lost was 408, or 18.5 hours per case. In the last year, 1925, there were 23 cases, and only 1 man lost time. The total time lost was 72 hours, or 3.1 hours per case."

The investigators finally reach the following conclusions:—

1. An insufficient cooling power in the worker's environment is the most important single factor in the causation of nickel rash.

2. An increased skin temperature allied with an alkaline sweat increases the irritability of the exposed parts, lowers their resistance, and increases their susceptibility to irritation.

3. The incidence of nickel rash might be greatly reduced by proper attention to ventilation and the maintenance of a suitable cooling power for the worker.

4. The cure of nickel rash can be hastened by the oral administration of calcium chloride, which counteracts the tendency toward alkalosis produced by excessive heat.

5. It is suggested that other occupational skin diseases may be produced by factors similar to those of importance in the etiology of nickel rash.

Responsibility for Explosions in Mines

An inquiry by the United States Bureau of Mines into recent mining accidents in Arizona, due to explosives, led the investigator to the following conclusions:—

"The responsibility for the prevention of explosives accidents rests jointly upon the mining companies and the men using the explosive. The companies must properly plan the operations, provide proper equipment, and establish an adequate inspection service, and the men must use care and common sense in handling the explosive. Although safety inspectors cannot visit all working places at blasting time, they should make periodical inspections. The companies should formulate plans and rules for the elimination of accidents from explosives and insist that the rules be enforced rigidly at all times. Inexperienced men, even those who do not have to handle explosives underground, should be properly instructed in the hazards of explosives and detonators. If explosives accidents happen frequently at any one place possible modifications of the mining system should be considered, even though each individual accident is due to carelessness or violations of rules. Mining systems should be made as nearly 'fool-proof' as possible; and all operations should be conducted in such manner that the opportunities for carelessness to cause accidents will be minimum."

No Accident Year at Port Colborne Cement Plant

Nearly 600 people gathered at the unveiling of the Portland Cement Safety Association Trophy at the Port Colborne plant of the Canadian Cement Company during December. A full account of the proceedings is given in the *Cement Bulletin*, the plant's publication. Representatives were present from the leading safety organizations of Canada and the United States, as were several of the prominent officials of the Canada Cement Company and delegates from Duluth (Universal) plant, which won a similar trophy by securing a perfect safety record in 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 144).

The trophy was offered by the Portland Cement Association for the cement plant on the continent having the best safety record in 1925. It is a handsomely carved structure placed on a concrete base at the end of a plot of ground about 75 feet in length. A space about ten feet square is raised three feet. At each of the four corners are concrete pillars 9 feet high, and between these are four smaller pillars. At the top of the larger posts are lights and in the centre of this space is placed the hard-won prize. The trophy is about 7 feet high and on the front are carved the figures of the Goddess of Wisdom and slightly behind her is a figure representing industry. Immediately below the figures, the words, "Safety Follows Wisdom"

are carved. Below appears this inscription: "Portland Cement Association Safety trophy awarded Canada Cement Company Limited, Plant No. 8, Port Colborne, Ontario, for a perfect safety record in 1925."

Visitor's Impressions of American Safety Movement

Dr. F. Ritzmann, chief of the Safety Service of the International Labour Office, in a recent issue of the *Industrial Safety Survey* (Geneva) sums up the impressions he received during a visit to the United States for the study of industrial safety. He finds that the strongest motive power in regard to safety lies in workmen's compensation, together with government pressure through regulation and inspection. Next in importance is the work of the National Safety Council, which is financially supported by its members in the expectation that the outlay will repay them. In addition to utilitarian considerations, however, an ethical side has developed in the movement, and this has become the predominant motive of many of those who are actively engaged in the safety movement. Dr. Ritzmann finds this combination of ethical and economic motives to be the characteristic note of the American school. As a general rule he found that the American employer was as little inclined as his colleagues in other parts of the world to sacrifice the interests of his business to philanthropic considerations. As one American employer told him: "When employers introduce social practices they do so with a view to preventing the interference of governments and the meddling of trade unions; and if by these means they also diminish the fluctuation of workers they perform a service to society." One important difference between American and European conditions lies in the fact that in America there is a notable absence of class arrogance, and a feeling of equality in the mutual intercourse of employer and employee. This explains why workers respond as they do in the matter of safety, to a reasonable appeal from their employer for the safeguarding of common interests. Dr. Ritzmann believes that the safety movement, while it may not continue at its present high tension, will be furthered in future by steady and systematic work, the work of inspectors employed by the State and by insurance companies, the work of safety engineers and safety committees, and above all the work of the teachers in schools of all kinds, "the object of which is to bring into the world a younger generation familiar with the safety idea." To this may be added what psychologists and engineers may be able to accomplish in the direction of placing each employee in the job most suitable, and therefore least dangerous, for him.

Unemployment Census in Japan

The results of a recent unemployment census in Japan has just been received from the Bureau of Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet. In view of the increasing importance of unemployment problems the Imperial Diet made an appropriation in 1925 for a statistical investigation on a national scale, to be held at midnight on October 1, 1925. Wage earners and salaried persons were enumerated, casual labourers being distinguished from the other workers as their employment was more subject to change. Apprentices not in receipt of wages were not included in the inquiry. The salaried class included only those receiving less than 200 yen a month. The investigation was carried out simultaneously with the population census. Each industrial centre investigated was provided with two instructors who guided the enumerators in the performance of their somewhat complicated duties.

Out of 11,505,077 persons, the aggregate population enumerated by the recent population census in all the areas covered by the Unemployment Census (which comprised the 21 most important industrial cities and the three principal mining centres, with neighboring districts in both cases) those who were subjected to the investigation numbered 2,355,096. The total number consisted of 634,412 salaried persons, 1,502,954 wage-earners and 217,730 casual labourers, the ratio to the total number enumerated being for the salaried persons 27 per cent, for the wage earners 64 per cent, and for the casual labourers 9 per cent. The unemployed persons enumerated in those areas totalled 105,595, comprising 20,178 salaried persons with the unemployment percentage of 3.2; 44,065 wage-earners with the percentage of 2.9; and 41,352 casual labourers with the percentage of 19.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

France and the Washington Hours Convention

A BILL authorizing the ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention "subject to the reservation that the obligations which it involves for France shall take effect only after the Convention has been ratified by Germany" was introduced by the then Minister of Labour of France on July 31, 1924. It was considered and approved, successively, by the Labour Committee, Foreign Affairs Committee, and Commerce and Industry Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and on July 8, 1925, it was unanimously adopted by the Chamber itself, after an eloquent appeal from Mr. Durafour, the Minister of Labour of the Government then in power, for the fulfilment by France of the solemn obligations she assumed at Washington. Passing next to the Senate, the Bill was referred to the Commercial Committee of that House, and in June, 1926, it was announced that this Committee had reported in favour of the Bill. At the same time it was stated that two members of the Senate had intimated their intention to propose, when the Bill came before the Senate itself, that the reservation relating to ratification by Germany should be extended so as to apply to other countries, including Great Britain. The Senate has still to decide on this question. Early in December, the Bill was again before the Senate, which adopted Clause I, authorizing ratification, and adjourned until a later sitting the discussion on Clause 2 and on amendments attaching conditions to the ratification.

It may be mentioned that the Workers' Protection Bill has now been approved by the German Federal Cabinet. It is a comprehensive measure, including provisions for the regulation of hours of work which are intended to bring German legislation into line with the Hours Convention and to make possible its ratification by Germany.

Great Britain and the Eight-Hour Day

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that the Minister of Labour had found in June last that the examination of the results of the London Conference of Ministers of Labour on the ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention had necessarily to be postponed owing to the preoccupation of the Government with the industrial situation. The course of events since the date of the Minister's reply had not so far made it possible to carry the matter any further.

The White Lead Paint Bill in Great Britain

A Government bill has been before the British Parliament since last spring authorizing amended regulations applicable to the use of white lead in painting. The bill passed the House of Commons in September and has since been before the House of Lords. It does not propose ratification of the Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning the use of white lead in painting, which was adopted in Geneva in 1921, as it is felt by the British Government that it is possible to protect the health of the workers in this industry by amended regulations without resorting to prohibition. Reference was made in the parliamentary debate to recent improved methods which have been introduced in the painting industry in Great Britain, such as the use of waterproof sandpapers to enable wet rubbing to be done.

The "International Labour Review"

The December issue of the *International Labour Review* contains the following articles:

"The Constitutionality of Labour legislation in the United States of America: II, by William Gorham Rice, Jr., Law School, University of Wisconsin.

"Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreements."

"The Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes: II. The Machinery of Conciliation and Arbitration: An Analysis."

"The New Japanese Act on Health Insurance."

The section devoted to "Reports and Inquiries" includes the following: Wages and Hours of Work in Italian Industry in 1925; Factory Inspection in Japan in 1924; Vocational Education in China; Vocational Guidance in Germany in 1924-1925; Unemployment Insurance in the Netherlands in 1924; Dock Labour in Queensland.

The Constitutionality of Labour Legislation in the United States of America

The *International Labour Review* in its issues for November and December, is publishing an article entitled "The Constitutionality of Labour Legislation in the United States of America" by Wm. Gorham Rice, Jr., of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. The writer points out that the Constitution of the United States effects a division of powers between the nation and the several States, and also places limits on the power, both of the United States and of the States, for the protection of the individual; similar restrictions on the powers of the States are found in several State constitutions. All these grants and limitations of power have to be taken into account by the courts in deciding whether legislation is constitutional or not, so that all laws are liable to a charge of unconstitutionality on many different grounds. Labour legislation, in particular, may thus be challenged on the ground either of invasion by the State of the field of action of the nation (or *vice versa*), or of violation of the rights of the individual. The first charge applies mainly to laws relating to employers' liability for workmen's injuries and child labour laws; the second, based most often on the provision that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," has been used against laws on prohibition of certain employments, on wages and other conditions of employment, restrictions on quitting employment or discharging employees, the settlement of industrial disputes, etc. After a brief exposition of the doctrine of judicial supremacy as accepted in the United States, Mr. Rice, gives an analysis of practically all cases of first importance and constitutes an exhaustive survey of the present position of labour legislation in relation to the Constitution.

Recognition of Unions in Argentina

A Bill is before the Senate of the Argentine Republic to enable associations of trade unions of workers to obtain recognition on application to the National Labour Department. The effect of such recognition would be to grant these bodies all the rights and privileges which are conferred upon corporate bodies under the Civil Code.

Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes

Under the general heading "The Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes," the *International Labour Review* publishes in its November number an article entitled "The Nature of Conciliation and Arbitration," which will be followed by two further articles devoted to an analysis of the machinery of conciliation and arbitration and an account of methods which, in practice, would appear to have given the most satisfactory results. The writer states that measures for the conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes are a necessary adjunct to the modern organization of production, and are so regarded in the great majority of industrial countries. Stoppages of work, although in themselves of considerable and increasing economic importance, particularly in certain countries, are on the whole less important than the industrial unrest of which they are a manifestation. This unrest is primarily due to a number of psychological and economic causes, and is greatly accentuated by the cyclical fluctuations to which industry is subject. The four main methods of preventing and settling industrial disputes—conciliation, inquiry, arbitration, and wage determination—all have their advantages and disadvantages. In no sense can any one of them be looked upon as a panacea for industrial unrest, and in any case two of the chief elements in the problem—basic human unrest and instinctive pugnacity on the psychological side, the business cycle on the economic side—are out of the range of methods of conciliation and arbitration. Nevertheless, these four methods may be used with considerable effect in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. Conciliation in its preventive aspect, as exemplified by joint industrial councils, can be utilized to bring out and develop the essential identity of interests of the two sides as partners in industry. All four methods can be used in various ways for the settling of differences arising between employers and employed—conciliation, inquiry, and arbitration dealing particularly with the psychological elements of the problem, and wage determination with the economic elements.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Report of Preparatory Committee presented to the Council of the League of Nations

THE Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference has presented its report to the Council of the League of Nations. The Committee recommends that the Conference should be held in May, 1927; that the delegates, though appointed by Governments, should be chosen for their personal qualifications to deal with the subjects to be discussed, and should not be spokesmen of official policy; and that the agenda should take the form of a list of headings or questions appended to the report. The presentation of this report marks the completion of an essential preliminary stage towards that international co-operation in the study of economic difficulties and in the effort to overcome them which, in the hope of the Assembly of the League of Nations, may promote economic security and social peace among the peoples of the world. The Preparatory Committee consisted of thirty-five members of twenty-one nationalities, including industrialists, officials, economists, financiers, representatives of workers' and consumers' organizations, and agriculturists. The International Labour Office collaborated with the Secretariat of the League of Nations in the preparation of necessary information.

It is proposed by the Preparatory Committee that all Member States of the League of Nations and all non-Member States occupying a position of importance to the economic life of the world, should be invited to select members. The expenses of the members will be borne by the governments represented. It is suggested that each state should be invited to send members up to a maximum of five and that experts be permitted to accompany them for consultative purposes. The general scope of the agenda is indicated in a resolution of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, which, after expressing the conviction that "economic peace will largely contribute to security among the nations," proclaimed "the necessity of investigating the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity, and of ascertaining the best means of overcoming these difficulties and of preventing disputes." The agenda had therefore to take account of the two objects contemplated by the Assembly, namely, the prosperity and the peace of the world, so far as they can be assisted by international discussion and collaboration. In the second place, the Committee had to bear in mind that the agenda of a general conference must be such as to allow on the one hand general discussion on the principal features in the world economic situation, and on the other hand more concentrated discussion on these special international questions on which practical results may be hoped for.

The agenda recommended by the Preparatory Committee is in two parts. The first is general; the second includes three groups of questions on which international discussion at the Conference with a view to practical action seems most likely to be useful. The agenda thus submitted is as follows:—

FIRST PART

The World Economic Position.

Principal features and problems as seen from the point of view of different countries.

Analysis of economic causes of the present disturbed equilibrium in commerce and industry.

Economic tendencies capable of affecting the peace of the world.

SECOND PART

I. Commerce.

(1) Liberty of trading.
- (*a*) Import and export prohibitions and restrictions.
- (*b*) Limitation, regulation or monopolization of trade.
- (*c*) Economic and fiscal treatment of nationals and companies of one country admitted to settle in the territory of another.

(2) Customs tariffs and commercial treaties. Obstacles to international trade arising from:
- (*a*) Form, level and instability of import and export tariffs.
- (*b*) Customs nomenclature and classification.

(3) Indirect methods of protecting national commerce and shipping.
- (*a*) Subsidies direct or indirect.
- (*b*) Dumping and anti-dumping legislation.
- (*c*) Discrimination arising from the conditions of transport.
- (*d*) Fiscal measures discriminating against foreign imported goods.

(4) Repercussion upon international commerce of reduced purchasing power.

II. Industry.

(1) Situation of principal industries (productive capacity, output, construction and employment).

(2) Nature of present difficulties in industry; their industrial, commercial and monetary causes.

(3) Possibilities of action:
- (*a*) Organization of production, including in particular international industrial agreements; considered from the point of view of production, of the consumer

and of labour; their legal position; their connection with customs problems.

(b) Importance of collection and prompt exchange of statistical information with regard to industrial production.

III. Agriculture.

(1) The present position of agriculture compared with pre-war conditions, in respect of production, consumption, stocks, prices and free circulation of agricultural products.

(2) Causes of present difficulties.

(3) Possibilities of international action:

(a) Development of, and international collaboration between, producers' and consumers' organizations, including the different systems of co-operative organization.

(b) Continuous exchange of all relevant information concerning agricultural conditions, scientific and technical research, agricultural credit, etc.

(c) Development of the purchasing power of agricultural producers.

The committee adds the following explanatory comment on the above agenda:

The agenda as a whole is in the form of a few main headings, so as to give a clear and simple picture of the range of the proposed discussions, and does not set out in detail the questions covered.

For example, the committee contemplates that the analysis of the causes of the disequilibrium mentioned in the first part of the agenda will cover discussions on such questions as the relative impoverishment of Europe and its effect on industry, commerce and agriculture; the instability of the exchange value or purchasing power of currencies and the inadequacy or high cost of capital, resulting from insufficient savings.

So, too, the heading as to the causes of the present difficulties in industry would naturally cover such questions as the abnormal increase of equipment in certain industries, the increase of cost prices resulting from the insufficiency and irregularity of demand and the difficulties of adaptation to post-war conditions.

The report points out that the Committee has given special prominence to two classes of questions "because of their intrinsic importance and the public interest in them at the present time." These two classes of questions are, on the one hand, problems of commercial and tariff policy, and, on the other hand, proposals for international industrial agreements.

Finally, the Committee remarks:

"Some of the difficulties which are referred to in the agenda are to a peculiar extent difficulties, in the first instance, of Europe. The Committee presumes, therefore, that attention will be given in discussing such questions to the special features in the European situation. The most important questions on the agenda are, however, clearly of world importance."

Constitution of Population of New Zealand

The annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1926, publishes a table showing the number of people engaged in the various groups of occupations, the figures being based on the latest information available, which is that contained in the census of 1921.

Producers of necessaries of life—	
Primary	117,218
Secondary, domestic, etc.	498,891
	616,109
Engaged in distribution, etc.	138,231
Engaged in indirectly essential occupations such as teachers, servants of government and local bodies, lawyers, and other professional workers	33,424
Engaged in connection with luxuries and other non-essential occupations	7,698
Children and other dependents	423,451
	1,218,913

The report states that "it would, no doubt, be of considerable interest were it possible to compare the figures for the present time with those for, say, the past twenty-five years. Such comparison would disclose, for example, whether the number or proportion of the population that is engaged in (a) the production of the necessaries of life is increasing or decreasing; a similar comparison would show the proportion engaged in (b) distribution; (c) in various other occupations which, though not directly concerned with the production or distribution of the necessaries of life, may nevertheless be regarded as essential occupations; and (d) those occupations that may be classed as unnecessary for the maintenance of life. The information gathered at the previous censuses does not, however, permit of such comparisons being made."

The Hon. Alexander Ross resigned his position as minister of Public Works and Labour for the Province of Alberta at the end of the year, and was succeeded by the Hon. O. L. McPherson as minister of Public Works, the portfolio of Labour being taken by the premier, the Hon. John Brownlee.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1926, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE were further seasonal contractions in employment at the beginning of December, 14,435 persons being released by the 5,895 firms making returns, whose staffs aggregated 832,847. These losses were the smallest reported on December 1 in any year since the record was begun in 1920, with the exception of 1922, and the situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years; in fact, employment, despite the seasonal curtailment on the date under review, continued at a higher level than in any month of the years 1921-1925. The index on December 1, 1926, stood at 101.1, as compared with 102.8 in the preceding month, and with 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced declines were those of a seasonal nature in construction; there were also losses in transportation, services and manufacturing, in which the reductions were less extensive than is customary at the time of year. On the other hand, logging, trade and coal mining were seasonally active, the improvement being greater than on December 1 in previous years of this record.

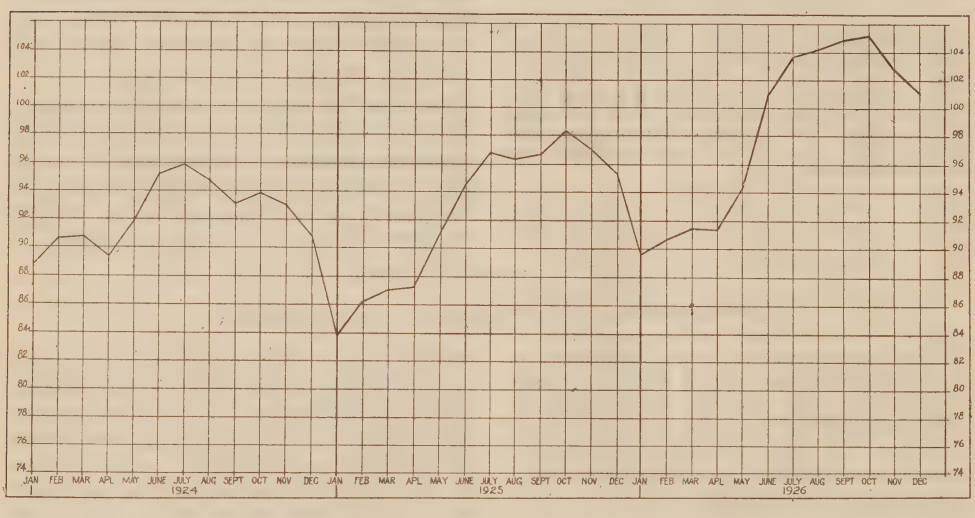
Employment by Provinces

Curtailment was noted in all provinces, but firms in Quebec recorded the greatest decreases.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a further decrease, chiefly in lumber mills and construction. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, showed considerable improvement. Statements were received from 510 firms employing 62,974 persons, against 64,115 in their last report. This reduction was somewhat less than that noted on December 1, 1925, when the index was slightly lower.

Quebec.—The largest losses in Quebec were recorded in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, mining and services were also slacker. Logging and trade, on the other hand, registered gains. The working force of the 1,291 co-operating employers declined from 245,235 on November 1, to 239,476 at the beginning of December. Conditions were more favourable than on the same date of any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

Ontario.—Continued, but less extensive contractions were indicated in Ontario, where 2,703 firms released 2,469 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 344,089 on December 1. This reduction was much smaller than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920, except 1922; on December 1 in the last five years the index was lower than on the date under review. As in the other provinces, construction reported the heaviest losses, but there were also important recessions in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills. Logging and trade, however, recorded marked improvement.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal reductions on a rather larger scale than in 1925 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces, according to statistics from 750 employers, whose payrolls totalled 110,923, or 2,663 less than on November 1. Logging, coal mining and trade showed considerable increases, but larger declines took place in construction and transportation also recorded less activity than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on December 1 in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, showed a seasonal falling off, as did construction. Transportation and mining were also slacker, while logging and trade shared in the upward movement indicated throughout the Dominion. Data were tabulated from 642 firms with 75,385 workers, as compared with 77,788 in the preceding month. The index was higher than at the beginning of December in any previous year of the record, which was commenced in 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Firms in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Hamilton reduced their staffs, while in Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver improvement was noted.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a further seasonal decline, most of which took place in shipping and stevedoring. Construction was also slacker and there was a decrease in textiles, but iron and steel and trade reported pronounced gains. An aggregate working force of 114,204 persons was employed by the 693 firms whose statistics were received and who had 117,210 employees on November 1. The situation continued to be more favourable than on the corresponding date last year, although somewhat smaller declines were then recorded.

Quebec.—Transportation and construction reported reductions in personnel, while manufacturing was rather busier. The payrolls of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 8,932 persons, compared with 9,158 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on December 1, 1925, when larger losses were noted.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto showed a further increase, 218 persons being added to the staffs of the 776 reporting establishments, which had 101,067 employees at the beginning of December. Manufacturing as a whole gained, and substantial improvement was indicated in trade. Construction, however, registered a seasonal contraction. The index number was several points higher than on the same date in 1925; although the improvement then was rather greater.

Ottawa.—There was a considerable drop in employment in sawmills in Ottawa and construction was also slacker. Trade, however, registered a decidedly upward movement. Statements were received from 128 firms, employing 9,916 workers, as compared with 10,342 in the preceding month. Conditions were somewhat better than on December 1, 1925, when larger decreases were indicated.

Hamilton.—Further losses were noted in Hamilton, where 199 employers released 529 persons from their working forces, bringing them to 29,399 on the date under review. The greatest recessions were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also dull. Employment was at a much higher level than on the corresponding date in 1925.

Windsor and the other Border Cities.—Some recovery was recorded in the Border Cities, particularly in automobile factories. A combined payroll of 10,978 persons was registered by the 86 firms furnishing data, who had 10,769 on November 1. The index was higher than on December a year ago, when much smaller gains were reported.

Winnipeg.—Trade was decidedly more active, while construction and manufacturing released help; 276 employers had 28,481 workers, or 203 more than in the preceding month. Reductions were recorded in the same month last year and the situation then was less favourable.

Vancouver.—Very little change was noted in Vancouver, but employment continued to be brisker than on the same date in 1925, according to statistics received from 228 firms with 25,512 employees. Manufacturing showed curtailment, while trade reported marked improvement as compared with the last report.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

As already pointed out, the losses in manufacturing on December 1, 1926, were smaller than is usual on that date, and employment continued at a higher level than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Lumber mills registered pronounced seasonal curtailment; there was also a falling-off in building material and electric current plants. Boot and shoe, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and iron and steel factories, however, reported heightened activity. The result was a decline of 5,998 workers in the forces of the 3,771 manufacturers furnishing data, who employed 461,655 operatives on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Meat-preserving establishments reported substantial improvement, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, but there was a further seasonal decline in fish canneries, chiefly in British Columbia. The result was a reduction of 51 persons in the staffs of the 156 firms making returns, who had 15,175 employees. This decrease was very much smaller than that recorded on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index number was several points lower.

Fur and its Products.—The trend of employment in fur manufactories was downward, according to statistics from 23 employers with 1,203 workers on their payrolls. The level of employment was rather lower than on December 1, 1925; little change in the situation was shown on that date.

Leather and Products.—Continuing the favourable movement indicated in the last six months, employment in this industry showed a considerable increase at the beginning of December. Tanneries, boot and shoe and

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Dec. 1	87·2	89·5	83·7	85·9	95·6	88·9	79·3
1922							
Dec. 1	95·1	92·1	93·9	94·4	101·5	95·6	87·7
1923							
Dec. 1	95·7	91·2	98·5	93·4	99·3	97·8	88·2
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·9
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1926	100·0	7·6	28·8	41·3	13·3	9·0	55·4

other leather-using plants shared in the gain. Statements were tabulated from 190 manufacturers employing 18,031 persons, as compared with 17,679 on November 1. The largest gains were in Ontario. Somewhat smaller additions to staffs were noted on the same date in 1925, and the index number then was nearly seven points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a rather larger scale than in the preceding month was noted in sawmills. Furniture, vehicle and other wood-using industries, however, reported additions to payroll. All provinces shared in the downward movement, which was most pronounced in Ontario. Data were received from 714 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 52,320 on November 1 to 44,644 employees at the beginning of December. The index number was higher than on December 1 in the last three years.

Plant Products, Edible.—Varying conditions in the different divisions of the vegetable food group produced a net decline of 42 persons in the industry as a whole. A combined working force of 29,470 operatives was reported by the 312 co-operating manufacturers. Fruit and vegetable canneries released help, as they completed their season's work, while sugar and syrup, starch and glucose and some other divisions reported improvement. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec activity increased, but in Ontario and British Columbia curtailment was indicated. The volume of employment was greater than on December 1 a year ago, when very much greater contractions were noted.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 452 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry who increased their payrolls by 324 persons to 57,198 at the beginning of December. Employment continued to be considerably brisker than on the same date in 1925. The bulk of the improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released some employees. Improvement was shown in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—Additions to staffs on a slightly smaller scale than on the corresponding date of the preceding year were noted in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Dec. 1	93·6		90·2	94·3	88·5		88·2	98·1
1924								
Jan. 1	86·7		85·6	91·0	79·0		85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1		84·7	89·7	84·3		84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7		84·5	89·3	83·2		83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1		84·8	90·9	85·2		82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3		85·6	98·3	86·4		83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2		85·2	101·6	83·1		83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8		83·9	102·3	81·7		85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9		85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4		86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4		86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6		84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3		83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0		81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3		84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1		82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3		83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4		85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	96·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1926	13·7	1·1	12·1	1·1	3·5	1·3	3·4	3·1

the rubber group, in which 756 workers were added to the staffs of the 32 reporting manufacturers. They employed 12,903 workers on December 1. The largest gains were in Ontario.

Textiles and Products.—Little change on the whole was shown in this division, important additions to staffs in cotton and knitting mills offsetting reductions in garment and personal furnishing factories. Returns were compiled from 506 manufacturers employing 72,555 workers, almost the same number as in the preceding month. The gains took place in Ontario, while elsewhere the tendency was

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	[1]Relative weight	Dec. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·4	93·8	94·9	88·1	82·0	88·2	87·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	98·5	98·6	94·1	91·5	87·6	88·4
Fur and products	0·1	88·3	95·6	96·5	88·0	110·8	108·3
Leather and products	2·2	83·2	82·0	76·5	75·6	82·0	85·1
Lumber and products	5·4	90·5	105·7	86·6	82·1	88·6	90·9
Rough and dressed lumber	3·2	97·6	126·1	94·9	90·2	100·2	98·5
Furniture	1·0	88·8	86·6	84·5	76·7	77·3	81·7
Other lumber products	1·2	76·1	75·0	70·3	64·6	71·1	80·3
Musical instruments	0·4	80·7	78·6	70·9	67·9	69·6	77·5
Plant products—edible	3·5	106·4	106·2	102·7	100·6	100·7	100·7
Pulp and paper products	6·9	112·6	111·3	102·4	98·5	102·1	98·7
Pulp and paper	3·6	124·1	124·8	106·3	100·0	107·2	101·0
Paper products	0·8	96·8	95·7	94·4	90·1	92·7	93·0
Printing and publishing	2·5	104·2	100·8	100·5	99·4	99·5	98·0
Rubber products	1·5	90·4	85·1	93·9	72·8	69·0	71·5
Textile products	8·7	94·4	94·5	90·8	82·5	88·7	90·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	109·9	108·4	107·3	92·2	101·4	102·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	106·1	103·3	98·0	88·9	94·0	96·4
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	72·6	76·2	69·6	66·5	73·5	77·6
Other textile products	1·1	102·6	99·3	101·2	97·3	95·8	92·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·2	101·9	104·6	101·9	102·0	97·4
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	98·1	105·1	105·5	122·0	114·9	102·6
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	86·2	85·6	81·3	79·7	88·3	87·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	100·5	106·6	89·3	81·2	93·3	97·3
Electric current	1·5	127·8	130·4	124·7	132·3	120·4	115·5
Electrical apparatus	1·3	137·2	137·2	119·6	123·1	108·8	87·5
Iron and steel products	15·0	81·1	80·5	74·7	66·4	79·2	78·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	63·4	62·2	57·5	44·1	64·1	66·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	77·5	76·2	70·4	64·7	75·9	66·3
Agricultural implements	1·1	88·9	83·3	66·4	43·2	58·3	57·2
Land vehicles	6·7	92·6	92·5	89·0	83·4	97·1	97·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	30·7	30·1	32·3	26·1	25·7	22·2
Heating appliances	0·6	90·9	93·0	88·2	83·0	87·9	94·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	94·4	97·4	76·3	69·8	91·6	85·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	83·9	83·4	79·0	69·3	76·7	73·9
Other iron and steel products	2·2	82·8	82·2	74·0	66·4	77·6	75·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	103·4	103·1	93·3	76·1	86·0	79·6
Mineral products	1·2	104·9	105·6	104·8	102·7	97·7	93·1
Miscellaneous	0·5	91·7	92·4	83·0	82·9	85·3	91·9
Logging	3·9	77·1	55·2	77·1	85·1	82·2	84·7
Mining	5·6	104·2	101·8	96·9	99·2	105·9	102·8
Coal	3·4	92·1	86·8	85·2	86·9	97·3	101·9
Metallic ores	1·4	155·0	158·3	143·0	148·7	138·5	109·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	103·5	108·9	97·3	89·8	101·7	97·6
Communication	3·0	119·0	119·0	112·7	109·3	106·1	101·5
Telegraphs	0·6	122·5	123·0	111·8	103·9	107·9	102·6
Telephones	2·4	118·1	118·0	112·9	111·9	105·6	101·2
Transportation	13·4	109·9	113·9	109·8	108·2	113·8	115·3
Street railways and cartage	2·3	112·8	115·4	113·3	114·9	124·2	120·8
Steam railways	9·5	102·0	103·2	99·2	96·8	106·3	100·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·6	190·9	230·4	218·7	219·0	170·3	287·3
Construction and maintenance	9·2	148·9	181·3	128·3	116·6	125·2	122·6
Building	3·9	166·9	178·5	130·2	119·2	127·5	105·1
Highway	1·3	1,279·2	2,015·3	1,303·9	984·7	1,230·2	2,312·9
Railway	4·0	106·4	132·0	96·3	91·9	98·8	108·0
Services	1·7	117·2	118·6	108·5	107·2	106·2	95·8
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	115·1	117·7	109·5	111·6	110·9	96·4
Professional	0·2	121·0	117·4	111·8	104·7	108·2	97·8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	118·9	120·1	105·9	102·0	99·7	94·5
Trade	7·8	109·8	104·7	103·9	99·1	96·8	97·0
Retail	5·2	114·3	105·9	106·5	99·9	96·5	97·1
Wholesale	2·6	101·7	102·3	99·1	97·7	97·5	96·8
All Industries	100·0	101·1	102·8	95·3	90·8	95·7	95·1

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

downward. Although general improvement was noted at the beginning of December, 1925, the index number then was several points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A continuation of the upward movement indicated in the preceding month was reported in this industry; 105 manufacturers employed 12,328 persons, as compared with 12,116 on November 1. This improvement, which took place chiefly in Ontario, exceeded that noted on December 1, 1925, when the index number was practically the same.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal reductions in personnel were made in building material factories, according to statistics from 116 manufacturers, whose staffs declined from 10,641 in their last report to 10,092 on the date under review. The largest declines were in brick factories, but all divisions of the industry shared in the downward movement. The losses were distributed over the country. The index number, at 100.5, compared with 89.3 on December 1, 1925, when smaller contractions were noted.

Electric Current.—There were further moderate reductions in electric current plants, 83 of which reported 11,992 employees, or 189 less than in the preceding month. Practically all the recessions took place in Ontario. A much greater falling-off was noted on December 1 in the preceding year, when the index number was slightly lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Additions to payroll on a larger scale than were the reductions registered in the preceding month, were shown in iron and steel factories; the crude, rolled and forged, plant machinery, agricultural implement and wire divisions recorded increased activity, while heating appliances and structural iron and steel works were slacker. The result was an increase of 848 persons in the staffs of the 640 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 125,197 workers, a larger number than was reported on any date in 1924 or 1925. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec registered the improvement on the date under review, while elsewhere employment declined.

Logging

The expansion recorded on December 1 exceeded that noted on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, but the index number, though as high as in 1925, was lower than in the corresponding month of some of the earlier winters of the record. Statements were tabulated from 228 logging camps, having 32,308 employees, or 8,605 more than in their last report. Although the largest gains were in Quebec and Ontario, the movement was upward in all provinces.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines has increased steadily since August; on December 1, 1,660 workers were added to the rolls of the 88 reporting operators who had 28,709 employees. Alberta reported most of the improvement, but there were also additions to staffs in the eastern coal fields. The seasonal gains indicated on the corresponding date in 1925 were rather smaller, and the index number then stood at 85.2, as compared with 92.1 on December 1, 1926.

Metallic Ores.—Activity in metallic ores showed a moderate contraction, according to statistics from 47 mine operators with 11,589 employees, as compared with 11,827 in the preceding month. The losses took place chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia. A similar falling-off was in evidence on the corresponding date in 1925, when employment was in considerably smaller volume.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Continued declines in employment were noted in this industry on December 1, 331 persons being released from the staffs of the 68 firms furnishing data, who had 6,370 workers. All provinces shared in this seasonal reduction, which involved approximately the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The index number then was over six points lower.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A further and more pronounced shrinkage in employment was noted in local transportation, but the decrease was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1925. Data were tabulated from 113 employers with 19,025 employees, as compared with 19,474 in the preceding month. The largest losses were in Quebec.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation continued to be seasonally downward; 915 workers were let out from the staffs of the 102 employers and divisional superintendents whose statistics were received and who had 79,066 employees. This number was higher than in any month of 1925. The most marked changes on December 1, 1926, were in the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—According to information received from 59 companies employing 13,192 persons, there was a heavy seasonal reduction in shipping, chiefly in Quebec, 2,785 employees having been released by

these firms since November 1. Smaller losses were noted on December 1, 1925, when the level of employment was rather higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month, although it was still at a higher level than in any month in previous years of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The reductions reported on December 1, 1925, were slightly larger. Statements were compiled from 339 contractors employing 32,429 persons, as compared with 34,579 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Ontario, although there were general recessions throughout the country.

Highway.—Further important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 119 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 11,206 workers on December 1, as compared with 17,791 in the preceding month. The number released was greater than on December 1, 1925. These decreases were also widespread.

Railway.—Employment on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which was greater than on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The index number then, however, was some ten points lower than on December 1, 1926. Statistics were received from 35 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs declined from 41,495 men on November 1, to 33,452 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

Services

Further seasonal reductions were reported by the 172 co-operating firms in this division, who had 14,468 employees, or 235 less than in the preceding month. Summer hotels continued to decrease their working forces, while little general change was shown in other divisions of the service group. Employment was more active than on December 1 of any previous year of the record; the losses reported on that date in 1925 were substantially greater.

Trade

Further and larger seasonal increases were noted in trade, the additions being the most extensive ever registered in the history of this record, which was begun in 1920. The index, standing 109.8, was its highest level in the last seven years. Reports were received from 570 trading establishments with 64,620 employees, or 3,103 more than on November 1. A very large percentage of this gain was in retail stores, although wholesale trade also increased. All provinces shared in the upward movement.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for December 1, 1926.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING 1926

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers in Canada during 1926 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920, when the series was begun, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of October. This upward swing carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last five years. During these months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a greater number than had been taken on in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening up of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1926, the most extensive gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is usually the case. There were smaller increases in the next three months, followed by declines at the beginning of November and December. Owing partly to the effect of an early winter upon construction, the losses recorded on November 1 were rather larger than on the same date in 1925 or 1924, but on December 1 they were smaller than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, except 1922.

The chart on page 76 illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1924; the upward movement indicated during the greater part of 1926 is shown, as is the fact that on December 1, the curve of employment was still at a higher level than in any month of the years 1924-1925.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 5,850 firms who employed a monthly average of 807,342 workers during 1926, their staffs varying between

733,175 on January 1 and 865,013 at the beginning of October. The index number, with January 1920, as 100, reached its highest point for the year in that month, standing at 105.2 as compared with the 1925 peak of 98.3 on October 1 and with 100.2 on August 1, 1923, the previous high level of the years 1921-25. The index averaged 98.4 during the year under review, as compared with 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 87.9 in 1922, and 87.8 in 1921.

The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled during the summer. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record, except 1920. Transportation, mining, services, communication and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter than in former years.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1926 as compared with 1925. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere.

Maritime Provinces.—In the early part of 1926, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an increase largely owing to seasonal activity at the winter ports. Declines were recorded at the beginning of April and May, succeeded by four months of expansion. From the beginning of October until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted. The index number averaged 88.6, as compared with 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull in the earlier months of 1926, but reported considerable improvement from July onward. Pulp and paper showed a much more favourable situation, and iron and steel, on the whole, was more active. Employment in mining was at a low level until the autumn, when rapid expansion brought the index number to a point higher than in either 1925 or 1924. During the greater part of the year, transportation afforded substantially more employment than in the preceding year. Construction was generally active, although the index did not reach as high a point as in 1925, while trade registered slightly less employment. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 65,339 persons, a rather larger number than the average for the preceding year.

Quebec.—Continuous improvement was noted in Quebec from the first of the year until August, followed by moderate declines during the next four months. Although the period of expansion in 1925 had lasted somewhat longer, the number of persons added to staffs was substantially larger during 1926. From the low point of 90.7 on January 1, the index rose to 113.5 at its peak on August 1. The payrolls of the 1,250 co-operating employers varied between 198,418 and 249,147 on those dates, respectively, averaging 229,076 in the twelve months. The mean index was 104.3, as compared with 96.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1926 as compared with the same month of 1925. The index was also higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. With few exceptions, employment in lumber products was at a lower level until August, but in recent months improvement over 1925 has been shown; pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially greater volume of employment than in the preceding year. With the commencement of development work in the metallic ore areas of Quebec, employment in mining has gained but not so extensively as may be looked for when operations are more fully established. Communication, transportation, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1925, as was construction. The advances in this industry were closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. It is worthy of note that during the summer, over half of the employees reported in construction in the Dominion were working in Quebec.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed the same general fluctuations in 1926 as in 1925; the usual losses at the beginning of the year were followed by two months of partial recovery. The cessation of logging operations caused employment to decline on April 1, but extensive gains were made in succeeding months, with only one exception, until the beginning of November. This expansion brought the index to 98.7, the highest point reached since the latter part of 1920. An average payroll of 331,762 persons was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with an average of 315,772 in 1925; the index averaged 93.5 in 1926, or 4.5 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufacturers reported a better situation than

in 1925, the index number being between five and six points higher at its peak at 94.6 on October 1 than on the same date in 1925, when employment was also at its maximum for the year. Employment in lumber, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year. Operations in log-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICTS

——	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1922						
Jan. 1	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	77·9
Feb. 1	78·6	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	78·9
Mar. 1	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	81·9
April 1	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	80·8
May 1	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	83·3
June 1	87·4	88·1	87·8	92·8	96·6	89·2
July 1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	91·1
Aug. 1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	93·1
Sept. 1	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	93·7
Oct. 1	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	94·6
Nov. 1	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	95·8
Dec. 1	92·1	93·9	94·4	101·5	95·6	95·1
1923						
Jan. 1	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	86·3
Feb. 1	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	89·5
Mar. 1	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	89·9
April 1	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	87·6
May 1	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	91·4
June 1	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	97·3
July 1	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	99·5
Aug. 1	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	100·2
Sept. 1	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	100·0
Oct. 1	97·0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	99·5
Nov. 1	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	98·8
Dec. 1	91·2	98·5	93·4	99·3	97·8	95·7
1924						
Jan. 1	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	88·7
Feb. 1	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	90·6
Mar. 1	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	90·7
April 1	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	89·3
May 1	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	91·8
June 1	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	95·2
July 1	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	95·9
Aug. 1	90·2	90·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	94·7
Sept. 1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	93·1
Oct. 1	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	93·9
Nov. 1	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	93·0
Dec. 1	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	90·8
1925						
Jan. 1	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	83·9
Feb. 1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	86·1
Mar. 1	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	87·0
April 1	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	87·2
May 1	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	90·8
June 1	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	94·5
July 1	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	96·8
Aug. 1	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	96·3
Sept. 1	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	96·6
Oct. 1	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	98·3
Nov. 1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	97·1
Dec. 1	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	95·3
1926						
Jan. 1	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	89·6
Feb. 1	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	90·7
Mar. 1	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	91·5
April 1	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	91·4
May 1	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	94·3
June 1	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	101·0
July 1	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	103·7
Aug. 1	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	104·2
Sept. 1	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	104·9
Oct. 1	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	105·2
Nov. 1	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	102·8
Dec. 1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	101·1
Relative weight of employment by economic areas as at Dec. 1, 1926	7·6	28·8	41·3	13·3	9·0	100·

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

ging camps were somewhat curtailed, and mining, until the last quarter of 1926 was not as active. On the other hand, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and services employed larger payrolls. The index of employment in trade averaged practically the same.

Prairie Provinces.—Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 105,891 during the year and the index, 100.2, while in 1925 an average payroll of 98,563 persons and a mean index of 92.7 was recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1926 than in 1925, when the situa-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Jan. 1	73·2	.....	85·1	.....	.....	.....	85·2	79·9
Feb. 1	73·6	.....	81·8	.....	.....	.....	84·1	88·7
Mar. 1	80·5	.....	81·9	.....	.....	.....	82·6	91·1
April 1	76·0	.....	82·7	.....	.....	.....	83·6	93·1
May 1	82·1	.....	84·9	.....	.....	.....	88·6	95·4
June 1	85·9	.....	86·6	.....	.....	.....	92·9	97·5
July 1	88·2	.....	88·4	.....	.....	.....	92·8	97·4
Aug. 1	88·6	.....	88·1	.....	.....	.....	96·5	98·3
Sept. 1	90·5	.....	88·3	.....	.....	.....	98·9	102·2
Oct. 1	92·3	.....	90·9	.....	.....	.....	98·8	100·7
Nov. 1	92·6	.....	92·2	.....	.....	.....	99·5	94·9
Dec. 1	94·7	.....	92·9	.....	.....	.....	97·8	90·7
1923								
Jan. 1	79·8	.....	84·7	94·4	81·5	.....	92·6	87·7
Feb. 1	86·2	.....	88·5	95·7	86·0	.....	89·0	85·8
Mar. 1	85·9	.....	85·7	92·2	89·2	.....	86·4	90·4
April 1	83·3	.....	86·7	90·6	88·4	.....	85·7	86·9
May 1	88·8	.....	88·1	94·8	92·6	.....	86·3	91·8
June 1	95·4	.....	89·9	109·6	94·6	.....	87·1	94·7
July 1	95·9	.....	89·5	110·2	91·4	.....	87·7	100·3
Aug. 1	97·3	.....	89·1	109·3	93·3	.....	91·0	103·6
Sept. 1	93·6	.....	89·6	107·5	92·2	.....	89·9	104·3
Oct. 1	98·7	.....	90·1	105·5	91·1	.....	89·4	101·6
Nov. 1	99·1	.....	89·8	103·8	89·7	.....	88·6	98·6
Dec. 1	93·6	.....	90·2	94·3	88·5	.....	88·2	98·1
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·1	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·2	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·7	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1926	13·7	1·1	12·1	1·1	3·5	1·3	3·4	3·1

tion generally was better than in 1924. The improvement in construction and transportation was particularly marked. Pulp and paper, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement noted within the manufacturing group. Logging and mining, on the whole, were slacker than in the preceding year, although both, and especially the latter, showed a higher level of employment towards the close of 1926.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Jan., 1920=100)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in one indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by other firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

—	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
1922									
Jan. 1	68·7	59·5	93·0	101·1	99·2	92·4	92·9	96·9	77·9
Feb. 1	73·0	61·5	89·7	95·7	97·0	79·8	91·7	90·3	76·9
Mar. 1	78·1	54·8	90·3	97·5	97·1	83·7	93·0	88·2	81·9
April 1	78·0	27·2	88·9	98·2	96·8	81·4	94·6	88·6	80·6
May 1	79·0	37·0	90·2	100·4	98·7	101·1	95·6	90·1	83·3
June 1	84·2	37·5	92·6	100·6	106·2	129·5	100·3	90·0	89·2
July 1	84·2	31·4	94·4	100·6	109·2	157·4	104·4	90·7	91·1
Aug. 1	85·8	27·9	96·2	103·1	111·6	169·4	104·7	90·1	93·1
Sept. 1	86·5	36·5	97·1	103·4	111·9	164·3	105·0	90·8	93·7
Oct. 1	86·7	42·1	101·1	102·8	114·0	166·2	102·0	91·9	94·6
Nov. 1	87·7	66·0	104·5	102·2	114·7	153·2	96·6	93·8	95·8
Dec. 1	87·7	84·7	102·8	101·5	115·3	122·6	95·8	97·0	95·1
1923									
Jan. 1	78·1	87·0	100·8	97·4	104·8	96·0	92·8	98·2	86·3
Feb. 1	85·0	95·1	101·3	96·5	101·5	86·0	92·4	93·7	89·5
Mar. 1	87·5	88·8	98·6	97·4	99·8	83·8	93·4	88·9	89·9
April 1	85·6	57·8	97·0	98·0	100·2	85·2	94·9	90·2	87·6
May 1	90·5	48·0	96·7	99·7	101·7	101·6	97·1	91·7	91·4
June 1	93·5	52·5	101·6	102·2	109·0	140·2	108·8	91·9	97·3
July 1	93·6	48·4	101·6	103·4	112·2	169·1	115·1	92·3	99·5
Aug. 1	93·5	42·2	101·0	105·2	113·4	183·7	118·7	91·7	100·2
Sept. 1	93·0	43·1	104·0	106·4	113·4	180·9	120·3	92·0	100·0
Oct. 1	91·8	51·7	104·9	106·6	116·2	171·8	113·7	93·2	99·5
Nov. 1	91·2	62·6	105·4	105·3	116·8	159·3	108·5	93·1	98·8
Dec. 1	88·2	82·2	105·9	106·1	113·8	125·2	106·2	96·8	95·7
1924									
Jan. 1	80·1	92·1	100·5	104·2	107·3	98·8	106·6	99·4	88·7
Feb. 1	84·9	97·0	104·0	104·0	103·7	94·2	106·3	91·2	90·6
Mar. 1	86·0	90·8	99·7	105·4	103·1	93·1	106·2	91·2	90·7
April 1	86·5	54·2	99·5	106·0	103·7	91·4	107·9	91·0	89·3
May 1	87·7	54·5	103·3	108·2	105·3	111·2	108·0	91·9	91·8
June 1	88·4	53·6	103·7	109·8	110·1	147·3	113·8	92·5	95·2
July 1	87·7	43·1	99·9	111·7	110·0	175·8	122·5	92·1	95·9
Aug. 1	86·2	36·2	99·4	113·9	110·8	173·1	122·4	91·7	94·7
Sept. 1	84·5	43·7	99·1	113·1	107·8	165·3	121·7	92·1	93·1
Oct. 1	85·7	53·4	99·0	111·2	109·0	157·5	115·0	93·1	93·9
Nov. 1	84·2	71·8	100·5	111·3	108·2	144·9	109·3	93·8	93·0
Dec. 1	82·0	85·1	99·2	109·3	108·2	116·6	107·2	99·1	90·8
1925									
Jan. 1	75·5	83·4	97·1	108·9	99·0	93·3	107·1	96·3	83·9
Feb. 1	79·3	86·8	93·1	107·6	98·4	98·3	106·8	94·2	86·1
Mar. 1	81·9	81·0	92·9	106·3	97·6	95·8	106·2	92·0	87·0
April 1	84·3	47·5	94·2	107·6	98·5	96·8	107·7	93·6	87·2
May 1	86·6	47·4	94·3	109·3	100·3	125·6	109·9	95·0	90·8
June 1	88·3	51·3	94·5	110·1	105·2	155·9	116·4	93·8	94·5
July 1	89·1	38·2	97·2	112·6	106·2	187·5	122·9	93·8	96·8
Aug. 1	88·5	33·5	97·6	116·1	108·5	180·3	126·3	95·1	96·3
Sept. 1	89·4	38·5	93·7	114·8	108·7	175·5	125·9	95·6	96·6
Oct. 1	91·3	49·5	96·2	114·2	111·3	169·7	120·5	96·7	98·3
Nov. 1	89·2	66·4	97·2	113·3	111·5	154·2	112·5	100·0	97·1
Dec. 1	88·1	77·1	96·9	112·7	109·8	128·3	108·5	103·9	95·3
1926									
Jan. 1	83·2	71·6	96·5	111·3	103·9	103·3	107·8	102·1	89·6
Feb. 1	85·9	80·6	94·1	110·7	101·2	99·5	107·8	98·2	90·7
Mar. 1	87·7	77·0	88·9	110·2	100·0	107·0	111·3	96·6	91·5
April 1	89·3	43·9	88·4	110·7	101·2	113·7	112·8	96·2	91·4
May 1	91·3	40·3	88·9	115·8	102·8	134·6	114·6	97·1	94·3
June 1	93·9	53·4	92·3	116·9	110·6	186·7	120·8	97·5	101·0
July 1	95·3	44·3	95·4	118·2	111·4	216·8	126·0	98·4	103·7
Aug. 1	95·8	35·0	95·4	119·5	111·6	223·4	133·8	99·0	104·2
Sept. 1	96·9	37·0	97·2	120·1	113·4	217·6	132·2	98·9	104·9
Oct. 1	96·7	45·9	100·4	120·3	116·3	206·8	126·7	101·8	105·2
Nov. 1	94·9	55·2	101·8	119·0	113·9	181·3	118·6	104·7	102·8
Dec. 1	93·8	77·1	104·2	119·0	109·9	148·9	117·2	109·8	101·1
Relative weight of Industries as at December 1, 1926	55·4	3·9	5·6	3·0	13·4	9·2	1·7	7·8	100·0

British Columbia.—The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,274 persons, while in 1925 the average was 71,805. The index averaged 112.9, the highest since the record was begun in 1920; in 1925 the mean index stood at 105.6. At the end of the year, employment was over 12 points higher than at the beginning. All branches of manufacturing showed heightened activity, especially the lumber and pulp

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, 1926 (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Jan. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1926	Mar. 1, 1926	April 1, 1926	May 1, 1926	June 1, 1926	[1]Relative weight (June 1, 1926)
Manufacturing	83·2	85·9	87·7	89·3	91·3	93·9	55·6
Animal Products—edible	88·7	84·6	84·1	85·4	94·7	105·8	2·0
Fur and products	82·6	78·1	80·4	81·6	82·4	86·1	0·1
Leather and products	73·3	75·9	79·0	78·9	76·5	72·4	1·9
Lumber and products	77·7	81·5	83·7	87·7	94·7	110·8	6·6
Rough and dressed lumber	83·2	85·1	87·7	93·6	105·5	134·5	4·4
Furniture					85·7	85·1	1·0
Other lumber products	70·8	77·0	78·7	79·6	77·8	78·6	1·2
Musical Instruments	68·8	61·4	66·1	66·7	68·5	68·9	0·4
Plant products—edible	90·5	91·3	90·7	90·4	90·0	92·3	3·1
Pulp and paper products	100·8	103·2	102·7	103·3	105·3	108·4	6·7
Pulp and paper	104·6	108·3	108·8	111·1	114·9	121·1	3·5
Paper products	87·8	88·3	90·7	91·1	90·9	90·5	0·7
Printing and publishing	100·5	102·1	99·6	98·3	98·9	99·7	2·5
Rubber products	93·2	91·2	92·3	86·8	82·6	85·0	1·5
Textile products	87·7	91·6	92·5	94·0	93·2	91·9	8·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	105·9	107·2	106·5	107·4	107·4	107·3	2·1
Hosiery and knit goods	91·0	96·8	99·6	101·7	102·7	102·2	1·7
Garments and personal furnishings	66·9	73·2	74·0	75·6	73·6	71·6	2·5
Other textile products	98·5	99·8	102·3	101·4	102·6	98·6	1·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	86·4	90·3	90·8	96·7	103·2	99·9	1·4
Wood distillates and extracts	102·7	103·3	119·3	105·9	88·2	100·0	0·0
Chemicals and allied products	77·5	80·7	82·7	84·5	85·1	86·5	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	78·2	74·1	79·7	88·5	98·0	103·6	1·2
Electric current	122·5	118·6	117·8	118·0	120·1	125·8	1·4
Electrical apparatus	115·8	116·1	116·5	115·7	115·9	117·0	1·1
Iron and steel products	70·0	75·5	78·9	81·1	83·0	84·1	15·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	58·0	56·4	56·8	60·3	62·9	64·0	1·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	69·5	71·9	72·4	74·4	75·4	74·9	1·1
Agricultural implements	70·3	73·8	77·1	78·9	81·8	82·7	1·0
Land vehicles	82·2	90·2	95·7	98·0	101·1	102·0	7·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	32·3	30·3	30·1	31·2	31·4	34·6	0·4
Heating appliances	78·1	80·6	82·1	85·6	88·4	88·7	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76·5	84·8	91·1	93·3	95·7	97·1	0·7
Foundry and machine shop products	73·2	80·3	85·4	88·7	83·2	83·6	0·7
Other iron and steel products	69·5	72·8	76·2	76·6	77·8	84·1	2·2
Non-ferrous metal products	86·1	88·5	92·0	93·8	95·3	92·6	1·6
Mineral products	98·4	100·7	100·9	100·6	107·1	106·5	1·2
Miscellaneous	81·0	84·3	84·0	85·6	88·2	88·3	0·5
Logging	71·6	80·6	77·0	43·9	40·3	53·4	2·6
Mining	96·5	94·1	88·9	88·4	88·9	92·3	5·0
Coal	86·6	82·9	77·4	75·6	74·4	77·1	2·9
Metallic ores	140·3	140·6	137·0	137·4	140·4	4[illegible]·9	1·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	91·2	92·6	86·1	91·3	97·0	107·2	0·8
Communication	111·3	110·7	110·2	110·7	115·8	116·9	2·9
Telegraphs	106·7	103·9	103·8	103·8	112·8	120·1	0·6
Telephones	112·5	112·7	111·8	112·5	116·5	116·1	2·3
Transportation	103·9	101·2	100·0	101·2	102·8	110·6	13·5
Street railways and cartage	109·6	108·6	109·3	109·6	110·9	114·3	2·3
Steam railways	98·6	95·1	94·1	93·7	94·4	97·5	9·1
Shipping and stevedoring	149·6	151·8	144·6	164·6	176·7	248·7	2·1
Construction and maintenance	103·3	99·5	107·0	113·7	134·6	186·7	11·6
Building	109·1	111·0	108·3	130·6	144·8	166·7	3·8
Highway	708·0	468·4	390·9	410·5	935·9	1,466·7	1·6
Railway	83·8	83·0	99·3	96·3	109·1	162·9	6·2
Services	107·8	107·8	111·3	112·8	114·6	120·8	1·8
Hotels and restaurants	108·0	108·6	113·0	111·7	114·6	124·5	1·0
Professional	111·9	111·6	116·9	117·1	117·1	115·9	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106·3	105·4	106·9	113·1	113·9	117·2	0·6
Trade	102·1	98·2	96·6	96·2	97·1	97·5	7·0
Retail	104·6	98·6	97·7	97·4	98·3	97·3	4·5
Wholesale	97·1	97·4	94·5	93·8	95·0	97·7	2·5
All Industries	89·6	90·7	91·5	91·4	94·3	101·0	100·0

[1]The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

and paper groups. Logging, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of the year, than in 1925. Mining, on the other hand, afforded less employment.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1922 are shown in Table I.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-concluded
(JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	July 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1926	[1]Relative weight (Dec. 1, 1926)
Manufacturing	95·3	95·8	96·9	96·7	94·9	93·8	55·4
Animal products—edible	107·3	105·2	108·4	103·4	98·6	90·5	1·8
Fur and products	88·4	80·5	85·9	92·5	95·6	88·3	0·1
Leather and products	76·3	76·3	78·5	81·3	82·0	83·2	2·2
Lumber and products	118·1	119·4	119·5	117·2	105·7	90·5	5·4
Rough and dressed lumber	147·3	151·2	150·8	145·7	126·1	97·6	3·2
Furniture	84·8	83·9	83·1	85·9	86·6	88·8	1·0
Other lumber products	79·4	76·5	78·4	78·1	75·0	76·1	1·2
Musical instruments	69·4	71·9	75·5	79·1	78·6	80·7	0·4
Plant products—edible	96·0	106·3	107·3	114·2	106·2	106·4	3·5
Pulp and paper products	110·0	111·1	113·8	111·7	111·3	112·6	6·9
Pulp and paper	124·0	125·4	131·2	126·4	124·8	124·1	3·6
Paper products	91·3	91·8	92·5	95·3	95·7	96·8	0·8
Printing and publishing	99·9	100·7	100·4	100·0	100·8	104·2	2·5
Rubber products	85·0	87·2	87·0	87·1	85·1	90·4	1·5
Textile products	92·2	92·5	92·5	94·5	94·5	94·4	8·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	105·5	105·3	105·9	106·6	108·4	109·9	3·3
Hosiery and knit goods	103·4	102·7	102·8	104·5	103·3	106·1	1·8
Garments and personal furnishings	73·2	75·8	74·0	76·9	76·2	72·6	2·5
Other textile products	98·8	94·4	98·3	101·2	99·3	102·6	1·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	98·0	101·2	102·2	100·0	101·9	103·2	1·5
Wood distillates and extracts	101·2	89·4	84·1	95·1	105·1	98·1	0·1
Chemicals and allied products	83·8	83·5	84·1	84·6	85·6	86·2	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	106·4	109·7	109·5	106·7	106·6	100·5	1·2
Electric current	131·9	134·1	134·0	131·0	130·4	127·8	1·5
Electrical apparatus	119·5	119·2	125·4	131·3	137·2	137·2	1·3
Iron and steel products	83·5	81·7	82·4	80·9	80·5	81·1	15·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	61·6	58·2	62·2	62·7	62·2	63·4	1·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	76·0	76·3	75·9	76·4	76·2	77·5	1·2
Agricultural implements	90·1	85·5	79·6	74·8	83·3	88·9	1·1
Land vehicles	100·1	98·1	98·4	94·9	92·5	92·6	6·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31·1	33·4	30·5	28·9	30·1	30·7	0·4
Heating appliances	88·0	85·8	89·8	92·0	93·0	90·9	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	98·3	95·6	99·7	98·7	97·4	94·4	0·7
Foundry and machine shop products	83·8	79·0	81·4	84·4	83·4	83·9	0·6
Other iron and steel products	80·2	79·6	81·6	82·3	82·2	82·8	2·2
Non-ferrous metal products	96·6	99·8	102·8	102·6	103·1	103·4	1·9
Mineral products	107·8	106·0	108·1	107·8	105·6	104·9	1·2
Miscellaneous	86·2	84·9	85·5	89·5	92·4	91·7	0·4
Logging	44·3	35·0	37·0	45·9	55·2	77·1	3·9
Mining	95·4	95·4	97·2	100·4	101·8	104·2	5·6
Coal	79·0	77·4	80·6	84·8	86·8	92·1	3·4
Metallic ores	151·2	154·5	154·7	156·3	158·3	155·0	1·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	109·0	114·8	111·3	111·7	108·9	103·5	0·8
Communication	118·2	119·5	120·1	120·3	109·0	119·0	3·0
Telegraphs	123·6	127·5	126·5	127·0	123·0	122·5	0·6
Telephones	116·8	117·4	118·4	118·6	118·0	118·1	2·4
Transportation	111·4	111·6	113·4	116·3	113·9	109·9	13·4
Street railways and cartage	117·9	117·4	118·4	116·0	115·4	112·8	2·3
Steam railways	99·3	100·4	102·4	105·9	103·2	102·0	9·5
Shipping and stevedoring	232·5	223·7	224·9	235·3	230·4	190·9	1·6
Construction and maintenance	216·8	223·4	217·6	206·8	181·3	148·9	9·2
Building	183·8	194·0	199·4	195·6	178·5	166·9	3·9
Highway	2,398·9	2,976·1	2,893·2	2,607·4	2,015·3	1,279·2	1·3
Railway	175·9	164·8	153·9	146·8	132·0	106·4	4·0
Services	126·0	133·8	132·2	126·7	118·6	117·2	1·7
Hotels and restaurants	134·5	148·1	144·1	132·4	117·7	115·1	0·9
Professional	112·0	112·1	116·9	119·5	117·4	121·0	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	118·5	120·5	120·4	121·0	120·1	118·9	0·6
Trade	98·4	99·0	98·9	101·8	104·7	109·8	7·8
Retail	97·6	97·7	97·8	101·5	105·9	114·3	5·2
Wholesale	100·0	101·4	101·0	102·4	102·3	101·7	2·6
All Industries	103·7	104·2	104·9	105·2	102·8	101·1	100·0

[1]The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

Employment by Cities

Marked improvement as compared with 1925 was recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; there were moderate gains in Quebec, while in Ottawa, conditions did not show much change.

Montreal.—The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 111,514 persons as compared with an average of 105,713 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1925; the index, at 98.3, was over five points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until August 1, from which date employment showed moderate declines. Manufacturing as a whole, especially of food and iron and steel products, reported considerable gains; textiles and printing and publishing were somewhat busier, while the tobacco, distilled and malt liquor group registered reduced activity on the whole. Transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation, but communication was rather quieter than in 1925, although the volume of employment which increased towards the last quarter of 1926 was greater than in earlier years of the record.

Quebec.—The tendency during most of the year was moderately upward, the index, which stood at 89.9 on January 1, rising to its maximum of 104.2 on July 1. At the beginning of December, however, it had decreased to 101.2, which was higher than on the same date in 1925 or 1924, when the record for Quebec was instituted. The staffs of the firms furnishing statistics averaged 8,487 and the index, 98.0 in 1926. Manufacturing and transportation were active, while construction did not afford as much employment in the early part of the year as in 1925, but showed marked improvement from the spring onward.

Toronto.—Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed the pronounced curtailment usual at the holiday season, although the losses were less extensive than on the same date of preceding years. From January on, however, the movement was consistently favourable, the index, which rose from 86.1 on January 1 to 93.9 on December 1, averaging 90.2 as against 86.7 in 1925. The number of persons employed by the co-operating firms during 1926 averaged 96,716, while in the year before it was 93,413. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel, printing and publishing recorded marked gains and in food and textiles there were somewhat smaller increases. Communication and construction were decidedly more active; employment in trade was maintained at about the same level as in 1925, while local transportation was slacker, which may be partly a result of the growth in the number of automobiles owned.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing on the whole recorded moderate improvement in 1926 as compared with the preceding year, but little general change was shown in other industries. An average payroll of 9,916 persons was employed by the employers furnishing data; this was almost the same number as in the preceding year, while the index, at 93.9 in 1926, remained practically stationary.

Hamilton.—Steady improvement was noted in Hamilton from early in January until September 1, when the index stood at 100.3, the highest point in the record, which was begun in 1922. The peak of employment during 1925 was on December 1, the index then being 88.7. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the textile and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year; the staffs of electrical apparatus factories, smaller in the early part of the year, increased considerably from the summer until they were greater than in previous years of the record. Construction until June was more active, but in the second half of 1926 the index was lower. Employment in trade averaged approximately the same as in 1925. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 28,645 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 25,343. The mean index was 94.3, nearly 11 points higher than in 1925.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 99.9 and the payrolls registered averaged 10,930 in 1926, compared with 85.4 and 9,307, respectively, in the six months of 1925 for which statistics are available. Marked activity was indicated in the automobile and associated industries, while construction also recorded expansion.

Winnipeg.—Steady improvement was reported during the greater part of the year; the index number, standing at 89.3 on January 1, rose to 105.4 at the beginning of December. The mean for the 12 months was 96.9, compared with 86.5 in 1925. Manufacturing, generally, was busier, as were transportation and trade, but the most pronounced gains during the year were in construction. An average working force of 26,759 persons was recorded by the firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.—The situation in Vancouver, already favourable, was much better at the close of the year than at the beginning, the

index standing at 117.1 on December 1 as compared with 105.8 on January 1. The average for 1926, at 115.4, was over nine points higher than in the preceding year, while the staffs covered averaged 25,035 as against 23,193 in 1925. Manufacturing, as a whole, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all reported heightened activity. Employment in lumber mills was in rather smaller volume than in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The year 1926 was characterized by eight months of steady advances in manufacturing; between February 1 and September 1, approximately 65,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting factories. The level of employment was higher during 1926 than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,775 manufacturers employing an average payroll of 452,392 operatives, as compared with 423,028 in 1925, while the mean index, standing at 92.1, compared with an average of 86.0 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, food and textile groups, which together employed a very large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on January 1, 1927, it may be expected that the upward tendency will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this division during 1925 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1926. Fish and meat-preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 14,953 persons, varying between 12,965 on March 1 and 16,645 at the beginning of September. The mean index was 97.1, compared with 94.7 in 1925.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Uninterrupted gains were noted from May onward and the index, at its peak on December 1, was 83.2, compared with the maximum of 76.5 on the same date in 1925. An average working force of 16,896 persons was recorded by the co-operating manufacturers and the mean index was 77.8 as compared with 73.2 in 1925.

Lumber Products.—The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations in employment during 1926; the changes were not as marked as in 1925, but the situation generally was more favourable. Steady gains between February 1 and August 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The working forces of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,016 at the beginning of January and 58,473 on August 1, averaging 49,384 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1925 mean payroll of 48,392. The average index, standing at 100.5, was nearly four points higher than in the preceding year; it was also greater than in 1924, but less than in 1923. The furniture, rough and dressed, and other branches of the lumber industry recorded a larger volume of employment in 1926 than in the previous two years.

Musical Instruments.—Some recovery from the depression that has characterized recent years was shown in musical instrument factories, there being steady, though moderate gains during the greater part of 1926. The index averaged 71.3, against 62.0 in 1925, while the staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,103 during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in vegetable food factories averaged higher in 1926 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit, confectionery and canning industries reported greater activity in nearly every month. An average working force of 27,225 persons was registered by the co-operating establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 24,813 on May 1 and 31,557 at the beginning of October. The mean index of 98.5 in 1926 compared favourably with with the 1925 average of 96.1.

Pulp and Paper.—Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment which was at a higher level in 1926 than in any other of the seven years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 54,958 and the index 107.9 in 1926, as compared with 51,327 and 100.2, respectively, in 1925. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.—There were considerable fluctuations in employment in rubber factories during the year under review, succeeding the almost continuous expansion that marked 1925, when employment on the whole was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1926 was

87.7, compared with an average of 84.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, however, the situation was rather less favourable than on the same date in 1925. Footwear and tire factories were fairly active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the firms supplying information averaged 12,523, ranging between 12,125 on July 1 and 13,299 on January 1.

Textile Products.—Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1925, improvement in the first three months being followed by losses at the beginning of May and June, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next five months. The situation was consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 92.6, compared with 87.9 in 1925. An average staff of 71,251 workers was reported by the co-operating plants. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Statements were compiled from over 100 manufacturers, whose working force averaged 11,485, varying between 9,969 on January 1 and 12,328 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 97.8 in 1926 was practically the same as in 1925, when more pronounced recovery was noted. Tobacco factories and breweries were moderately active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.—A higher level of employment than in 1925 and 1924 was recorded in this group during 1926, when the index averaged 83.7, as compared with 80.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,429 workers was employed by the firms whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continuous improvement was reported from the beginning of the year until September, a longer period of expansion than has been recorded in any recent year. The index number averaged 96.8 while in 1925 it was 82.7. The marked activity registered in building during 1926 is reflected in the employment afforded by building material factories, 115 of which reported an average working force of 9,613 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 10,864.

Electric Current.—The number of persons employed in electric current works was rather smaller than in 1925, when the index averaged 130.5 as compared with 126.0 during the year under review. The staffs of the co-operating plants averaged 11,838 during 1926.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and other equipment, was in greater volume during 1926 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payroll averaged 9,644 and the index 122.2, as compared with 9,038 and 114.1, respectively, in 1925. Additions to staffs were registered during the greater part of the year.

Iron and Steel Products.—Substantial improvement in the employment situation was noted during 1926, the mean index, 80.3, being almost nine points above the 1925 average, with the exception of 1923, when employment was very slightly brisker, the year under review was more favourable than in any other since 1920. Automobile, railway car and agricultural implement plants showed important gains, and an upward movement was also indicated in the rolling-mill, heating appliance, general plant machinery, structural iron and steel and other divisions of this group. The working forces of some 635 firms who reported during 1926 averaged 123,748, while in 1925 the average was 110,245.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—With only one exception, employment in this division increased uninterruptedly from January to December, activity being greater than in any other year since 1920. The index averaged 96.3 and the payrolls reported, 14,361, compared with 81.6 and 11,115, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed more variation than in 1925, but the average was practically the same. The mean index stood at 104.5, compared with 105.0 in the preceding year. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average force of 9,606 persons. Gas and petroleum plants maintained a fair volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—Little change in the general situation, as compared with 1925, was reported in the fur, wood distillate and extract and other manufacturing industries.

Logging

Logging camps reported less activity than in the preceding year, although pronounced seasonal gains were indicated during the autumn and early winter. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 21,947 and the index number 55.2 in 1926; in 1925 the mean index was 58.4 and the average payroll 23,154. The practice, constantly gaining

in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

Mining

Owing to the losses in mining reported in the early months of 1926, employment did not average as high as in 1925, but from the spring, steady recovery was indicated and the index on December 1 stood at 104.2 compared with 96.9 on that date in the preceding year.

In *coal mining,* the situation improved considerably from May; the mean index, at 81.2, compares with 79.9 in 1925. The working force of the firms furnishing data averaged 25,276. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains.

In *metallic ores,* the level of employment was rather lower, the index at 147.1, averaging four points below that for 1925. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 10,286 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances.

Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during the greater part of the year. The index averaged 102.1, as against 93.7 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,284 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones showed substantial advances during 1926; the index averaged 116.0, or almost five points higher than in 1925, when employment was better than in 1924. The working forces of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,128 persons, of whom about 20 per cent were telegraph employees. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

Transportation

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of the year, followed by steady expansion until the beginning of October; the index averaged 108.0, as compared with 104.6 in 1925. The transportation companies furnishing data employed, on the average, 109,372 workers, or between 13 and 14 per cent of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion.

Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 19,108 persons, were more active on the whole than in 1925, although there was a slight falling off during the autumn and winter. The index averaged 113.4, compared with 111.8 in the preceding year.

In the *steam railway division,* improvement over 1925 and 1924 was indicated, but the number employed was not quite as large as in 1923. The index averaged 98.9 in 1926, or over three points higher than in the preceding year; at its peak on October 1 it stood 105.9, whereas the highest point reached in 1925 was 100.1, on the corresponding date. An average working force of 76,356 persons was recorded in steam railway operation.

Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was active, though the index was lower towards the close of the year than in 1925. It averaged 197.9, and the reported payrolls averaged 13,658, varying between 9,966 on March 1 and 16,144 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year, the mean index was 185.2.

Construction and Maintenance

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated by the construction industries in 1926. During the period of most pronounced activity, from March 1 to August 1, over 64,000 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 83,141 during the 12 months. The general index for this group averaged 161.6, compared with 138.4 in 1925, the previous high level of this record. The working forces varied between 51,050 on February 1 and 115,196 at the beginning of August.

Building construction gained steadily from April 1 to September 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 157.4 in 1926 compared with the average of 121.1 in the preceding year. The average persons employed by the reporting contractors numbered 30,098. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sublet their contracts by trades to sub-contractors who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. Where they have less than 15 employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last seven years. The payrolls registered averaged 13,341, and ranged between 3,014 on Mar. 1 and 26,071 at the beginning of August.

Employment in *railway construction*, (in which the working forces covered averaged 39,700) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The index averaged 126.2, while in 1925 the mean was 111.9, and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

Services

Statements were received monthly from over 175 firms in this division, with payrolls averaging 14,612. Steady gains were noted from January until August, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1926, partly as a result of the tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 119.1, compared with 114.2 in 1925; this was considerably higher than in any other year of the record.

Trade

Employment in trade was more favourable than in any other year since 1920; the index number was higher in every month of 1926 than in the corresponding month of previous years of the record. Both *retail* and *wholesale trading establishments* shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 58,932, and the index 100.0, as compared with 95.8 in 1925.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1922, while the trend of employment during 1926 in some 60 industries are shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1926

A DECREASE of 27 per cent in the volume of business transacted was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of November, 1926, due to curtailment in placements in all industrial groups except logging, which showed a substantial gain. Of the reductions, that in farming was the most pronounced, due to seasonal slackening of activities in this group. An increase of over 5 per cent, however, was recorded when the records were compared with the average daily placements effected during November, 1925. This was due for the most part to increased placements in the logging industry, though construction, services and trade also contributed their quota in the gains registered.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that although the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the first half of the month, at the end of November the levels maintained by both were several points higher than those shown at the close of the corresponding period of 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 69.5 and 68.2 during the first and second half of November, 1926, in contrast with the ratios of 70.7 and 63.3 during the same periods in 1925. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 67.5 and 64.4 as compared with 68.5 and 58.5 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of November was 1,845 daily as compared with 1,720 daily during the preceding period, and 1,813 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,600 daily in contrast with 1,595 daily during the latter half of November a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,281 vacancies during the first half and 1,091 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,282 and 1,010 vacancies during the month of November, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of October, 1926, averaged 1,410 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,246 placements during the first half of November, of which 844 were in regular employment and 402 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with total average placement

during the preceding period of 1,320 daily and with 1,242 daily during the first half of November, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,031 daily (725 regular and 306 casual) as compared with an average of 934 daily during the corresponding period in 1925.

During the month of November, 1926, the offices referred 29,843 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,338 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 19,547, of which 16,167 were of men and 3,380 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,791. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 21,456 for men and 8,095 for women, a total of 29,551. The number of applications for work was 42,917, of which 32,310 were from men and 10,607 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (11 months)	284,686	100,802	385,488

Nova Scotia

There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Nova Scotia during November, when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of over 38 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were nearly 14 per cent higher than in October, and exceeded the total for November, 1925, by nearly 39 per cent. All industrial groups except construction and maintenance and finance participated in the gains in placements over November, 1925, those in services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 124; logging 92; construction and maintenance 56; trade 78; aand services 289, of which 213 were of household workers. During the month 211 men and 95 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during November were nearly 3 per cent less than during the preceding month, but almost 18 per cent better than in the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were over 4 per cent higher than in October and nearly 16 per cent above November, 1925. Increased placements in the logging industry were mainly responsible for the gains over the corresponding month of 1925, although more placements were also made under services and construction and maintenance. Placements in sawmills were lower than in 1925. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 184; construction and maintenance 64; and services 520, of which 283 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 301 of men and 86 of women.

Quebec

During the month of November positions offered through Quebec offices declined over 18 per cent from the preceding month, but were over 5 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. Placements over 18 per cent lower than in October, but over 9 per cent higher than during November, 1925. Placements in logging and construction and maintenance were considerably higher during the same month of the preceding year, but were offset in part by declines in the manufacturing industries and services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 87; logging 1,029; construction and maintenance 760; and services 492, of which 318 were of household workers. During the month 2,095 men and 397 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

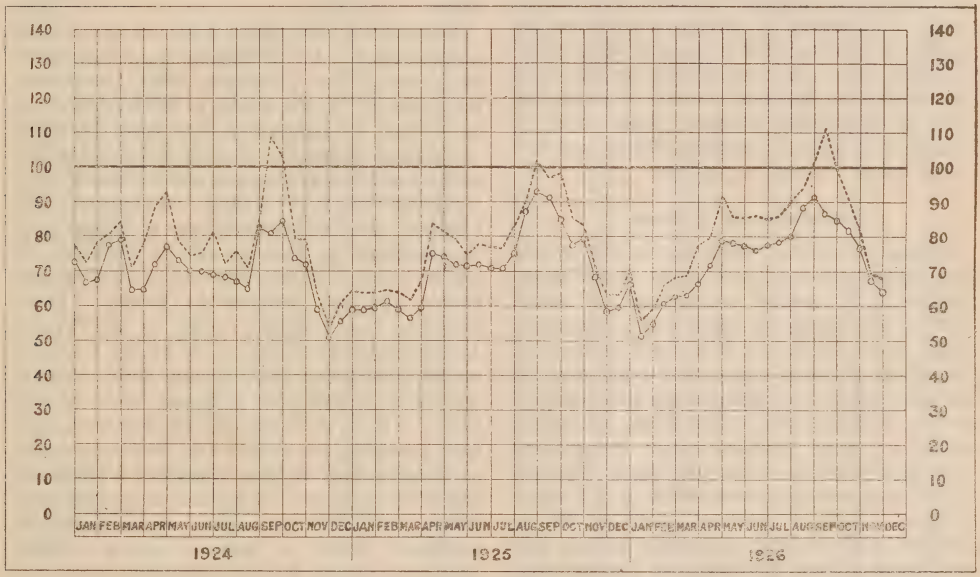
There was a decline of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during November when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month 1925. Placements were 12 per cent less than in October but nearly 11 per cent higher than in November, 1925. Increased bush placements were mainly responsible for the gains over November, 1925, although transportation and services also showed improvement. Placements by industries during the month included manufacturing 1,279; logging 2,981; farming 810; transportation 739; construction and maintenance 2,029; trade 332; and services 3,099, of which 1,934 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 6,625 men and 1,192 women during the month.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during November declined over 30 per cent when compared with the preceding month, but was over 41 per cent higher than during the corresponding month in 1925. There was a decrease of 22 per cent in placements in comparison with October, but an increase of over 39 per cent when compared with November, 1925. All industrial divisions participated in the gains in placements over November, 1925, in 1925. The reduction in placements from November, 1925, was almost entirely due to fewer calls for bush workers, as all groups except logging showed small change under this comparison. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 82; logging 853; farming 948; construction and maintenance 178; and services 780, of which 528 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,959 of men and 400 of women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications _____ Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



those in farming logging and trade being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 190; logging 1,179; farming 1,129; construction and maintenance 179; trade 416; and services 1,692, of which 1,250 were of household workers. During the month 2,355 men and 627 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During November offices in Saskatchewan received orders for over 48 per cent less workers than in October and nearly 11 per cent less than in November, 1925. Placements during November were nearly 38 per cent lower than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent below the corresponding month

ALBERTA

Orders listed at Alberta offices during November called for nearly 70 per cent less workers than in October and over 17 per cent less than in November, 1925. Placements were over 68 per cent lower than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent lower than during November, 1925. Reduced farm placements accounted for the declines from the preceding year, but the reductions in this group were partly offset by gains under services and construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 175; logging 470; farming 609; mining 179; construction and maintenance 364; trade

123; and services 709, of which 501 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 1,743 men and 340 women during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at offices in British Columbia during November were nearly 33 per cent less than during the preceding month, but were nearly 11 per cent better than in the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were nearly 33 per cent below October, but nearly 10 per cent higher than during November, 1925. Increased placements in the manufacturing industries and transportation were mainly responsible for the gains over November, 1925, as the changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 359; logging 386; transportation 260; construction and maintenance 316; trade 112; and services 818, of which 521 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 878 of men and 243 of women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During November, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,547 placements in regular employment of which 12,372 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 3,262 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,841 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,421 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec offices issued certificates to 530 persons, 207 of whom went to points within the Province and 323 to points outside. Of those transferred provincially the Quebec office despatched 175 bushmen and one cookee to logging camps in the Quebec region. Hull sent 2 bushmen to points around Montreal and Montreal 29 bushmen within its own zone. The interprovincial movement from Hull included 51 bushmen going to logging camps around Cobalt, 96 to North Bay and 83 to Sudbury and from Montreal 93 bushmen went to employment around Sault Ste. Marie.

From the Ontario offices 747 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 736 to provincial points and 11 to other provinces. Of the latter Port Arthur transferred 7 railroad construction labourers to Hull and one farm worker to the Moose Jaw zone and Sudbury 3 general labourers to the Hull zone. Within the province 2 carpenters travelled from Sudbury and 22 building construction labourers, 2 painters and 2 general labourers from North Bay all to the Timmins zone. From Fort William 17 building construction labourers and one male hotel worker were sent to points within the Fort William zone; from Port Arthur 7 construction labourers went to employment within its own zone and from Windsor two die makers were transferred to Oshawa. The remaining 681 were bushmen for points around Sudbury, North Bay, Port Arthur, Fort William and Timmins, most of whom received transportation from the offices in the surrounding districts.

Manitoba offices issued 1,162 certificates for transportation, 186 provincial and 976 interprovincial. The Winnipeg office transferred the majority of the workers, 893 bushmen, 13 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, one farm labourer, one engine hoistman, 13 lath wood cutters, 6 cooks, one housekeeper and one kitchen worker travelling to Port Arthur, 23 bushmen to Timmins, one farm housekeeper to Moose Jaw, one bushman to Yorkton and 12 farm labourers, one porter, 4 bricklayers, one farm housekeeper and one waitress to Regina. From Dauphin one bushman went to the Prince Albert zone. Provincially, Winnipeg transferred 94 farm labourers, 4 female hotel workers, one farm housekeeper and one cook to the Brandon zone, 30 bushmen, one fisherman, one farm labourer, one packer and two hotel cooks to Dauphin and 20 farm labourers, 6 bushmen, one hotel cook and one general to employment within the Winnipeg zone. In addition 23 bushmen went to lumber camps around Dauphin, 22 went from Brandon and one from Dauphin.

Transportation certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices numbered 589, of which 494 were granted to persons going to points within the province and 95 to other provinces. Within the province certificates were issued to 439 bushmen, 403 of whom were for the Prince Albert district and 36 for points in the vicinity of North Battleford. Of these, 258 were shipped by the Saskatoon office, 95 by Regina, 29 by Moose Jaw and 57 by Prince Albert. From Saskatoon 8 farm hands went to points within the Saskatoon zone, 2 farm hands to Prince Albert and 3 to North Battleford, from Regina one farm hand was transferred to Prince Albert, 2 to Saskatoon, one to Moose Jaw one to Weyburn, one to Yorkton and 7 to Regina and from Moose Jaw one farm labourer was despatched to each of the Swift

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**752**	**88**	**814**	**737**	**306**	**386**	**525**	**286**
Halifax	336	45	365	285	69	216	285	62
New Glasgow	158	30	173	187	108	43	164	141
Sydney	258	13	276	265	129	127	76	83
New Brunswick	**877**	**57**	**987**	**863**	**387**	**476**	**432**	**284**
Chatham	85	6	86	85	11	74	73	55
Moncton	347	32	380	366	167	199	82	109
St. John	445	19	521	412	209	203	277	120
Quebec	**2,462**	**314**	**4,435**	**2,811**	**2,492**	**28**	**1,246**	**2,240**
Hull	283	25	602	473	472	1	53	333
Montreal	1,257	128	2,710	1,391	1,282	13	954	1,320
Quebec	595	72	649	550	481	7	69	321
Sherbrooke	132	20	234	172	114	7	76	123
Three Rivers	195	69	240	225	143	0	94	143
Ontario	**13,484**	**3,069**	**17,904**	**12,017**	**7,817**	**3,562**	**6,751**	**7,080**
Belleville	167	0	143	134	77	57	55	76
Brantford	167	14	332	160	87	72	139	89
Chatham	222	4	266	222	117	105	55	158
Cobalt	128	131	173	148	141	4	30	120
Fort William	888	33	820	792	742	50	36	386
Guelph	129	14	226	151	49	83	95	58
Hamilton	836	17	1,489	867	263	603	959	221
Kingston	213	15	321	221	87	134	114	85
Kitchener	103	11	404	141	102	28	203	95
London	348	54	476	369	248	72	279	229
Niagara Falls	172	39	226	152	96	51	141	106
North Bay	672	166	775	763	729	34	23	444
Oshawa	233	18	502	184	131	53	191	67
Ottawa	943	175	1,138	942	696	117	550	496
Pembroke	202	235	298	298	273	25	39	151
Peterborough	153	16	219	183	103	44	120	124
Port Arthur	2,342	266	1,084	1,082	869	213	10	694
St. Catharines	282	12	555	282	128	154	278	313
St. Thomas	159	11	264	167	60	107	120	106
Sarnia	157	4	179	151	57	94	127	113
S. S. Marie	416	206	537	331	239	70	110	164
Sudbury	352	695	303	291	277	14	6	376
Timmins	584	427	345	305	284	21	50	219
Toronto	3,190	493	6,260	3,257	1,675	1,220	2,784	1,765
Windsor	426	13	569	424	287	137	237	425
Manitoba	**4,077**	**89**	**6,375**	**5,001**	**2,982**	**1,864**	**1,061**	**2,037**
Brandon	321	28	375	307	265	42	60	179
Dauphin	289	9	183	133	97	36	32	75
Winnipeg	3,467	52	5,817	4,561	2,620	1,786	969	1,783
Saskatchewan	**2,737**	**246**	**3,159**	**3,056**	**2,359**	**645**	**430**	**2,335**
Estevan	75	0	71	71	64	7	0	40
Moose Jaw	495	56	571	551	345	154	181	453
North Battleford	138	18	112	111	93	18	0	34
Prince Albert	523	75	397	380	352	28	22	320
Regina	749	56	903	827	609	218	115	574
Saskatoon	398	21	706	732	612	120	88	759
Swift Current	93	8	108	99	55	44	15	48
Weyburn	116	7	109	104	73	31	8	43
Yorkton	150	5	182	181	156	25	1	64
Alberta	**2,703**	**47**	**3,543**	**2,725**	**2,083**	**581**	**725**	**2,700**
Calgary	667	8	1,202	672	477	195	317	941
Drumheller	229	1	353	218	178	40	29	170
Edmonton	1,275	37	1,386	1,315	1,034	220	268	1,075
Lethbridge	344	1	376	332	247	85	62	387
Medicine Hat	188	0	226	188	147	41	49	127
British Columbia	**2,459**	**105**	**5,700**	**2,633**	**1,121**	**1,249**	**3,219**	**1,138**
Cranbrook	96	2	448	107	106	1	154	73
Kamloops	45	9	330	54	33	8	245	21
Kelowna	7	0	14	7	4	3	0	.....
Nanaimo	21	0	35	10	6	4	93	14
Nelson	110	1	122	99	99	0	50	81
New Westminster	84	0	239	84	26	58	171	44
Penticton	80	3	105	71	39	28	49	24
Prince George	138	12	152	124	124	0	75	95
Prince Rupert	124	5	206	119	37	82	80	25
Revelstoke	22	4	87	17	17	0	34	32
Vancouver	1,220	62	3,263	1,402	436	768	1,639	556
Victoria	512	7	699	539	194	297	629	173
All Offices	**29,551**	**4,015**	**42,917**	**29,843**	**19,547**	**8,791**	**14,389**	**18,113***
Men	21,456	2,773	32,310	21,624	16,167	5,135	11,069	14,902
Women	8,095	1,242	10,607	8,219	3,380	3,656	3,320	3,211

* 13 placements effected by offices since closed.

Current and Moose Jaw zones. Saskatoon received one labourer and Estevan 4 coal miners from Regina. Moose Jaw issued transportation to 5 teamsters and Prince Albert to one saw filer and one handyman travelling to points in their respective zones and Moose Jaw in addition sent 2 labourers to Regina. The remainder were 13 hotel and household workers for various provincial points. Of those going without the province 37 bushmen were shipped to Dauphin, 36 from Saskatoon and one from Prince Albert and 55 bushmen went to points in the Fort William zone, the majority recruited by the Saskatoon and Regina offices. Two farm labourers travelled to the Edmonton zone, one from Saskatoon and one from Regina and from Swift Current one carpenter went to employment in Calgary.

In Alberta 150 certificates were granted, 135 to persons going to provincial points and 15 to other provinces. From Edmonton 2 farm labourers were sent to Lethbridge, one cook, 5 stone masons and 6 carpenters to Calgary, one engineer to Medicine Hat and 7 carpenters, 7 mine workers, 16 labourers, one electrician, 33 bushmen, 4 engineers, 10 farm labourers, one machinist, 2 porters, 2 mill hands, one handyman, one bookkeeper, 4 teamsters, one fireman, one canthook man, one dairy man, one track foreman, 6 household workers to employment within the Edmonton zone; Calgary transferred 2 cooks, one farm hand, one dairyman, and 3 bushmen to the Edmonton zone, one cook to Lethbridge, 3 farm hands and one mechanic to Drumheller and 3 female hotel workers, 2 housekeepers, one cook and 3 farm labourers within the Calgary zone. The movement to other provinces included from Edmonton 8 bushmen travelling to the Fort William zone, 5 farm hands to Saskatoon and one farm hand to North Battleford and from Calgary one auto glove maker to the Vancouver zone.

The British Columbia offices granted certificates to 84 persons, one of whom was a female cook sent from New Westminster to Saskatoon and the remainder were persons going to employment in various parts of the province. Vancouver transferred 6 miners, one flunkey and one machinist to Penticton, 10 carpenters and 6 bricklayers to Nelson, 2 plumbers and one flunkey to Kamloops, one cook to Revelstoke, one engineer to Prince George and one housekeeper, one miner and one cook to points in the Vancouver zone. In addition, one farm hand travelled from Nelson, one labourer from Penticton, 31 bushmen and one cook from Prince George and 17 bushmen from Prince Rupert, all to points within their respective zones.

Of the 3,262 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 2,461 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 736 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 57 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 4 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1926

THERE was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during November as compared with October, but the total was considerably higher than in the corresponding month of 1925. Sixty-three cities authorized building valued at $9,968,937, as compared with $14,614,543 in the preceding month and $7,988,765 in November, 1925. The decrease in the first comparison was $4,645,606 or 31.8 per cent, while the increase in the latter, more significant comparison totalled $1,980,162 or 24.8 per cent.

Some fifty cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,000 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly $5,300,000, and more than 2,000 other buildings valued at approximately $4,200,000. In October, the construction of about 1,300 dwellings and nearly 2,900 other buildings was authorized at the estimated cost of approximately $6,500,000 and $7,700,000, respectively.

There were reductions in all provinces as compared with October, 1926, those of $2,066,077 or 40.7 per cent in Quebec and $1,504,542 or 21.9 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Increases were recorded in all provinces as compared with November, 1925, Ontario reporting the greatest gain of $1,381,927, or 34.8 per cent.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed losses as compared with the preceding month, but increases over November, 1925. In Westmount, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, London, St. Catharines, Lethbridge, Kamloops and South Vancouver, there were gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1926.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920. The January-Novem-

ber average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials in First Eleven Months
	In November	In First Eleven Months	
	$	$	
1926	9,968,937	144,831,781	149·3
1925	7,988,765	117,665,590	153·5
1924	10,212,908	120,119,829	159·8
1923	8,228,206	126,547,365	166·9
1923	8,228,206	126,547,365	166·9
1922	11,182,030	138,698,005	162·0
1921	12,192,414	111,257,084	185·0
1920	5,627,949	112,175,268	215 3

The January-November total for 1926 was 23.1 per cent higher than in the same months of 1925; it was also 4.4 per cent greater than in 1922, the previous high level, and 30.2 per cent higher than in 1921, when building was at its lowest level since the end of the war. The cost of building, as indicated by the average of index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, has been lower in 1926 than in any other of the last seven years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during October and November, 1926, and November, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Nov., 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	28,295	123,471	24,715
*Halifax	14,595	103,786	23,825
New Glasgow	100	435	Nil
*Sydney	13,600	19,250	890
New Brunswick	11,705	22,000	4,760
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	1,850	7,050	1,760
*St. John	9,855	14,950	3,000
Quebec	3,010,264	5,076,341	2,686,945
*Montreal–*Maisonneuve	2,332,789	4,364,120	2,331,420
*Quebec	205,175	317,071	165,210
Shawinigan Falls	8,300	33,600	Nil
*Sherbrooke	33,900	82,700	29,150
*Three Rivers	106,025	137,550	97,365
*Westmount	324,075	141,300	63,800
Ontario	5,358,192	6,862,734	3,976,265
Belleville	7,950	11,575	2,200
*Brantford	47,305	29,046	4,198
Chatham	31,200	9,025	16,278
*Fort William	74,400	31,800	45,725
Galt	925	8,818	700
*Guelph	19,490	16,180	31,410
*Hamilton	217,150	268,500	185,430
*Kingston	9,610	36,251	29,663
*Kitchener	47,032	85,248	103,911
*London	837,585	128,500	159,045
Niagara Falls	97,185	108,660	88,435
Oshawa	80,900	112,300	30,075
*Ottawa	153,990	359,305	92,945
Owen Sound	3,625	13,100	6,060
*Peterborough	25,140	74,394	11,660
*Port Arthur	13,558	79,652	13,334
*Stratford	6,115	6,795	18,945
*St. Catharines	345,265	95,428	64,953
*St. Thomas	1,300	3,865	10,700
Sarnia	51,955	64,680	46,495
Ontario—*Con.*			
Sault Ste. Marie	2,793	29,333	10,993
*Toronto	2,258,645	3,832,558	1,776,468
York and East York Townships	395,000	600,790	583,300
Welland	11,515	29,190	8,820
*Windsor	338,775	439,450	423,290
Ford	87,810	92,100	80,975
Riverside	20,700	18,050	39,000
Sandwich	102,300	119,500	29,000
Walkerville	63,000	120,000	59,000
Woodstock	5,974	38,641	3,257
Manitoba	205,140	450,510	194,075
*Brandon	210	8,200	900
St. Boniface	29,930	35,810	31,325
*Winnipeg	175,000	406,500	161,850
Saskatchewan	109,130	379,468	73,150
*Moose Jaw	1,495	5,886	745
*Regina	57,835	184,127	49,440
*Saskatoon	49,800	189,455	22,965
Alberta	217,701	332,620	183,591
*Calgary	110,230	174,910	125,825
*Edmonton	60,435	130,260	49,245
Lethbridge	47,036	27,450	4,935
Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	3,586
British Columbia	1,028,510	1,367,399	845,264
Kamloops	18,472	Nil	Nil
Nanaimo	Nil	4,550	1,000
*New Westminster	24,610	63,790	138,113
Prince Rupert	10,080	32,800	13,105
*Vancouver	408,840	641,035	355,660
Point Grey	419,300	463,350	233,600
North Vancouver	24,612	36,838	19,300
South Vancouver	84,700	84,250	41,250
*Victoria	37,896	40,786	43,236
Total—63 Cities	9,968,937	14,614,543	7,988,765
*Total—35 Cities	8,363,575	12,519,698	6,636,076

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction, etc., contained the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

A contract for interior fittings ("B" Group) was also awarded by the Department of Public Works. This contract contained the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in its execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council is as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents con-

taining such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract in "A" Group

Reinforcement of the dam at Woodwards Slough, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of Contractors, "The Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited," New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 22, 1926. Amount of contract, Unit prices; approximate expenditure, $35,998.72.

Contract in "B" Group

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Wiarton, Ontario. Name of contractor, "The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited," Kitchener, Ontario. Date of contract, December 20, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,385.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in "A" Group

Taking down and rebuilding a portion of the southeast retaining wall of the Cornwall Canal at the Cornwall Swing Bridge. Name of contractor, R. C. Sutherland, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, December 30, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in December, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	2,925 67
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	243 85
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	11,384 24
Stamping pads, ink, etc	338 42
Bag Fittings	6,134 78
Cotton duck for mail bags	22,606 06
Scales	87 10

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN CANADA

Hours of Labour in Manufacturing Establishments, Census of Industry, 1924

A TABLE is presented herewith indicating the hours of labour in all manufacturing establishments throughout Canada, as ascertained in the Census of Industry for 1924. taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1925, the figures being issued in 1926. Summary tables of this census for the manufacturing group of industries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926, pp. 998 and 999. The accompanying table indicates the extent to which the 8-hour working day prevails in this important branch of Canadian industry, showing the number of persons who are working 8 hours or less per day as well as those who are working longer hours.

The Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany provided in Part XIII for the organization of the establishment of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), and the acceptance of certain general principles for regulating labour conditions of which the fourth was "The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained."

At the first session of the International Labour Conference, held in Washington in October and November, 1919, a draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week was adopted for communication to the countries which were members of the International Labour Organization (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, p. 1425). "Industrial undretakings" were stated to include mines, quarries, etc., manufacturing establishments, construction, and transportation including loading and unloading. For the information of this Conference the Department of Labour secured reports from some 6,250 employers in Canada as to the hours of labour of their employees and summary tables showing the results were prepared for consideration at the Conference. These were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1920, p. 46, and a summary table is included here also. This inquiry showed that nearly fifty per cent of the employees covered were working eight hours per day or less.

In September, 1923, a conference was held between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the consideration of the obligations of Canada arising out of the labour sections of the Treaty of Peace, the first item on the agenda being the draft convention as to the eight-hour day and the forty-eight-hour week (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1923, p. 1107). It was agreed that the Federal Department of Labour should make a further survey to ascertain to what extent the eight-hour day was in force in industrial undertakings in Canada. The Minister of Labour accordingly arranged with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to secure from some 6,000 of the larger employers of labour in Canada statistics on this subject. A summary table of the result was prepared in due course and was submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on International and Industrial Relations in 1924. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 476.) The figures were subsequently revised by the inclusion of returns later received relating chiefly to certain railways and coal mines, and the table so revised is given herewith, and shows that in 1923 slightly over fifty per cent of the employees included in the inquiry were working eight hours per day or less.

As these last mentioned returns were obtained from only a part of the employers in the various industries, it was arranged with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that in the next annual census of industry, viz., that for 1924, all manufacturing establishments would be asked to furnish data as to the number of employees working eight hours per day or less, also nine, ten and over ten hours per day. The data resulting has been compiled by the Bureau and is given herewith.

The employers were asked to give the figures for the month of highest employment so that in seasonal industries, such as fruit and vegetable canning, the figures would be representative of conditions when most work is carried on. The table of results in detail shows in the last column the average number of persons employed in each industry throughout the twelve months of the year. The number of employees for whom figures as to hours worked are given is, therefore, greater than the average for the year. It will be seen, except in fruit and vegetable canning and a small number of such seasonal industries, there is little difference between the average number employed throughout the year and the number employed in the month of greatest activity. Some of the industries were not covered by the inquiry as in the annual census

of industry these are covered by different schedules and these had been prepared before the arrangement of securing figures as to hours of labour had been made; it will be seen, however, that the number of employees in these is small.

The industrial census for 1924 covered some 40,000 establishments employing 501,724 persons, whereas in the less extensive inquiry in October, 1923, only some 3,000 manufacturing establishments were covered, these employing 326,557 persons, or about 60 per cent of all employees in manufacturing. The percentage of employees on the eight-hour day or less is, however, approximately the same, namely 37.3 per cent for the 3,000 larger establishments compared with 33.5 per cent for all establishments. It will be seen that the eight-hour day is most in vogue in manufacturing in the non-ferrous metal products group, 55 per cent, and that the textiles group shows the next largest proportion, namely 39.1 per cent.

The figures for the 1923 survey, covering all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc., like those of that in 1919, show that approximately half of the employees were working eight hours per day or less, the proportion in transportation and mines being very large in 1923, namely 85.2 per cent and 75.9 per cent respectively. In communication and trade the proportion is also high but the number of employees is not so large as in the mining and transportation groups. The figures for the trade group and the construction group, being from only those employers with fifteen or more employees, do not cover a very great proportion of the employees in those industries.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY, DURING 1924, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1924

—	8 hours or less		9 hours		10 hours		Over 10 hours		Total	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Employees during year
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		
I.—VegetableProducts	18,816	25·5	29,542	40·0	20,367	27·6	5,100	6·9	73,825	4,414	56,266
II.—Animal Products	7,598	25.9	13,380	45·6	6,883	23·5	1,465	5·0	29,326	4,816	47,679
III.—Textiles, etc	37,414	39.1	35,958	37·5	20,369	21·3	2,277	2·4	95,782	1,781	82,364
IV.—Wood and Paper	50,199	32·8	35,715	23·3	61,012	39·9	6,225	4·0	153,151	6,906	109,879
V.—Iron and its Products	30,045	35·2	36,369	42·7	14,617	17·1	4,640	5·4	85,212	1,003	66,912
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products	10,784	55·0	6,863	35·0	1,664	8·5	307	1·5	19,618	341	17,213
VII.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,535	13·2	5,244	45·2	4,085	35·2	774	6·7	11,638	1,095	21,196
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	4,218	35·4	5,491	46·1	1,913	16·1	360	3·0	11,982	457	10,201
IX.—Miscellaneous	7,375	35·0	9,231	43·8	3,974	18·8	610	2·9	21,190	1,365	20,563
All	167,986	33·5	177,793	35·5	134,884	26·9	21,758	4·3	501,724	22,178	432,273

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY BY INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1919; ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 EMPLOYEES OR MORE

(a) INDUSTRY GROUP	Under 8 hours	8 hours	8½ hours	9 hours	9½ hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	Total
Building and construction	118	2,705	79	2,968	1,083	4,567	239	11,759
Commercial, mercantile and clerical	4,111	29,241	4,502	5,380	672	2,076	29	46,011
Lumbering and forestry	84	1,705	151	10,060	234	26,352	724	39,310
Brick, cement and glass	48	1,951	122	2,158	106	3,267	417	8,069
Chemicals, oils and rubber	639	6,126	941	9,767	279	3,145	441	21,338
Food, drink and tobacco	1,747	11,724	6,675	12,026	1,214	13,041	1,313	47,740
Leather	430	1,465	891	7,438	312	4,251	1,080	15,867
Metal working	2,265	9,924	5,539	29,773	1,444	20,213	4,043	73,201
Wood pulp, paper, printing	1,668	15,792	3,932	9,553	512	4,419	1,894	37,770
Textiles	1,121	21,214	4,897	22,786	1,530	15,012	695	67,255
Vehicles	573	14,025	516	20,628	491	4,171	358	40,762
Woodworking	279	1,542	433	11,353	380	7,889	377	22,253
Mining and quarrying	428	33,263	2,754	3,592	248	6,159	603	47,047
Railway operation	444	102,424	1,311	1,712	1,036	4,186	114	111,227
Not specified	3,147	13,135	524	3,535	366	1,979	103	22,789
Total	17,102	266,236	33,267	152,729	9,907	120,727	12,430	612,398

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN CANADA WORKING EIGHT HOURS PER DAY OR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PER WEEK* IN OCTOBER, 1923; ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 15 EMPLOYEES OR MORE.

—	8 hours per day or less or 48 hours per week and under		Over 8 hours per day or over 48 hours per week		Total
	number	%	number	%	number
Logging	4,482	19·2	18,829	80·8	23,311
Mining	36,085	75·9	11,452	24·1	47,537
Manufacturing (a)	121,893	37·3	204,664	62·7	326,557
Construction	9,082	22·6	31,020	77·4	40,102
Transportation	123,316	85·2	21,511	14·8	144,827
Communication	15,727	82·6	3,300	17·4	19,027
Trade	27,099	78·2	7,558	21·8	34,657
Services (b)	12,740	60·8	8,210	39·2	20,950
All	350,424	53·3	306,544	46·7	656,968

*Including those on 8 hours per day but working up to 56 hours per week, excluding those working 48 hours per week but over 9 hours per day.
(a) Including printing and publishing, and the production of electric current.
(b) Including employees of municipalities, hotels and restaurants, laundries, hospitals, etc.

HOURS OF LABOUR PER DAY OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA DURING 1924, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Eight hours per day or less	Nine hours per day	Ten hours per day	Over ten hours per day	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees per 12 months
Group I—Vegetable Products—						
Biscuits and confectionery	4,365	5,294	2,480	388	12,527	10,034
Bread and other bakery products	2,906	6,474	1,912	107	11,399	10,907
Breweries	682	1,060	1,880	187	3,809	3,214
Cigars and cigarettes	1,923	3,752	268	39	5,982	4,969
Cocoa and Chocolate	110	416	68	0	594	530
Coffee and spices	445	251	75	0	771	691
Distilleries	494	173	314	18	999	721
Feed and grist mills	283	195	690	29	1,197	984
Flour mills	1,264	379	2,841	538	5,022	4,409
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, and preserving	1,441	2,578	6,372	914	11,305	3,975
Ice cream cones	11	7	53	34	105	56
Linseed oil and oil cake	53	18	55	109	235	179
Macaroni and vermicilli	11	174	61	4	250	199
Malt mills	80	0	52	0	132	109
Maple syrup and sugar	14	10	15	0	39	19
Miscellaneous food industries	396	169	188	55	808	557
Miscellaneous vegetable products	21	30	118	5	174	137
Pickles, vinegar and cider	361	116	322	646	1,445	801
Rice mills	11	2	36	6	55	41
Rubber footwear	1,347	3,632	321	125	5,425	4,569
Rubber goods	2,202	1,970	1,101	201	5,474	4,434
Starch glucose	44	172	240	118	574	488
Sugar refineries	185	382	718	1,577	2,862	2,052
Syrups	21	8	25	0	54	44
Tobacco, chewing, etc	55	2,232	111	0	2,398	2,048
Wines	91	48	51	0	190	99
Group II—Animal Products—						
Animal hair goods	54	43	22	0	119	97
Animal oils and fats	0	90	1	0	91	92
Belting, leather	0	76	95	0	171	141
Boot and shoe findings	49	42	232	0	323	299
Boots and shoes	3,615	6,329	4,117	784	14,845	12,921
Butter and cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,021
Condensed milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686
Fish curing and packing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,583
Fur dressing	41	520	90	6	657	504
Fur goods	0	649	63	27	739	1,988
Leather tanneries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,582
Harness and saddlery	164	666	197	2	1,029	902
Human hair goods	28	0	0	0	28	24
Leather goods, n.e.s.	318	245	46	3	612	486
Leather gloves and mitts	475	608	297	0	1,380	1,107
Sausages	55	80	50	16	201	180
Slaughtering and meat packing	2,745	3,770	1,336	627	8,478	7,490
Trunks and valises	54	262	337	0	653	576

HOURS OF LABOUR PER DAY OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA DURING 1924, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY—*Continued*

Industry	Eight hours per day or less	Nine hours per day	Ten hours per day	Over ten hours per day	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees per 12 months
Group III—Textiles—						
Awnings, tents and sails	242	156	65	3	466	329
Bags, cotton and jute	260	612	50	45	967	901
Batting	65	88	69	2	224	179
Carpets	44	607	87	2	740	634
Clothing, men's factory	7,294	3,451	711	161	11,617	9,681
Clothing, women's factory	11,012	3,264	260	121	14,657	11,501
Cordage, rope and twine	64	155	1,235	0	1,454	1,281
Corsets	723	334	71	1	1,129	1,028
Cotton and wool waste	43	152	58	8	261	239
Cotton goods, n.e.s.	99	107	66	14	286	240
Cotton thread	10	608	0	0	618	634
Cotton yarn and cloth	1,956	4,616	12,010	1,423	20,005	17,841
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	4,296	2,963	748	24	8,031	7,414
Flax dressed	21	0	236	0	257	131
Furnishing goods, men's	4,099	2,566	196	107	6,968	6,052
Hats and caps	2,128	716	65	113	3,022	2,810
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	3,569	9,283	2,029	152	15,033	12,901
Linen goods	182	26	21	0	229	172
Oiled and waterproof clothing	174	68	2	0	244	186
Silk goods	171	748	392	5	1,316	1,107
Textiles, n.e.s.	240	23	0	0	263	214
Woollen cloth	16	3,531	1,537	64	5,148	4,407
Woollen yarn	271	1,128	367	0	1,766	1,558
Woollen goods, n.e.s.	435	520	94	32	1,081	924
Group IV—Wood and Paper—						
Beekeepers supplies	8	3	0	0	11	6
Blue printing	35	14	0	0	49	48
Boats and canoes	245	320	88	4	657	437
Boxes and bags, paper	1,857	1,606	353	134	3,950	3,400
Boxes and packing cases	884	1,175	1,655	139	3,853	3,104
Carriage and wagon materials	44	162	86	0	292	231
Carriages, wagons and sleighs	990	807	690	149	2,636	1,914
Clothes pins		87	124	0	211	155
Coffins and caskets	416	79	135	0	630	557
Cooperage	256	234	352	24	866	584
Excelsior	18	19	64	0	101	58
Furniture and upholstering	2,491	3,536	2,621	655	9,303	8,028
Lasts, trees and pegs	83	139	108	4	334	261
Lithographing and engraving	1,996	721	1	0	2,718	2,714
Miscellaneous wood products	532	180	175	75	962	738
Paper goods, n.e.s.	287	223	13	17	540	459
Planing mills, sash and door factories	2,741	2,978	5,492	128	11,339	9,238
Printing and bookbinding	7,646	1,932	49	28	9,655	8,393
Printing and publishing	7,322	1,401	87	11	8,821	8,568
Pulp and paper	17,029	6,040	4,217	2,609	29,895	24,634
Roofing	128	83	64	0	275	321
Sawmills	3,940	12,764	43,801	2,119	62,624	33,323
Sporting goods	138	342	19	23	522	358
Stationery and envelopes	500	409	0	0	909	802
Stereotyping and electrotyping	149	40	0	0	189	175
Wall paper	179	37	349	0	565	478
Woodenware	11	229	73	0	313	278
Wood preservation	71	10	358	6	445	215
Woodturning	203	145	38	100	486	402
Group V—Iron and Its Products—						
Agricultural implements	2,755	3,485	586	3	6,829	5,412
Automobiles	6,250	2,309	594	501	9,654	7,888
Automobile supplies	448	2,287	374	25	3,134	2,283
Bicycles and motorcycles	13	444	0	2	459	407
Boilers and engines	421	713	93	4	1,231	991
Castings and forgings	4,536	9,952	4,124	209	18,821	14,647
Hardware and tools	1,655	2,236	1,126	102	5,119	4,508
Iron and steel fabrication	844	1,542	348	44	2,778	1,970
Machinery	1,369	5,566	720	218	7,873	6,310
Railway rolling stock	8,093	3,948	2,141	138	14,320	9,809
Sheet metal products	2,215	2,712	1,227	134	6,288	5,252
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc.	497	450	2,175	3,100	6,222	4,926
Wire and wire goods	949	725	1,109	160	2,943	2,509
Group VI—Non-Ferrous Metal Products—						
Aluminium	427	384	216	43	1,070	994
Brass and copper products	556	2,039	719	39	3,353	3,103
Electrical apparatus and supplies	8,536	3,209	570	133	12,448	10,630
Lead, tin and zinc products	113	298	27	10	448	363
Miscellaneous non-ferrous products	72	96	32	0	200	160
Precious and metal products	1,080	837	100	82	2,099	1,963

HOURS OF LABOUR PER DAY OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA DURING 1924, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

Industry	Eight hours per day or less	Nine hours per day	Ten hours per day	Over ten hours per day	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees per 12 months
Group VII—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—						
Abrasive products and artificial abrasives						543
Aerated and mineral waters						1,167
Asbestos and allied products	9	46	0	82	137	77
Brick and tile	382	697	2,431	117	3,627	3,064
Cement	750	301	586	425	2,062	1,740
Cement products						400
Clay products						444
Coke						502
Firebrick and fireclay	60	0	121	9	190	181
Gas, illuminating and fuel						2,856
Glass, plate, cut and ornamental						548
Glass, pressed and blown						2,345
Gypsum products	0	54	88	0	142	108
Lime	169	320	424	105	1,018	836
Mica-trimming	9	3,337	240		3,586	890
Petroleum						3,191
Petroleum products	5	12	7	0	24	30
Plaster castings and models						51
Salt	69	179	82	28	358	313
Sand-lime brick						209
Sewer pipe	80	195	106	8	389	439
Stone, monumental and ornamental						1,135
Stoneware and pottery	2	103	0	0	105	105
All other						22
Group VIII—Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases	984	1,136	144	65	2,329	1,921
Coal tar and its products	178	11	0	86	275	170
Explosives	273	1,285	606	75	2,239	1,953
Fertilizers	36	59	64	9	168	115
Inks, dyes and colours	172	117	1	0	290	263
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	980	789	32	4	1,805	1,532
Paints, pigments and varnishes	551	953	143	49	1,696	1,513
Soaps, washing compounds, etc	513	763	117	27	1,420	1,303
Wood distillates and extracts	2	3	514	1	520	343
Miscellaneous chemical industries	529	375	292	44	1,240	1,088
Group IX—Miscellaneous Industries—						
Advertising and other novelties	43	33	20	0	96	64
Artificial feathers and flowers	129	53	0	0	182	137
Bridge building						1,574
Brooms and brushes and mops	389	422	402	50	1,263	1,103
Buttons	232	92	200	1	525	438
Candles and tapers	5	9	42	0	56	55
Electric light and power	4,379	1,656	1,939	171	8,145	7,269
Fountain pens	19	0	151	0	170	156
Ice, manufactured	84	115	56	124	379	263
Jewelry cases	15	51	0	0	66	57
Mattresses and spring beds	514	301	246	67	1,128	1,078
Musical instruments	238	1,830	754	177	2,999	2,489
Pipes, tobacco	0	34	0	0	34	27
Refrigerators	136	195	82	2	415	336
Regalias and society emblems	8	10	0	0	18	55
Scientific and professional equipment	85	865	2	6	958	872
Shipbuilding and repairs	706	3,115	11	0	3,832	3,832
Stamps and stencils	96	77	0	0	173	161
Statuary, art goods and church supplies	86	184	31	0	301	226
Store and display forms	4	63	10	0	77	69
Typewriter supplies	50	0	1	0	51	46
Toys and games	32	107	27	12	178	137
Umbrellas	115	19	0	0	134	114
All other	10				10	5

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher due chiefly to seasonal changes, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was slighly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.18 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.01 for November; $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal increase, while less important increases, also mainly seasonal, occurred in the prices of milk, butter, potatoes, rolled oats, sugar and beans. The most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, fish, flour and rice. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.41 at the beginning of December as compared with $21.24 for November; $21.87 for December, 1925; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to increases in the prices of bituminous coal and hardwood. Rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly lower at 150.5 for December, as compared with 151.5 for November; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 223.4 for December, 1919; and 205.6 for December, 1918. Fifty-one price quotations were lower, thirty were higher, and one hundred and fifty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups declined, three advanced, while two remained unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, mainly because of lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes. Decreases in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and spelter caused a decline in the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was also slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to advances in the prices of live stock, butter and eggs; the Iron and its Products group, because of advances in the prices of steel billets; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined, the former due to lower prices for flour, oat meal, rolled oats, coffee, apples, oranges, hog products and potatoes, which more than offset increases in the prices of tea, halibut, butter, eggs and sugar; and the latter due mainly to declines in the prices of materials for the milling and for the metal working industries. Materials for the fur and for the meat packing industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, lower prices for wheat, potatoes, hogs, oranges, oats and non-ferrous metals more than counterbalancing the higher prices for eggs, raw sugar, steel billets, cattle, hay, tobacco and tea. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced slightly, prices for granulated sugar, butter, hessian, cast iron pipe and shorts advancing, while the prices of flour and milled products, round and square steel bars, cotton bags and canned tomatoes were lower. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin declined. Articles of forest origin were slightly higher, while articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of imports advanced to 153.65 for December, as compared with 153.14 for November. That for exports declined to 147.47 for December, as compared with 150.69 for November. The combined index of both imports and exports was lower at 150.56 for December, as compared with 151.91 for November.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was somewhat lower for December at 170.1 as compared with 172.3 for November;

185.2 for December, 1925; 217.4 for December, 1920; and 118.6 for December, 1914. The index for twenty foodstuffs, as well as that for twenty manufacturers' goods, declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the prinicpal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

(Continued on page 116)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1925	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirlion, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	46·6	51·6	62·4	73·4	69·4	71·2	53·4	52·8	53·8	52·4	54·8	57·6	56·8
Beef, shoulder,	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	32·2	33·8	43·4	50·8	45·6	46·0	29·4	28·6	28·8	27·6	29·4	31·4	31·2
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	17·5	19·3	24·7	27·5	25·5	28·0	19·0	18·0	17·9	17·2	18·2	19·7	19·8
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	20·8	24·2	30·4	34·2	32·3	33·4	24·3	26·5	27·0	26·7	28·6	29·2	28·6
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	19·7	23·7	32·7	36·7	35·7	38·8	26·5	26·4	24·6	23·8	28·0	29·8	28·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	36·0	41·2	62·4	69·6	70·6	70·6	51·8	52·2	48·6	45·8	53·4	55·8	54·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	26·3	30·9	44·6	51·3	51·8	57·0	40·3	41·0	37·5	33·1	41·3	43·5	42·6
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	36·2	47·6	65·8	73·8	77·8	70·4	43·8	46·0	46·0	46·6	49·4	48·0	47·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	45·4	56·7	60·8	71·3	82·4	88·8	67·7	60·3	60·1	63·3	64·7	56·1	64·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	35·4	44·9	50·7	59·7	68·5	73·9	56·2	46·1	47·0	50·0	51·3	48·2	50·8
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	52·2	59·4	70·8	82·2	88·8	93·6	80·4	71·4	73·2	73·2	72·0	70·8	72·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	65·4	84·2	94·8	104·4	132·4	118·6	84·8	76·4	83·4	78·2	92·2	76·0	79·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	37·4	49·0	51·3	58·1	72·6	65·3	48·0	41·4	46·1	43·7	50·6	41·4	43·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	24·3	29·9	33·2	34·8	40·9	40·0	32·7	§30·6	§33·4	§28·9	§33·5	§30·7	§30·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	22·0	28·2	30·3	32·8	37·6	37·9	29·1	§30·6	§33·4	§28·9	§33·5	§30·7	§30·4
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	66·0	91·5	112·5	118·5	118·5	133·5	106·5	100·5	100·5	111·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	35·0	54·0	65·0	69·0	67·0	70·0	49·0	§44·0	§43·0	§52·0	§52·0	§53·0	§52·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	23·5	27·0	33·5	40·5	39·5	38·5	28·5	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·0	29·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·2	13·6	19·2	25·2	29·0	30·8	19·0	§20·8	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§22·0	§21·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	16·6	23·8	32·6	32·0	23·0	21·8	17·2	16·8	17·4	16·8	16·2	16·0	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	12·2	13·8	17·5	22·8	26·6	28·2	22·3	22·5	18·7	19·9	19·8	19·9	20·0
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	12·7	13·3	16·6	19·4	25·2	26·1	18·2	19·1	16·9	15·4	15·7	15·7	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	30·8	37·2	43·2	49·6	53·3	53·6	38·0	37·2	48·0	38·4	31·6	31·6	32·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	14·2	17·6	20·0	22·6	25·2	25·2	18·0	17·6	23·2	18·2	15·0	15·0	15·4
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	9·7	9·9	12·5	15·6	15·9	15·1	13·6	§14·8	§17·2	§17·5	17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	10·0	9·7	11·9	15·1	16·5	16·1	15·0	§14·8	§17·2	§17·5	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·6	14·3	15·2	13·5	13·5	13·4	14·3	15·3	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	42·0	64·0	70·7	62·0	86·7	75·3	52·8	37·9	47·1	44·3	87·4	64·0	68·0
Vinegar, white wine	1 pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 8·13	$ 10·11	$ 12·24	$ 13·65	$ 14·73	$ 14·84	$ 11·00	$ 10·39	$ 10·73	$ 10·58	$ 11·56	$ 11·01	$ 11·18
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·4	c. 4·5	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	53·0	63·1	69·8	81·8	83·1	125·9	110·1	114·3	112·6	104·4	112·2	105·1	105·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	37·0	47·3	55·6	63·6	64·0	92·3	72·6	75·3	71·5	64·6	65·1	65·1	65·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	41·5	44·5	60·8	79·8	80·0	87·8	81·1	78·8	79·3	78·6	76·0	75·7	76·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	30·2	32·2	44·0	57·7	60·0	69·1	60·0	58·9	59·1	57·4	56·4	55·9	55·8
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	23·0	23·1	25·6	27·8	29·6	40·5	31·6	31·1	30·2	30·4	30·3	31·5	31·5
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 1·85	$ 2·10	$ 2·56	$ 3·11	$ 3·17	$ 4·16	$ 3·55	$ 3·58	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·40	$ 3·33	$ 3·34
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 3·97	$ 4·09	$ 4·45	$ 4·83	$ 5·54	$ 6·62	$ 6·90	$ 6·95	$ 6·92	$ 6·93	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 13·98	$ 16·33	$ 19·30	$ 21·64	$ 23·49	$ 25·67	$ 21·49	$ 20·97	$ 21·21	$ 20·90	$ 21·87	$ 21·24	$ 21·41

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	8·24	9·98	12·36	13·92	14·77	14·63	11·27	10·51	10·96	10·67	11·75	11·12	11·18	
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	6·95	8·65	10·81	12·00	12·42	12·79	10·08	9·48	9·58	9·61	10·59	10·07	10·21	
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	8·11	9·87	12·24	13·58	14·32	14·76	11·05	10·51	11·09	10·99	11·83	11·07	11·26	
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	7·76	9·74	11·83	13·07	13·95	14·05	10·58	10·00	10·10	9·92	11·06	10·18	10·37	
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	8·11	10·27	12·39	13·62	14·75	14·91	10·83	10·31	10·66	10·42	11·57	11·13	11·31	
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	8·43	9·98	11·67	13·29	15·20	14·38	10·63	9·87	10·19	10·02	10·73	10·25	10·51	
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	8·32	10·34	12·05	13·86	15·15	14·52	11·04	10·25	10·57	10·67	11·18	10·95	11·12	
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	8·36	10·35	12·25	13·80	15·16	14·56	10·63	10·09	10·50	10·93	11·35	10·83	11·07	
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	8·65	10·66	12·67	14·54	15·64	15·93	12·02	11·45	11·77	11·66	12·44	11·91	11·99	

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·4**	**23·2**	**21·3**	**15·6**	**12·1**	**19·8**	**28·6**	**28·7**	**27·1**	**42·6**	**47·1**	**63·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·5**	**25·4**	**22·0**	**16·8**	**13·3**	**15·3**	**24·0**	**28·2**	**26·4**	**40·7**	**45·0**	**60·3**
1—Sydney	31·6	24·5	22·7	16·1	13·6	15	22·3	29·1	27·6	40·8	44	60·6
2—New Glasgow	27·7	23·7	19·6	15	11·6	15·2	23	28·3	25·2	37·8	44·9	60·5
3—Amherst	23·7	22·5	15·5	13·7	11·5	15	25	25	25·4	41·7	44·7	51·7
4—Halifax	33·3	23·5	25·9	17·3	14	15·5	27·1	30	26·3	41	45·2	63·1
5—Windsor	31·7	28·3	23·3	18·7	14	16	22·5	26·7	25·7	39·5	43·8	63·3
6—Truro	35	30	25	20	15	.....	.....	30	28·2	43·3	47·5	62·5
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	26·2	25	22·1	16·6	13·2	16	25	25·5	25	40·5	43·5	58·7
New Brunswick (average)	**30·5**	**24·0**	**21·6**	**17·8**	**13·0**	**18·0**	**25·4**	**28·0**	**25·1**	**41·8**	**47·5**	**62·6**
8—Moncton	28·7	22·5	19	16·2	12	.....	30	33	24·6	41·2	46·7	60·7
9—St. John	35	25	23·3	18·3	13·7	21·5	25	26·7	27·5	41	48·7	67
10—Fredericton	33·8	25·8	26·7	21·8	14·2	14·5	21·7	26·7	23·2	41·2	46·2	62·5
11—Bathurst	24·5	22·5	17·5	14·7	12	.....	25	25·5	25	43·7	48·3	60
Quebec (average)	**24·3**	**21·4**	**21·2**	**14·7**	**10·5**	**18·4**	**24·3**	**24·2**	**25·1**	**38·2**	**41·0**	**62·1**
12—Quebec	23·8	22·7	20·6	14·9	10·4	19·1	26·4	23·6	25·6	38·2	43	61·6
13—Three Rivers	23·7	22·2	23·2	15·7	11·4	15	20	22·7	25·3	40	47·3	63·6
14—Sherbrooke	31·7	26·6	30	17·9	12·4	20	25	29·7	25·3	41·3	41·3	65
15—Sorel	20	20	16	16	10	.....	20	22	24	.....	.....	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	23·3	19·3	18·3	13·7	11	24	20	21·7	24	40	.....	60
17—St. John's	22·7	20·8	22·7	12·3	9·3	18·8	27·5	24·8	24	36·7	40	63·7
18—Thetford Mines	20·5	18	14·5	14	11	20	22·5	21	26·2	34	35	.....
19—Montreal	27·9	23·1	25·2	13·4	10·1	14	27	26·1	26·9	38·4	40·5	64·7
20—Hull	24·7	20·3	19·9	14·5	9·1	16·5	30	26·2	25	37·2	40	63
Ontario (average)	**29·0**	**23·7**	**21·7**	**16·1**	**13·5**	**22·3**	**28·9**	**29·3**	**27·3**	**40·4**	**44·3**	**63·7**
21—Ottawa	27·4	22·5	21·9	15·2	10·6	19·5	28·2	28·2	24·8	41·6	42·4	62·1
22—Brockville	31	26	24	14·7	12·1	18	31	30	25·7	39·3	44·2	61·2
23—Kingston	27·7	22·2	21·4	15·9	10·7	19·6	26	28·6	25	38	41·4	59·4
24—Belleville	26·6	20·4	24	15·4	10·4	24	30	27	27	45	48·1	66·2
25—Peterborough	31·1	26·5	22·5	17·2	13·5	22·2	29·2	30·7	28·5	37·4	41·5	63·2
26—Oshawa	28·1	23·3	22·1	15·6	13·4	22·4	29·2	30·1	27·6	42·8	44·6	62·5
27—Orillia	25·6	21·4	19	16·8	13·1	22·2	26·2	27	26	40·7	45·3	60·8
28—Toronto	30·6	22·7	} 3·8	15·3	13·3	22·3	32·4	29·7	27·1	41·9	46·4	64·3
29—Niagara Falls	28·3	25·3	22·3	17·7	10·8	23·7	35	31	30	40·6	44·5	64
30—St. Catharines	26·7	22·2	21·7	15·3	11·1	23·1	27·7	28·7	27·2	38·7	41·4	60·7
31—Hamilton	31·7	25·1	25·8	17·9	13·9	23·6	24·3	30·2	.....	41·1	45·7	64·2
32—Brantford	28·9	23·9	21·5	16·7	12·4	23·3	29·5	30·4	27·5	38·8	41·4	63·8
33—Galt	29·1	23·4	20·2	16·4	13·8	24·1	28·2	32·4	32	42·4	46·8	64·5
34—Guelph	28·3	23·8	20·7	15·4	12·7	25	25	25·8	27·5	38·8	44	60·4
35—Kitchener	28·4	25	20	17·1	14·3	23·8	.....	28·5	25	37·9	42·3	61·7
36—Woodstock	31·7	25·3	22·7	16·8	13·9	20·6	27·6	28·2	27·5	40	42·6	64·2
37—Stratford	30	25	21·2	16·9	14·4	24·5	28·3	28·7	24·3	42·8	46·7	65·9
38—London	29·8	23·9	22·7	16·1	11·6	22·2	28·7	28·1	25·8	39·3	44·1	63·1
39—St. Thomas	26·2	21·4	20·3	15·5	12·2	21·2	25·2	29·4	26·7	41·6	44·6	65·2
40—Chatham	30	24·4	22·8	17·4	13	24·4	31·6	31	28·5	42·4	45·5	67·3
41—Windsor	26·9	20·9	21·9	14·4	12	24·3	31	29·3	26	38·9	43·1	61·2
42—Sarnia	30·3	24·7	23·5	19	15	22·5	31·7	32·5	28·3	39·5	45	66·5
43—Owen Sound	27·5	22·5	19	16·5	13·1	22	21·5	27·5	27·5	40	43·5	60
44—North Bay	32·9	27·6	23·2	16·3	11·9	26·2	30·7	28·5	26	38	42·3	62
45—Sudbury	32·2	25·4	23·2	16·7	11·5	24·6	30	33·7	28·2	40	44·9	64·5
46—Cobalt	30	26	22·5	14·8	12	21·5	.....	28·3	28	40·4	46·2	65
47—Timmins	28·7	23·3	20·2	14·3	11·9	21	31·5	31·5	27·7	38·8	41·7	65·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30	25·5	21	16·2	11·3	21·1	28·7	27·9	28·3	40·3	44·7	63·3
49—Port Arthur	28·6	21·7	19·3	15·8	12·3	19·3	33	28·7	30·2	42·9	49·4	71·5
50—Fort William	25·2	19·4	17·6	13·3	11·4	16·3	29	28·5	29·2	41·7	46·1	66·5
Manitoba (average)	**23·6**	**18·3**	**18·0**	**12·6**	**9·6**	**14·4**	**27·8**	**26·4**	**29·9**	**42·4**	**47·1**	**62•0**
51—Winnipeg	24·1	18·3	18	11·7	9·6	14	26·7	27·3	27·8	41·4	46·3	61·8
52—Brandon	23·1	18·3	17·9	13·4	9·6	14·8	28·8	25·5	32	43·3	47·8	62·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**27·6**	**21·5**	**18·8**	**14·0**	**10·6**	**16·0**	**31·3**	**27·0**	**25·3**	**49·5**	**55·6**	**64·1**
53—Regina	25·9	19·7	17·2	12·5	10·9	15·2	30·8	26·4	21	50·3	55·4	65
54—Prince Albert	26·7	21·3	16	13·3	[9·5	15·5	31	26	30	50	53·7	57·5
55—Saskatoon	25·8	20·8	18	13·7	10·1	15·3	31·2	27·5	23	46·7	53·9	62·8
56—Moose Jaw	32·1	24·2	24	16·6	11·7	17·8	32	28	27·1	50·9	59·3	71
Alberta (average)	**26·5**	**20·2**	**17·8**	**12·8**	**9·7**	**14·9**	**29·3**	**28·3**	**26·2**	**45·6**	**51·9**	**61·5**
57—Medicine Hat	26	18·6	17·2	13·4	9·4	14·5	29·2	27	28	51·2	56·2	62·2
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	10	16·5	30	30	25	46	55	60
59—Edmonton	28·5	20	20·5	12·5	10·1	16·3	31	32·1	28	47	50·7	62
60—Calgary	23·1	17·5	16·2	11·1	9·7	13·9	27·2	27·7	25	40	47·4	61·2
61—Lethbridge	25	19·7	15·1	12	9·2	13·3	29·2	24·7	25	43·9	50	62
British Columbia (average)	**31·2**	**24·6**	**23·0**	**15·7**	**13·9**	**21·8**	**35·4**	**34·6**	**31·1**	**52·5**	**57·2**	**67·5**
62—Fernie	29·3	22·5	22	15	10·4	18·8	35	35	32·3	50·3	55·7	65
63—Nelson	32	25	25	18	16·5	20	35	35	28	51·2	58·7	63
64—Trail	31·7	25	23	17·8	15·5	21·3	36·7	34	27·5	55	60	66·2
65—New Westminster	30·8	25	20·2	13·2	12·5	22·2	35·8	35·2	34·6	51·4	56·1	67·5
66—Vancouver	30·5	24·5	23	14·1	13·3	21·3	35	33·8	30·4	51·7	55·9	70·3
67—Victoria	30·9	23·5	22·6	15·3	14	24·6	34·6	31·4	27·1	52·4	57	68·3
68—Nanaimo	33·3	25	24	18·7	17·8	25·7	37·5	35	35	52·9	55·8	70·7
69—Prince Rupert	31	26·5	24	13·7	11·2	20·1	33·5	37·5	34·2	55	58·7	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
20·2	**30·6**	**21·3**	**14·2**	**59·8**	**20·8**	**20·5**	**36·6**	**23·6**	**64·9**	**50·8**	**12·1**	**39·5**	**43·2**	
15·7	**26·5**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·9**	**18·2**	**29·4**	**24·0**	**62·9**	**54·3**	**11·3**	**42·6**	**46·4**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17·5	15·4	31·5	23·3	63·1	53·8	b12–14	40	44·6	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	17·3	18·2	30·0	23·3	60·2	52·7	12–13	41·5	45·1	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	16·5	29·6	24·2	58·7	51·8	9	44·5	45·7	3
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18	16·2	28·4	25	73·3	57·3	a13·3	39·5	46·3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·6	18	28·6	25·4	59·3	55	10	45·7	49·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	28·2	23	62·5	55	10	44·4	47·4	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·3	21·7	40·5	24·5	52·7	44	9–11	35·3	40·4	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·1**	**17·4**	**34·1**	**23·7**	**61·0**	**59·8**	**12·1**	**41·6**	**44·3**	
12	35	.....	10	60	17·9	16·4	38·2	23·3	60·6	51·8	10–12	44·7	45·8	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·2	17	38·1	21·5	76·4	55·5	a13·5	43	44·6	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19	18·2	34·4	25	58·6	54·3	12	41·3	43·6	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18·4	18	25·5	25	48·3	41·7	12	37·5	43·3	11
16·1	**29·6**	**19·8**	**10·8**	**55·0**	**20·8**	**21·5**	**30·4**	**23·5**	**62·8**	**50·0**	**11·2**	**38·4**	**40·2**	
10	25	20	.....	50	21·3	20	32·3	24·2	65	46·6	12–14	36	39·8	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	31·8	24·8	61·5	48·3	13	39	40·5	13
20	.....	.....	15	.....	21	18	31·9	23·7	66·8	51·5	12	38·8	41·4	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	25	25	22·3	23·2	60	47·6	10	.....	37·7	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	22·9	66·7	53·7	9	.....	38·3	16
.....	.....	12·5–15	10	60	20	18	37·5	24·2	72·2	59	10	40	40·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	27·2	23·4	47	45·3	10	37·4	40·5	18
18	38	30	.....	.....	18·2	21·4	32·2	21·7	68·6	48·4	13	38·4	40·9	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	17·5	23·3	32·1	23·4	57·3	49·6	11	39·2	41·9	20
19·6	**31·4**	**22·7**	**12·1**	**65·8**	**20·5**	**19·9**	**39·3**	**23·0**	**67·3**	**51·4**	**12·0**	**39·6**	**42·6**	
18	35	25	10	.....	21	22·2	37·7	23·4	73·4	53	11	42·6	43·3	21
.....	38	25	12·5	.....	21·6	20·5	41	25	68·3	50	10	40	42	22
15	32–35	20–22	10–20	.....	17·2	17·5	39·2	20·4	74·5	50·7	10	37·2	41	23
.....	30	22	12	.....	25	22·3	37·6	22·1	66·7	55·2	a9	43·4	42·7	24
20	35	20	.....	60	18·7	23	37·6	22·1	69·8	47·7	11	36·6	39·4	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	18·7	39·7	24·3	65	49·5	13	38·7	41·4	26
20	30–35	20	10	.....	20	21·4	35	24	60·8	48·3	a10-11·5	40	42·8	27
18	30–32	20	12·5	72	20·8	18	40·8	22·6	74	49·4	a13·3	39·1	43·4	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	22	18·7	32·6	22·5	72·5	56·5	12	39	43·9	29
22	35	30	.....	.....	19·4	19·7	41·4	20·1	67·1	51·1	12	39	41·8	30
20	35	25	.....	60	20	17·3	46·1	22·3	79	56·5	13	37·7	43·3	31
20	28	30	15	.....	18·8	15·7	41·1	22·6	67·5	47·4	a10·5	41·7	42·4	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20·2	22·7	37·3	23·1	67·8	49·2	a11·8	39·3	43·1	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	20·7	18·7	41·5	23·3	75	50·6	12	40·2	42·5	34
.....	.....	23	.....	60	20	20·2	35·5	21·4	67·5	49·3	10	37·8	41·5	35
20	30	.....	.....	.....	19·3	23·3	36·4	19·9	63·6	55	10	38	40·3	36
20	35	25	15	.....	20·1	21·2	38·2	24·4	66·2	48·6	12	39	41·8	37
19	.....	20	.....	60	19	19·4	40·3	22·1	65·4	53·2	10	38·8	42·4	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	20·1	18·3	44·6	21·1	60·7	55	10	41·3	42·9	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	23·2	36·9	23·7	62·5	52·5	12	39·1	41·9	40
20	35	28	15	.....	22·3	20	44·1	22·5	67·8	54·5	15	40	44	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23·2	45·1	24·1	67·6	55	a12	41·4	43·7	42
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	40	21·6	60	45	12	39·5	40·5	43
25	30	22	.....	.....	18·5	20	37·6	25·4	64·3	49·6	12	.....	41·6	44
.....	25	25	10	75	21·3	19·5	35	24·1	64	50·2	15	39·3	43·4	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	23·7	20	39·4	26	68·3	51	15	45	46·6	46
.....	25	30	.....	.....	20·6	18·3	30·8	23·5	69·3	49·8	a14·3	.....	44·2	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	24·2	21·9	42·8	22·4	62·3	49·6	13	39	43·2	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19·6	17·4	41·4	25·8	61	55	a14·3	40	43·3	49
20	30	18–20	.....	80	20·2	18·2	43·6	24	68·5	53·7	a14·3	37	44·2	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·7**	**18·6**	**39·0**	**21·8**	**69·8**	**48·0**	**11·0**	**35·3**	**41·4**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	19·1	42·2	21·5	77·8	47·6	12	36·1	42	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20·8	18·1	35·7	22·1	61·7	48·3	10	34·5	40·8	52
26·9	**30·6**	**16·0**	.....	.....	**24·5**	**23·5**	**35·7**	**24·7**	**65·5**	**48·8**	**12·0**	**34·7**	**43·9**	
25–30	30–35	.....	.....	.....	23·3	22·3	34·5	24	65·8	50·5	13	32·5	43·8	53
30	30	15	.....	.....	25	23·3	32 8	26·2	65	48·9	10	35	44·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·5	24·2	35	23·8	71·2	47·3	12	35·2	43·1	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	24·3	40·3	24·8	60	48·6	13	36	44·1	56
24·6	**28·3**	**18·5**	**20·0**	.....	**23·6**	**23·5**	**37·3**	**24·5**	**63·5**	**49·5**	**12·4**	**36·3**	**43·1**	
30	30	20	20	.....	25	26·7	39·1	25·3	65	49·2	13	35	43·6	57
25	30–35	18	.....	.....	25	25	30·6	25	62·5	47	a12·5	37·7	43·7	58
20	23–25	.....	15	.....	22·5	22	34·6	24	73·1	53·4	a12·5	34·6	43	59
30	30	18	25	.....	23·6	22·9	40·7	22·5	60	49·5	12	35	42·7	60
18	25	18	20	.....	21·7	21	41·3	25·7	57·1	48·6	12	39	42·7	61
22·7	**29·0**	.....	**17·7**	.....	**22·0**	**22·3**	**39·4**	**24·8**	**62·3**	**50·3**	**14·0**	**43·3**	**46·6**	
30	28	.....	18	.....	22·6	25	43·7	27·4	59	50·5	a12·5	.....	43·2	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·3	22·5	36·4	25	62	49·6	a14·3	47·5	47·3	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	24·2	24	36	24·8	66·1	56·2	15	42·5	45	64
25	30	.....	15	.....	19·7	22·5	42·9	22·9	57·8	46·4	13	43	45·9	65
19	25	.....	13	.....	20·9	18·1	37·2	22·6	60·1	47	13	40·8	46·3	66
20	35	.....	20	.....	21·4	20·2	33·8	22·3	59·7	47·9	a14·3	44·7	49	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	21·2	22·5	43·1	26·3	63·7	.....	a13·3	42·5	48·6	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	23·3	41·7	26·7	70	54·4	a16·7	42·3	47·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·4**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·2**	**6·0**	**10·8**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**17·0**	**16·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·2**	**8·1**	**17·6**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**9·8**	**14·6**	**18·4**	**18·2**	**17·6**
1—Sydney	31·1	8	17·5	5·8	6·5	9·8	13·9	18·5	18·7	18
2—New Glasgow	29·2	8	17	5·6	5·8	10·3	14·4	17·2	17·1	16·8
3—Amherst	29·1	8	17·7	5·6	6·5	10·0	13·3	19·1	18·3	16·1
4—Halifax	31·2	8	18	5·7	6·7	9·5	15·8	17·6	17·6	17·3
5—Windsor	30·8	8·3	18·7	6·0	6·7	9	16·0	19·7	19·4	19·4
6—Truro	29·5	8	16·8	5·7	6	10	14·2	18·5	18	18
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·2	7·4	19	5·3	5·7	10·4	15	17·4	16·9	17·1
New Brunswick (average)	**30·0**	**8·7**	**17·9**	**5·6**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**14·1**	**16·5**	**15·9**	**15·8**
8—Moncton	31·7	9·3	18·3	5·9	6·4	11·7	13·8	17·5	16·7	16·1
9—St. John	29·8	8·7	18·7	5·3	5·3	9·7	12·7	15·4	15·6	14·4
10—Fredericton	28·5	8·7	17·2	5·7	6·3	12·3	14·7	15·6	15·4	15
11—Bathurst	30	8	17·3	5·6	6	10	15	17·5	16	17·5
Quebec (average)	**28·4**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**9·3**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**17·0**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	30·3	7·5	17·9	5·3	6·3	10·3	13·2	15·4	17·6	15·8
13—Three Rivers	29·2	6	18	5·7	6·8	9·6	15	15·4	18·6	15·4
14—Sherbrooke	28·6	6·7	17·6	5·1	5·9	9·2	14	14·6	17·2	15·4
15—Sorel	26	6	17·1	4·9	6·7	9·5	12	15·4	18·2	16·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	24	5	17·1	4·9	7·0	9·9	12·7	14·8	16	15·8
17—St. John's	30	5·3	18·2	5·2	6·7	9·4	14·2	14·2	16·6	17
18—Thetford Mines	29·3	6·7	17·7	5·5	6·7	8·2	12·5	15·3	18·4	15·3
19—Montreal	29·6	5·3–8	17·8	5·4	5·5	10·1	12·2	14·2	15·2	14·6
20—Hull	28·9	6·7–8	17·6	5·6	6	7·6	12·5	13·9	15·4	14·7
Ontario (average)	**30·8**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**5·0**	**5·8**	**11·4**	**13·2**	**15·9**	**15·9**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	31·5	7·3–8	18·3	6·2	6·2	11·3	11·3	16	15·6	15·3
22—Brockville	29·4	6·7	16	5·6	5·5	10·1	11·9	16·5	16·2	15·7
23—Kingston	28·9	6·7	15·4	5·3	5	8·9	11·4	13·7	13·4	13·3
24—Belleville	28·2	6·3	18·1	5·0	5·8	11·0	13·2	14·3	14·8	14·2
25—Peterborough	29·1	7·3	17·4	4·8	5·5	11·8	13·2	15	15·2	15·2
26—Oshawa	32·9	7·3	15·7	4·2	5·8	11·7	13·9	15·6	15·2	15·2
27—Orillia	30·1	6·7	19·7	4·9	6·4	11·4	12·6	17	17	16·3
28—Toronto	34·3	7·3–8	18·5	5·0	5·7	11·1	12·2	16·2	15·5	15·4
29—Niagara Falls	32·9	7·3	19·0	5·1	6·3	12·7	13·5	16	15·7	15·4
30—St. Catharines	27·9	7·3	18·2	4·7	5·5	12	12·8	14·7	14·7	14·5
31—Hamilton	35·6	7·3–8	18·3	4·5	6·8	11·9	12·8	15·5	15·6	15
32—Brantford	30·8	7·3	17·8	4·7	5·3	12·8	13·7	14·8	15	15·1
33—Galt	31·4	7·3	18·8	4·5	5·6	13	13·6	15·9	16·5	15·7
34—Guelph	30·4	7·3	18·4	4·7	5·6	12·1	13·2	15·9	15·2	15·2
35—Kitchener	32·1	7·3	18·2	4·4	5·4	12·2	12·4	15·1	16	15·4
36—Woodstock	28·2	7·3	17·7	4·3	5·2	10·7	12·5	14·3	15	14·5
37—Stratford	29·8	7·3	18·9	4·7	6·2	12·3	13·3	16	15·8	15·3
38—London	30·6	7·3–8	18·6	4·7	5·6	12·2	13·6	15·9	16·2	15·1
39—St. Thomas	29·8	7·3	19·1	4·9	5·4	12·8	14·1	16·1	16·3	15·1
40—Chatham	30·7	6·7	18	4·2	5·2	11·5	14·4	15·5	15·5	14·5
41—Windsor	30·4	8	18·8	5·1	5·9	11·4	13·8	15·9	16·2	16·1
42—Sarnia	31·7	6	17·6	4·7	5·6	9·8	14·5	16·4	16·1	17·6
43—Owen Sound	31	6·7	18·5	5·0	5·5	10·2	15	16·7	17	16·2
44—North Bay	29	5·8	15	5·3	6·3	10·8	11·4	15·4	15·6	14·9
45—Sudbury	30	8	16·3	5·2	7·6	10·7	14·5	17·1	17·4	16·1
46—Cobalt	34	8·1	19	5·7	6·7	11·0	16·5	19·6	19·9	19·4
47—Timmins	31·6	8·3	15·5	5·3	5·5	10	13·7	16·3	15·7	15·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·9	8	19·3	5·1	5·7	12·7	14	16	16·1	16·1
49—Port Arthur	30·6	7·3	20	5·8	5·7	9·7	13·5	17	16·7	16·5
50—Fort William	31	7·3	17·7	5·4	5·4	11·5	10·9	16·9	17·1	16·1
Manitoba (average)	**30·8**	**6·7**	**18·9**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**12·1**	**13·2**	**18·4**	**18·9**	**18·1**
51—Winnipeg	31·7	7	19·7	5·6	6·2	11·8	12·7	18·3	19·2	18·1
52—Brandon	29·9	6·4	18	5·4	6·3	12·4	13·6	18·4	18·6	18·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·8**	**8**	**17·8**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**10·6**	**13·0**	**18·1**	**18·7**	**18·4**
53—Regina	30·2	8	16·5	5·2	5·6	11·2	12·2	17·8	18·4	17·7
54—Prince Albert	29·6	8	16·5	5·0	6	8·5	12·8	19·5	19·1	19·1
55—Saskatoon	31·4	8	17	5·4	5·6	11·6	13·5	17·8	19·1	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	31·8	8	21·3	5·5	6·1	11	13·3	17·3	18	18
Alberta (average)	**30·5**	**8·5**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**11·9**	**10·0**	**15·5**	**19·2**	**18·6**
57—Medicine Hat	31·5	7·4	18·7	5·2	7·7	11·9	11·8	15·8	20·7	18·9
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·6	7·3	12·5	10·3	15	17·7	17·7
59—Edmonton	26·9	8	19·2	5·4	4·9	10·9	9·3	15·1	19·1	19·5
60—Calgary	32·2	8·4	16·1	5·4	5·5	11·3	9	15·8	19	19·6
61—Lethbridge	28·4	10	17·6	5·4	5·9	11	9·6	15·6	19·6	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**31·9**	**8·9**	**21·0**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**9·4**	**16·6**	**18·3**	**17·5**
62—Fernie	32·9	8·3	20·2	5·3	5·6	12·4	11·6	16·2	19·2	18·8
63—Nelson	31·1	10	18·3	5·5	5·8	11·1	9·5	15·7	20	19·3
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·3	5·5	6	10·6	9·1	15	18·9	18·9
65—New Westminster	31·6	8	23·7	5·5	6·2	9·5	8·1	16·1	17·1	16
66—Vancouver	32·1	8	22·2	5·5	6·1	9·7	9·2	15·1	16·8	14·9
67—Victoria	31·2	8·9	23	5·4	6·6	10·2	9·2	16·2	18·6	16·4
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	20·7	5·5	7·0	10·0	8·8	18·7	18·1	17·5
69—Prince Rupert	34·5	10	23·3	5·7	6·9	11·1	9·7	19·6	18	18·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·1	**4·7**	**2·040**	**40·3**	**23·7**	**20·0**	**15·6**	**18·6**	**18·2**	**·812**	**29·2**	**·670**	**46·2**	
8·2	**4·9**	**1·641**	**33·5**	**19·1**	**19·1**	**15·8**	**19·2**	**19·5**	**·876**	**31·9**	**·687**	**55·2**	
8·2	4·6	1·86	36·3	.....	20·7	16·3	20·1	21	·897	30·8	·76	61·7	1
7·3	5	1·462	29	25	.....	15·8	20	19·3	·878	29·4	·59	50	2
7·8	5·3	1·39	25·3	16·2	19·3	15·5	18·7	18·7	·90	31·7	·65	56·7	3
8·6	4·6	1·744	38·7	21·7	16·5	15·7	18·7	18·6	·862	31·7	·692	55	4
9·7	5·1	1·94	35·8	12·5	.....	16	19·2	20	·85	37·5	·762	57·5	5
7·8	5	1·45	36	20	20	15·7	18·6	19·6	·867	30	·667	50	6
7·8	4·9	1·48	23·3	14·4	20	14·5	18·3	18·5	·90	29·7	·75	52·5	7
8·2	**4·7**	**1·686**	**32·4**	**21·5**	**18·9**	**17·2**	**17·8**	**19·5**	**·776**	**30·1**	**·683**	**48·7**	
8·9	4·6	1·575	29·4	21·2	20	16	17·3	18·5	·812	32·2	·70	54·2	8
7·8	4·6	2·217	38·8	25	17·5	18	17·3	17·3	·717	26	·583	45·7	9
8	4·2	1·70	35	18·3	19·3	16·7	19	21	·80	33·5	·767	45	10
8	5·2	1·25	26·2	.....	.....	18	17·7	21	.....	28·7	.....	50	11
7·7	**5·8**	**1·751**	**34·4**	**28·4**	**18·0**	**15·5**	**18·9**	**18·6**	**·891**	**28·5**	**·713**	**43·7**	
8·7	5·9	1·449	29·3	23·8	18·3	17	19·8	19·8	·932	31	·84	44·5	12
7·7	7·4	1·651	33·6	27·5	20	16·7	20·6	18·2	·933	28·3	·787	42·7	13
7·3	5·9	1·81	32·8	25·8	19·4	15	19·6	19·1	·93	31·7	·698	44·3	14
8	6·2	1·426	30	.....	17·5	15	19·2	17·7	1·025	27·5	·60	40·8	15
7·2	5·3	1·57	31·4	.....	14·6	15·6	16·7	15·1	·883	26	·625	42·6	16
7·7	6·4	1·99	36·7	35	19·3	14·4	19·6	22	·70	30	·68	46·7	17
6·8	5·2	1·714	33·3	.....	18·6	16·2	19·3	16·8	·969	31	·85	45	18
7·6	4·8	1·98	38·1	33·3	18·1	14·4	18·4	18·1	·899	26	·671	40·4	19
8·6	5·5	2·17	44·4	25·1	15·8	15·1	16·8	20·2	·75	25	·663	46	20
8·5	**4·8**	**2·427**	**46·7**	**24·1**	**19·4**	**15·8**	**18·1**	**17·7**	**·806**	**28·3**	**·651**	**42·2**	
8·3	5·8	2·24	44·2	28	17·7	14·6	17·7	19·5	·749	28·7	·63	44·9	21
7·5	5·7	2·47	43·7	25	20	16·7	18·5	18·2	·937	30	·712	44·5	22
8·2	4·9	2·381	43·3	22·5	16·2	15·1	17·5	16·9	·83	26·2	·634	42·8	23
9·2	5·5	2·39	47·2	23·3	20	17·6	17·5	16·7	·803	27·5	·672	41·6	24
8·2	4·3	2·30	42	20·4	15	15·6	16·8	17·2	·81	30	·617	38·5	25
8·2	3·9	2·22	42·8	18·7	15	15	18·5	17·9	·737	25	·672	44·2	26
7·9	4·5	1·97	36·7	27·5	.....	15·5	18·3	18·5	·913	27·5	·697	41	27
8·1	4·5	2·33	44	24·7	16	13·6	17·9	16·7	·751	25·9	·613	38·9	28
9·9	4·8	2·75	50·4	20·2	20	16·7	18·6	18·3	·988	30	·79	45·6	29
8·8	4·4	2·71	50	21·5	.....	15	17·3	15	·836	25	·626	41·8	30
8	4·8	2·554	49·5	27·5	25	16	17·8	15·9	·724	24·7	·612	45·7	31
8·1	5·3	2·42	45·7	.....	.....	14·8	17·1	15·7	·725	30	·637	37·8	32
8·4	4·7	2·636	50·8	22·1	.....	15·2	16·8	16·9	·808	25	·625	41·2	33
7·7	4·8	2·417	50·6	23·7	.....	14·5	17·4	17·1	·783	27	·64	40·5	34
8·7	4·1	2·285	44	25	.....	15·5	16·4	16·7	·69	28·3	·568	38·2	35
9·1	5·2	2·53	49·8	18·3	.....	14·4	17·4	16·2	·745	28·3	·62	38·7	36
8·1	4·8	2·48	48	21·1	.....	15·9	18·6	16·6	·798	27·0	·575	40·2	37
7·8	4·3	2·76	50·5	20·9	.....	13·9	17·5	16·4	·794	26·8	·64	42	38
8·4	4·9	2·71	48·7	18	.....	17·2	18·4	17·2	·831	26·8	·657	42·6	39
8·2	3·7	2·59	47·5	18·6	.....	16·1	18·1	15	·829	29·3	·702	40·1	40
8·7	4·8	2·78	50·6	25·6	.....	17·5	18·9	17·3	·793	26·2	·643	39·1	41
9	4·5	2·60	47·1	18·5	.....	15	17·8	17·8	·836	31·6	·65	39	42
9·1	4·3	1·62	35·0	20	.....	17·5	18	18	·775	32	·675	42·5	43
7·6	4·5	2·46	50·2	35	17	14	18	18·8	·75	27·8	·60	40·7	44
8·6	6·1	2·41	53·3	35	21·7	16	19·7	20·8	·875	29·5	·70	46·7	45
9·6	6·3	3·20	57·5	.....	25	19·2	20	19·3	·967	36·7	·683	51·7	46
10·4	5·1	2·68	62·5	.....	18·5	15·2	21	20·3	·85	30	·75	47·5	47
8·8	5·4	2·24	45·5	29·8	20·3	16·6	17·8	20·3	·736	26·8	·636	41·4	48
7·5	4·2	1·83	34·3	28·7	22·5	18·2	20	19·6	·77	30	·64	43	49
8·1	3·9	1·85	34·2	30·7	20·5	16·7	18·6	19·7	·756	29·4	·622	42·5	50
8·1	**4·3**	**1·300**	**26·5**	.....	**19·5**	**16·0**	**19·1**	**18·1**	**·762**	**29·1**	**·595**	**44·9**	
7·9	4·5	1·47	30·1	.....	20	16·1	18·2	19·1	·763	29·2	·604	44·8	51
8·3	4·1	1·13	22·8	.....	19	15·8	20	17·1	·76	29	·586	45	52
8·1	**4·7**	**1·925**	**39·6**	.....	**21·7**	**15·9**	**19·4**	**19·3**	**·791**	**30·0**	**·682**	**51·5**	
7·4	4·4	1·72	39·2	.....	20·7	15	19·5	19	·787	28·8	·652	50	53
8·4	4·7	1·79	33·7	.....	21	16	20·4	18·5	·794	31·4	·649	51·4	54
8·5	4·8	2·14	39·4	.....	20·2	15·2	18·4	19·8	·784	29·9	·715	53·4	55
8·2	4·9	2·05	46·2	.....	25	17·2	19·2	19·7	·799	30	·711	51·1	56
7·2	**4·0**	**1·709**	**34·7**	.....	**21·7**	**15·1**	**19·7**	**18·9**	**·774**	**28·7**	**·670**	**49·4**	
7·2	4·5	1·99	36·4	.....	22·4	15·1	20·1	19·3	·743	28·6	·736	53·3	57
7·8	5·0	1·607	30	.....	21·7	17	19·2	19·2	·817	28·3	·60	48·3	58
6·9	3·4	1·54	29·7	.....	20·7	15·1	19·1	19·3	·752	27·4	·631	47·4	59
7·3	3·8	2·00	42·7	.....	22·4	14·2	19·5	17·9	·758	28·3	·694	50	60
6·8	3·5	1·41	34·5	.....	21·4	14·1	20·6	18·7	·80	31·0	·69	48	61
7·4	**3·6**	**1·907**	**41·5**	.....	**22·7**	**14·0**	**18·8**	**16·9**	**·786**	**30·9**	**·678**	**50·8**	
8·5	2·7	1·84	38·7	.....	21·7	15·5	20	19·7	·85	34·2	·71	53	62
7·8	3·9	1·98	50	.....	25	15·3	18·6	17·1	·871	33·6	·707	52·8	63
7·1	3·8	2·02	48·3	.....	25	14·4	18·7	17	·837	36·2	·687	50·2	64
6·5	3·4	1·59	34·4	.....	19·7	13·1	18·1	14	·696	28·6	·671	46·5	65
6·5	3·9	1·73	33·5	.....	16	12·9	17·1	15·1	·692	26·6	·593	45·7	66
6·6	3·2	1·87	35·4	.....	24·3	13·6	17·9	15'5	·75	28·2	·62	49·4	67
7·7	3·8	2·028	46·9	.....	25	12·5	19·1	16·9	·75	30	·712	52·5	68
8·3	4·4	2·20	45	.....	25	15	20·5	20	·84	30	·72	56·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·1	7·7	**61·1**	**71·9**	**27·0**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**54·8**	**58·4**	**12·4**	**7·4**	**16·832**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·2	7·7	**65·3**	**71·7**	**30·3**	**13·1**	**4·3**	**58·1**	**45·7**	**13·4**	**7·9**	**16·333**
1—Sydney	8·2	8	64·4	72·2	31·7	14·2	4·4	66·7	52	13	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·2	7·7	66·9	72·9	30·8	13·6	3·6	57·3	38·8	13·7	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·3	7·5	65	67·5	30	12	5·5	45	40	12·7	7·2	17·00
4—Halifax	7·7	7·3	64·5	73	29	14·5	4·3	63·3	56·7	13·6	7·7	16·00
5—Windsor	8·6	8	66·2	72·5	30	11·5	3·9	62·3	51·5	14·2	8	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	65	72	30	12·5	3·9	54	35	13	8·8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	7·6	7	63·1	71·2	27·8	15·2	3·8	55·7	38·3	13·5	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	8·0	7·7	**61·8**	**72·5**	**25·8**	**12·8**	**3·5**	**60·8**	**41·3**	**12·9**	**7·2**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·6	64	74·5	28·3	12·3	3·9	55	45	14	7·8	g 18·00
9—St. John	7·6	7·6	60	66·2	25	11·7	3·2	67·5	40	13	7·1	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·2	8·1	63·3	75	26	12·5	2·9	56·7	39	11·3	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	60	74·2	24	14·5	3·8	64	.....	13·3	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·7**	**7·2**	**60·0**	**69·1**	**25·9**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**51·3**	**64·7**	**11·4**	**6·9**	**16·320**
12—Quebec	7·5	7·1	62·3	74·2	26·2	17·7	3·3	49	66·7	10·9	7·1	16·50–17·00
13—Three Rivers	8	7·5	61·7	72·6	26	14·4	4	50	71·7	12	7·2	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·5	7·1	62·1	67·1	25·7	13·2	2·9	47·1	61·4	11·1	6·5	16·75–17·75
15—Sorel	7·9	7·3	56·2	56·2	26	10·7	3·8	51·7	73·3	10·7	6·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	7·1	57·5	68·7	25	12·1	4	49·3	65·	10	6·9	15.50–16·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7·2	60·8	70	27·5	14·4	3·5	58	65	13·7	7	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·8	7·2	62·5	72·5	25·6	13·6	3·9	53·7	59·2	11·7	7	16.50–17·00
19—Montreal	7·3	6·9	60·1	68·9	25·1	14·8	3·1	55·2	66·7	11·1	6·5	16.50–17·00
20—Hull	7·7	7·1	57	72·1	26	13·1	3·1	47·5	53·3	11	6·6	e16.75–19.50
Ontario (Average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**62·5**	**72·6**	**26·1**	**13·7**	**3·5**	**54·8**	**58·8**	**11·7**	**7·2**	**16·346**
21—Ottawa	7·6	7·1	61·7	72·2	25·6	12·9	3·4	57·2	62·7	11·5	7·2	e16.75–19.50
22—Brockville	8·2	8·1	63·7	73·7	27·5	13·1	4	55	57·5	12·2	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·4	7·2	56·9	68·7	25	12·2	3·7	52·8	54·4	10·5	6·6	15·50
24—Belleville	7·9	7·7	63·7	70·4	25·7	13·9	3·5	60	66	11·3	7	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·4	62·5	70·4	25·4	14·4	3·5	57·5	55	10·7	6·7	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·7	7·6	66·2	70·2	25	12·7	3·3	55	60	11·4	6·7	16·00
27—Orillia	8	7·8	67·5	69·2	24·7	14·5	4·2	56·2	50	12·2	7·1	16.00–16·25
28—Toronto	7·5	7·4	62·9	73	24·6	12·3	3·1	53·4	49·4	10	6·5	15.50–16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·9	64·6	76·4	23·4	14·4	3·7	57·8	60	11	7·1	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·2	65·8	75·2	24·2	12·2	3·6	52·5	59	11·5	6·5	g15·50–16·00
31—Hamilton	7·7	7·6	62·5	72·7	25·3	12·4	3·2	55	60·6	10·3	6·6	15·50
32—Brantford	7·8	7·4	61·2	75·1	24·7	12·7	3·6	56·2	66	11·1	7·0	15·50
33—Galt	8	7·6	60·8	71·3	25	13·6	3·4	61·7	61·7	10·3	6·7	16·00
34—Guelph	8	7·6	63·6	74·1	25	12·9	3·6	51·4	54	11·2	6·8	15.50–16·00
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·9	48·4	69·4	24·8	12·9	3·6	53·9	59·4	10·4	6·6	16·00–16·50
36—Woodstock	7·7	7·6	66·2	73·7	25	12·5	3·4	57·5	55	10·6	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	8	7·7	60	71·3	25	13·3	3	56·	51·9	11·7	7·2	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·1	7·8	66·1	72·4	25·5	14·2	3·7	57·9	56·9	11·3	7·2	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·2	8	66·5	73·9	26·5	14	3·4	61·4	64·3	12·4	7·6	16·50
40—Chatham	7·5	7·4	56·5	66·4	25·8	12·7	3·5	51·9	71	11·6	7·1	15·50
41—Windsor	8·2	7·9	58·7	73·9	26·3	14	3·2	55	60	10·1	7·2	g16.00–17·00
42—Sarnia	8·6	8·4	67	73	27	13·6	3·2	56	64·7	11·2	8	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·8	7	67·5	72·5	25	13·5	2·2	55	55	12·7	10	16·00–16·50
44—North Bay	8·3	8	65·8	75	27·8	13·8	3·6	58	50	12·7	5·8	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	66·2	74·7	28·7	16·6	3·5	56	66·7	14·3	7·8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·3	8·3	61·7	74	30	15	3·9	53·3	60	14	8·3	18.50–19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·8	62·5	73·3	30	15	3·5	40	40	15	8·6	18.50–19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	8·5	8·4	60·3	75·6	28·6	15·5	3·7	49·3	67	13·2	7·6	16.50–16·75
49—Port Arthur	8	7·9	54	72·6	27	16	3·2	47·5	65	10·7	8·1	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·1	7·8	65·4	74·2	29·4	15	3·5	54·4	62	12·5	7·7	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·2**	**8·0**	**59·8**	**72·3**	**28·6**	**13·6**	**3·5**	**49·8**	**53·9**	**11·8**	**7·6**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·2	8·1	58·5	71·5	27·9	12·2	3·4	50·5	50·7	12·7	7·2	19·00
52—Brandon	8·1	7·9	61	73	29·2	15	3·6	49	57	10·8	7·9	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**59·5**	**74·4**	**28·5**	**19·5**	**3·7**	**54·0**	**68·2**	**14·7**	**7·8**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·2	7·9	58·2	70·2	27·6	a18·3	3·3	56	73	14	7·9	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8	59·3	77·2	30	a19·3	4·1	54	55	15	8·8	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·2	8	59·2	74·6	28·6	a20·8	3·4	52·1	.....	15	6·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·5	8	61·1	75·7	27·9	a19·4	3·8	54	76·7	14·7	7·6	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·4**	**7·7**	**55·6**	**72·1**	**26·3**	**19·3**	**3·5**	**56·5**	**62·6**	**14·2**	**7·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·9	57·8	74·4	27·1	a19·2	3·7	62·8	67	14·6	7·6	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·4	50	70	26·7	a22·5	3·7	55	65	15	8·3	.....
59—Edmonton	8·3	7·4	54·1	70·3	24·3	a18·1	3·4	52·5	60	14	b8	.....
60—Calgary	7·9	7·5	58	70·5	27	a17·7	3·2	55	62	13	7·7	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·9	7·2	58	75·5	26·6	a19	3·5	57	59	14·5	b7	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·2**	**7·7**	**57·5**	**71·0**	**29·0**	**23·1**	**3·8**	**54·0**	**63·1**	**13·4**	**8·2**	**16·833**
62—Fernie	8·5	8·4	62·5	73	28·3	a19	4	57·5	58·3	13·7	b6	.....
63—Nelson	8·5	8·1	59·3	72·7	27·5	a24·5	3·8	47·8	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	7·9	7·5	55·6	70·5	27·5	a28·1	3·3	52·5	70	14·2	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·6	7·3	55·7	64·7	29·8	a18·6	3·7	55	61	13·1	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·7	7·1	56·8	67·7	28·3	a20	3·8	52·3	55·8	12	b7·5	d16·00
67—Victoria	8·4	7·7	56·8	70	28·8	a23·6	3·3	56·7	63·3	12·7	b7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·8	7·7	57·5	72·5	30·7	a25	4·1	55	61·7	12·5	b7	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·2	8	56	76·8	31	a26	4·3	55	75	14·2	b10	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures conveniences not extensively occupied by working men, but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·457	**13·429**	**12·161**	**14·505**	**8·927**	**10·944**	**10·025**	**31·5**	**13·0**	**27·394**	**19·560**	
9·110	**12·842**	**9·050**	**10·200**	**6·050**	**6·900**	**6·000**	**34·3**	**14·8**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c 8·00	c 6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·60–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	c 4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	14	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·50–11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c9·00	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·013	**13·167**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·0**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g30–34	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·80	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
10·081	**14·083**	**13·810**	**15·684**	**9·381**	**11·092**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**12·9**	**23·000**	**14·813**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
11·00–12·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
12·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	c	14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·75	.....	c 9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	10·50	18
9·00–11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
11·281	**12·799**	**13·068**	**15·799**	**9·905**	**12·448**	**11·314**	**29·5**	**12·1**	**28·643**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·25–12·00	12·50	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·00–12·50	14·00	15·00	10·00	12·00	10·00	30–35	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–13·00	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c 7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00–13·00	10·50–13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–13·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
7·00–9·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c 8·348	28–30	10	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	10·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c 9·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
11·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·50	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–13·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00-20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·50	g13·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	10·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·3	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c 6·50	30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11.50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**18·063**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00–9·50	19·00	i 6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	13·6	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	i 9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·0**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h 6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·233	**12·150**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**35·4**	**13·5**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	14	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·75–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with r. Company houses $10–20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

(Continued from page 108)

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1925	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·1**	**153·5**	**160·9**	**163·5**	**151·5**	**150·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	137·8	135·2	174·0	179·0	162·3	158·5
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	143·7	141·6	139·8	153·9	142·8	143·2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	184·8	207·1	195·0	187·3	155·8	155·3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	71·6	241·6	202·5	174·1	176·4	156·8	159·6	155·5	155·7
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	156·4	168·7	158·1	147·3	145·7	146·0
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·5	95·1	101·5	106·0	97·7	96·7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·1	182·5	177·6	177·2	174·5	174·5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·7	162·2	154·4	158·0	157·8	157·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·0	127·0	165·1	173·2	155·2	151·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	133·0	130·1	156·7	166·4	149·9	149·5
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	174·1	176·4	156·9	159·6	155·5	155·7
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·9	156·8	152·1	150·9	147·6	147·6
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	148·0	142·7	159·3	163·5	153·0	151·2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	155·5	156·4	159·9	159·8	149·2	149·6
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**154·1**	**153·6**	**152·2**	**165·8**	**158·7**	**158·2**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**150·2**	**152·1**	**154·9**	**173·0**	**157·0**	**156·3**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	218·8	229·1	248·3	242·4	224·6	230·4
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	139·2	123·6	184·9	177·8	160·8	159·2
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	133·0	130·1	156·7	159·5	149·9	149·5
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	194·4	165·8	167·7	158·2	184·1	163·8
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	136·3	121·9	129·2	145·8	146·9	138·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	144·0	154·4	138·2	160·7	139·5	144·4
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	181·8	234·4	170·4	143·0	143·0	155·5
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	122·8	165·4	130·6	305·1	204·7	200·0
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	196·3	203·0	198·5	195·7	173·3	185·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	164·0	160·9	159·7	151·4	153·0	153·7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**159·0**	**154·2**	**148·9**	**156·8**	**160·8**	**160·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	162·9	158·3	153·8	150·9	152·8	151·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	157·7	152·8	147·3	158·7	163·3	163·3
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	342·6	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·3	321·2
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	156·2	151·6	146·3	157·5	162·2	162·2
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·8**	**141·0**	**156·8**	**153·1**	**143·2**	**142·5**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**188·0**	**185·3**	**181·3**	**180·7**	**180·4**	**180·2**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	211·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·9	184·4	180·6	180·7	180·8	180·8
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	186·5	203·6	197·4	176·3	164·4	160·5
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**139·0**	**136·2**	**154·2**	**150·3**	**139·2**	**138·5**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	164·0	166·3	151·3	152·7	147·7	147·7
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·5	165·8	146·1	149·7	148·0	148·0
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	184·3	189·1	192·5	189·5	169·6	169·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·8	165·7	160·8	157·3	145·0	145·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**133·3**	**129·5**	**155·3**	**149·8**	**137·3**	**136·4**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	190·2	215·8	199·0	189·3	151·6	151·8
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	237·3	245·0	262·4	299·0	420·6	443·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	110·9	85·0	102·9	101·7	92·8	92·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	112·9	118·4	117·6	116·0	110·2	109·7
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	159·3	153·9	151·9	156·3	161·1	161·1
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	99·6	89·6	99·6	115·2	99·9	102·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	125·4	107·1	191·7	169·9	158·4	150·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	150·0	150·0	159·0	157·7	148·7	150·9

Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows:—1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in the prices of beef continued, lower levels being recorded in most localities. The movement, however, was more pronounced in Ontario and Quebec than in the Eastern and Western Provinces where prices were more stable. Sirloin steak averaged 28.4 cents per pound in December, as compared with 28.8 cents in November and 29.5 cents in October; rib roast 21.3 cents per pound in December, 21.6 cents in November and 22 cents in October; shoulder roast 15.6 cents per pound in December, 15.7 cents in November and 15.9 cents in October. The price of veal averaged slightly higher at 19.8 cents per pound. Mutton fell from an average of 29.2 cents per pound in November to 28.6 cents in December. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 28.7 cents per pound in December and 29.8 cents in November, and the latter averaging 27.1 cents per pound in December and 27.9 cents in November. Prices in most localities averaged lower. Bacon was down from an average of 43.5 cents per pound in November to 42.6 cents in December, and ham from 64.5 cents per pound in November to 63.3 cents in December. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish advanced slightly. Lard was lower in most localities at an average price of 23.6 cents per pound in December, as compared with 24.4 cents in November and 24.5 cents in October.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh averaging 64.9 cents per dozen in December, as compared with 56.1 cents in November and 49.8 cents in October; and cooking averaging 50.8 cents per dozen in December, 48.2 cents in November and 44.3 cents in October. Prices were higher in practically all localities. Milk averaged somewhat higher at 12.1 cents per quart. Prices advanced in Charlottetown, Guelph, Cobalt, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Prince Rupert. Butter was higher in most localities, dairy averaging 39.5 cents per pound, as compared with 38 cents in November, and creamery averaging 43.2 cents per pound, as compared with 41.4 cents in November. Cheese was slightly lower at 30.4 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average at 7.6 cents per pound. An increase, however, was reported from Drumheller. Soda biscuits were steady. Flour was slightly lower at 5.2 cents per pound. Rolled oats rose from an average of 5.8 cents per pound in November to 6 cents in December. Rice was slightly lower at 10.8 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were slightly higher at 8.1 cents per pound in the average. Potatoes advanced from an average of $1.92 per ninety pounds to $2.04. Higher prices were reported from nearly all localities, the increase being more pronounced in Ontario and the Eastern provinces than in the Western. Evaporated apples and prunes showed little change. Raisins were slightly lower at an average price of 18.6 cents per pound. Currants also declined averaging 18.2 cents per pound, as compared with 18.6 cents in November. Both granulated and yellow sugar advanced in the average, the former at 8.1 cents per pound in December, as compared with 7.9 cents in November, and the latter at 7.7 cents per pound in December, as compared with 7.5 cents in November. Coffee and tea were steady. Little change occurred in anthracite coal, the price averaging $16.83 per ton. Bituminous coal was slightly higher at an average of $10.46 per ton. Coke was unchanged. A decline in rents was reported from Toronto, while a slight advance occurred at Brantford. No other changes were reported.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices moved downward in December, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.33½ per bushel, as compared with $1.41 in November. The low price for the month was $1.29⅝ per bushel on the 14th and the high $1.37 toward the end. Lack of export demand, together with reports of large crops from Australia and the Argentine were said to be the cause of lower levels during the month. Western oats declined from an average of 59⅜ cents per bushel to 56 cents; and flax seed from $1.91 per bushel to $1.88. Western barley was little changed at 63.6 cents per bushel. Ontario oats advanced from 49⅓ cents per bushel to 51⅔ cents, and American corn from 84 cents per bushel to 89 cents. Flour followed the movement in wheat the price declining from $8 per barrel to $7.93. Rolled oats was down from $3.60 per ninety-pound sack to $3.35. Shorts advanced from $32 per ton to $33.05. Raw sugar advanced from $4.14 per hundred to $4.70 and granulated from $5.98½ per hundred to $6.50¾. Oranges were down from $7-$7.50 per case to $4.25-$5. Coffee declined 1 cent per pound to 24 cents, while tea was slightly higher at 51 cents per pound. Potatoes at Montreal declined from $1.65 per bag to $1.47; Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $1.95½ per bag to $1.74; and Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from 81 cents per bag to 75-81 cents. The price for New Brunswick potatoes at St. John, however, advanced from $2.25-$2.50 per barrel to $3.15-$3.50. Rubber continued to decline, a grade of Ceylon being down from 40½ cents per pound to 38 cents. Rosin advanced from $18.25 per barrel to $19. Hay declined 50 cents per ton to $17, while straw advanced slightly to $11.05 per ton. Live stock markets for the most part advanced, Western cattle at Winnipeg being up from $5.65 per hundred pounds to $6.05; choice steers at Toronto from $6.35½ per hundred pounds to $6.66½; and choice sheep from $6.31½ to $6.40. Hog prices declined somewhat at Toronto, being $11.19 per hundred pounds, as compared with $11.28 in November. The decline in pork products continued, dressed hogs at Toronto being down from $17.81 per hundred pounds to $15.75; mess pork from $33.50 per barrel to $33; bacon from 32 cents per pound to 29 cents; and ham from 29-33 cents per pound to 23½-24 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 37 cents per pound to 42 cents, and creamery prints at Toronto from 39 cents per pound to 43 cents. New laid eggs advanced from 60-65 cents per pound to 68-70 cents. Mink skins rose from $18 per skin to $20 and musk rat from $1.45-$1.75 per skin to $1.50-$1.75. Raw cotton at New York averaged 12.7 cents per pound, as compared with 12.9 cents in November. The downward movement of the last few months was continued until the latter part of December when the price showed a tendency to rise. Wool was again lower, the price ranging from 26-28 cents per pound according to the grade. Ground wood pulp advanced from $28-$30 per ton to $30. Steel billets advanced from $29-$44 per ton to $39-$45. Non-ferrous metals for the most part were lower, copper declining from $15.75 per cwt. to $15.45; copper sheets from 21½ cents per pound to 21¼ cents; lead from $8 per cwt. to $7.80; tin from 71¼ cents per pound to 67¾ cents; zinc from $8.85 per cwt. to $8.60; and silver from 54½ cents per ounce to 53¾ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The tables of index numbers published quarterly with this article as well as tables of index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and cost of living index numbers of the principal countries will be found in the Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1926.

Great Britain

The Board of Trade index number for November, on the base prices in 1913=100, was 152.4, showing a fractional increase over the October figure, 152.1. Foods were almost unchanged on the whole, at 156.7, with a rise in cereals and declines in meat and fish and "other foods." Industrial materials showed a slight rise, there being an increase of 5.1 per cent in metals and minerals other than iron and steel, partially offset by a decline of 4.5 per cent in cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77

=100, was 130.8 on November 30, showing a decline of 1.6 per cent compared with the previous month. Foods fell 0.1 per cent, with a decline of 1.3 per cent in animal food and an increase of 3.7 per cent in sugar, coffee and tea. Materials decline 0.3 per cent, the principal change being a decline of 2.3 per cent in textiles. In November calculations, October figures were retained for average export price of coal, coke and manufactured fuel, and for the average import price of Russian flax.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 170 in November, a decline of 4.5 per cent. This was due chiefly to a decline in the group fuel and lubricating oil, which had risen sharply during the month before. There was a considerable rise shown by the group lime, cement, bricks and glass, while other groups showed comparatively slight changes.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 179 in October, a rise of one point. Foods rose 4 points owing to a rise in vegetable foods. Materials declined one point, with a marked decline in textiles and leather.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base average prices in 1913=100, was 148 in November, showing no change from the October level. There were slight increases in five groups and a decline in one group, with no change in the remaining groups.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 in October, 2 points below the September level. Foods declined 5 points, with all groups somewhat lower. Non-foods declined one point with declines in oil seeds and cotton manufactures, an advance in hides and skins, and not much change in other groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 154 for November, showing a decline of one point from the level maintained during the three previous months. Foods declined one point and clothing 3 points. Other elements of the budget showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-13=1000, was 1611 in October as against 1618 in September, a decline of 0.4 per cent for the month. Slight changes were shown by all groups.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dun's index number (showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities) was $187.758 on January 1, 1927, being practically identical with that of December 1, 1926. Four of the seven groups were lower, these being meats, dairy and garden products, "other food," and metals. These slight changes were a little more than offset in the breadstuffs, clothing and miscellaneous classes.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of 106 commodities) was $12.8195 for January 1, 1927, two-tenths of one per cent above the number of December 1, 1926. There were slight increases in six groups, these being breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, oils, and the miscellaneous group; and declines in six groups, namely livestock, textiles, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, and building materials. Chemicals and drugs showed no change.

The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913 =100, was 145.8 in December, as compared with 148.1 in November, thus showing a decline of 1.6 per cent. All groups showed declines except food products, which rose slightly. The only marked change was a decline in the fuels group from 207.5 to 188.6, or 9.1 per cent. The figures are averages of weekly index numbers. The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale food prices, on the base average of 1890-1899=100, was 201.995 at the middle of December as compared with 199.617 at the middle of November.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 162.1 in November, showing a slight increase on the October level. There were slight advances in foods, fuel and light, and sundries, and a slight decline in clothing. Shelter remained unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Validity of Male Minimum Wage Order in British Columbia

The text is given below of the judgment handed down in the Appeal Court at Victoria, British Columbia by Chief Justice J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Justice W. A. Galliher, in the case *Rex versus Robertson and Hackett Sawmills Limited.* The various stages of this case have been noted in previous issues (December, page 1177; November, page 1045). The text of the judgment follows:—

Chief Justice J. A. Macdonald:

The prosecution is founded on the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, chapter 32, of the Act of 1925, which enacts that every employer shall post up in his establishment a copy of the order of the Board fixing a minimum wage for his employees. It was for a breach of the Act, not for a breach of the order of the Board, that the applicants were convicted.

Their answer to the charge, the only one open to them, is, that the order was made without authority of the Act, and is therefore null and void. They submit that no obligation was imposed upon them by the Act to post up a piece of paper which in contemplation of law had no existence. The question for decision, therefore, is not whether the Board made the right order or the wrong order, but whether they had power to make the order, whether it were right or wrong. Mr. Farris, appellant's counsel, made two submissions in support of his contention, that the Board had no power to make any order in the terms of the one in question. He argued that they were authorized to fix a minimum wage for those engaged in "industries," and that the order is of the latter description. Secondly, he argued that the Board were authorized to fix a minimum wage only for all those engaged in an "occupation" throughout the Province, not for some of them merely.

I shall deal first with the latter contention, since in my opinion, the answer to it will determine the appeal.

The question, it will be borne in mind, is not whether the order is right or wrong, but whether it is or is not null and void. It is conceded that the Board has power to fix a minimum wage for those in occupations to which the act applies. It is also conceded that the Board is authorized to make an order that all those employees, for instance, engineers, blacksmiths, etc., throughout the Province shall receive not less than a stated wage. But it is denied that this may be done, as it were, piece-meal. It must be applied to all engineers, etc., irrespective of the particular industry to which they be attached for the time being. That is the appellants' contention. That contention, in my opinion goes only to the legality of the order, not to the powers of the Board to make it. The Board has power to make a general order. We will assume that they mistakenly made a limited one; that order may be wrong but not a nullity. The latter is the only question we are concerned with. The act itself, I think, contemplates successive orders and admits of the fixing of minimum wages for all employees engaged in occupations connected with particular industries. It would be difficult otherwise to give effect to the peculiar circumstance of separate employers contemplated by the act.

I now come to the first submission mentioned above, that the Board by the order complained of, without authority fixed a minimum wage to be paid to employees in an "industry," not of an "occupation." Agreeing with Mr. Farris, as I do, that the wage must have reference to the occupation, not to the industry, it becomes necessary to examine into its substance, which is the fixing of a minimum wage for all employees, whatever their several occupations may be, that is to say, trades or callings, connected with the lumbering industry, at forty cents an hour. True, it does not specify those occupations by name, but it includes them all in the forty-cent rate. Now whether or not that is a fair way of dealing with them, having regard to the different standards of wages, is not the question. The question is one of ultra vires or intra vires, not merely right or wrong.

I am satisfied that the Board had power to make the order in question, so that the conviction ought to be affirmed.

Whether or not they exercised their powers properly in the premises, I find it unnecessary to say. I do not wish to go beyond what is strictly necessary for the decision of this appeal. I would dismiss the appeal.

Mr. Justice Galliher's dissenting judgment:

I am of the view that the word "occupation" in the second line of clause 3 of the Minimum Wage Act, S.B.C., 1925, chap. 32, has reference to occupations of employees and not to industries in which the employer may be engaged. Section 13 of the Act would seem to strengthen that view.

Assuming this to be right, the Board are directed to fix a minimum wage for such employees in the manner provided in the Act.

The Board are further directed to make such inquiries as it deems necessary for the purposes of the Act by section 4, and section 5 enacts, (1) After inquiry the Board may by order establish a minimum wage for employees and may establish a different minimum wage for different conditions and times of employment.

Then there are other directions which do not affect the point raised here.

The Board proceeded under the Act, made certain inquiries and fixed a minimum wage for those employed in lumber industries only and objection is taken that they are in error in dealing with the Act piece-meal.

The point is, should the Board first proceed to make all inquiries relating to the employment of those engaged in different classes or occupations, fix a minimum wage for each class and then, or at the same time, if different conditions and times of employment require it in certain cases, fix a different minimum wage in those cases, or can they proceed as they did here, and fix a minimum wage for one industry before fixing any general minimum wage?

My view of the Minimum Wage Act is that the Board should first fix a minimum wage for a class of occupations, say a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a stationary engineer, so that not less than a stipulated wage may be paid to him in the carrying on of his occupation generally, no matter how favourable the conditions are, thus establishing a basis which shall be the minimum in that occupation, then having established that basis, the Board may, where the employee is engaged in his occupation, where the conditions are hazardous to life or health (to instance mining) or for other good reasons within the Act, grade up (if I may use the expressions) the minimum wage to the employee under such conditions.

Once you have established your minimum wage for an occupation you cannot grade down —if conditions call for it, it may be graded up and to grade up you must have a basis or foundation to start from.

I do not say it is not open to other construction, but the best consideration I can give it, leads me to the above conclusion. I would allow the appeal.

Master must Provide Safe Place of Work

A labour foreman employed by a contracting firm on the construction of a building sustained serious injuries through the breaking of a scaffolding under the weight of a hand-barrow loaded with heavy stones. He brought action against the contractors for damages, alleging negligence on their part in putting him to work on an unsafe scaffold. The trial jury found in favour of the plaintiff, allowing him general damages amounting to $20,000 and special damages to $1,758. The contractors appealed from this verdict, alleging that there was not sufficient evidence of negligence on their part; that there was contributory negligence on the part of the injured man, and that in any case the damages were excessive.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that the evidence was sufficient to support the findings of the jury. For the defence it was urged that the plaintiff himself was responsible for the construction of the scaffolding in question and for the quality of the planks used, and that the breakage was caused by being subjected to a special strain imposed upon it by the plaintiff. The Appeal Court found however that the evidence failed to prove contributory negligence on the plaintiff's part; moreover, the experience of the plaintiff in the construction of scaffolding was not of such a character as to warrant the superintendent of works in leaving the work of construction to him, and the contractors were therefore guilty of negligence in not having provided for sufficient inspection of the scaffold. "It is the duty of a master," the Court stated, "to see that his servants have a safe place in which to work. Moreover a master is not only responsible for failure to provide good and sufficient apparatus, but is also responsible for failure in seeing that that apparatus is properly used."

The objection was raised on the appeal that the trial jury had not been asked to consider the evidence in the light of the doctrine that there can be no blame attached to the employer when the injured man had voluntarily assumed the risk (*volenti non fit injuria*). "Defendant's counsel argued that the plaintiff had knowledge of the danger, and assumed the risk for larger reward, namely, that when he became labour foreman he had higher wages. The acceptance of the higher wages however did not involve an agreement on the part of the plaintiff to assume the risk of negligence on the part of the defendant in not providing sufficiently strong scaffolds or insufficient inspection. It was still the duty of the defendant to exercise reasonable care in furnishing a reasonably safe place where the plaintiff could perform his work, and even if the evidence warranted the conclusion—as it does not—that the plaintiff knew that the scaffold was unsafe for the load which it was called upon to carry, this knowledge was not sufficient to make the maxim applicable. *Sciens* (knowing) is not *volens* (willing). Even if the question as to the applicability of the maxim had been submitted to the jury, there was no evidence which would have warranted the jury in finding that the plaintiff had voluntarily undertaken the risk."

—(Saskatchewan—Lennox versus Smith Brothers and Wilson, Limited.)

Employer is Liable for Negligence of His Employee

A dealer in fruit had a truck which he used in the course of his own business (not however being in the truck business). Wishing to assist a relative in moving furniture he sent the truck, in charge of his son, to do the work. A workman, then unemployed, volunteered to accompany the truck and to help in loading and unloading the furniture, the understanding being that the owner of the truck would pay his expenses and bring him back. On the way to this work the truck was struck by a train while crossing a railway track and the workman was killed. His widow brought an action under the Fatal Accidents Act against the railway company and against the truck owner for the recovery of $4,000, the fatality being alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defend-

ant's son. The trial jury found in favour of the plaintiff and allowed damages at $4,000 against the owner, but dismissed the action as against the railway company. This verdict was sustained on appeal by the owner of the truck. The Workmen's Compensation Act was not appealed to in the case, as, the workman's employment being of a casual nature, he came within the exception of section 3 (4); that is, he was "a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business." It was argued at the hearing that the case was one of master and servant, and as the Workmen's Compensation Act was not applicable, the common law rule that the common master is not liable to one of his workmen for the negligence of another, ought to prevail. The court held however, that the relation of master and servant did not exist between the truck owner and the workman in this case, so as to justify the application of the common law rule. The result was that the plaintiff was held to be entitled to recover damages against the owner for the negligence of his servant (i.e. his son) in the course of his employment.

—(Ontario—Bizeau versus Canadian National Railways.)

Employee Justifiably Dismissed is not Entitled to Wages for Unexpired Period

A garage foreman engaged at a salary of $150 per month was dismissed by his employer for causes held by the court to be sufficient. The notice of dismissal, which took effect on December 30, 1925, informed him that he was being credited with $145, representing his remuneration for the 29 days he had worked in that month. He refused a cheque for this amount, claiming full salary for the month in which he was dismissed, together with certain sums due for the amount paid by him on shares of stock in the defendant company.

The claim was allowed by the trial court, but on appeal by the employer the Court of Appeal reversed that decision. The plaintiff contended that the employer, by crediting him with the $145 for December, and intimating that they were paying him for the time he worked in December, had waived their right to forfeit the December wages. The court held however that the law on this point was as stated in a British judgment as follows:—

"As regards his current salary . . . . the servant who is dismissed for wrongful behaviour cannot recover his current salary, that is to say, he cannot recover salary which is only to become payable . . . . . on the condition that he had fulfilled his duty as a faithful servant down to that date."

In the present case, the Court held, the faithful performance of his duties was a condition precedent to the obligation to pay the wages. That condition was not performed, and the wages therefore never became due. "Neither can an offer by the defendants to pay these wages be described as a waiver of their right to forfeit such wages. In a legal sense, there were no wages to forfeit and no forfeiture to waive."

—(Saskatchewan-Knight versus Ducklow Motors, Limited.)

Reasonable Notice Necessary for Terminating Contract of Hiring

A salesmanager, employed at a yearly salary of $5,000, payable monthly, was dismissed by his employer after ten months' service, with the offer of a payment of salary up to the end of twelve months. He brought action for damages for dismissal without reasonable notice. The County Court judge held that a reasonable notice in this case would be one of five months, and assessed the plaintiff's damage at $708.30. This judgment was sustained on appeal. For the employer it was contended that the hiring was automatically determined at the end of the second and each succeeding year, on the anniversary of the hiring, without any notice. The Court, however, found that the contract was for the definite term of a year, and afterwards for an indefinite period. "There is no foundation for the idea that after the definite period of hiring has ended and the relationship of master and servant been continued, this becomes a yearly hiring in the sense that the contract ends on the anniversary of the original hiring, without notice."

—(Ontario-Messer versus Barrett Company, Limited)

Communications made to Workmen's Compensation Board are Privileged

As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1926 (page 1173), the defendant in the case *Halls versus Mitchell* entered an appeal against the decision of the County Court. In this case the plaintiff was an employee of the Canadian National Railways. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board refused to allow him compensation for a condition of the eye known as iritis, acting

on the evidence of the medical director of the employing company, who claimed to have knowledge, acquired in the course of his medical practice, that the claimant's condition was due to his having at one time suffered from venereal disease. The claimant brought action for damages against the doctor, and the County Court judge found evidence of libel and slander, and allowed the plaintiff $700. On appeal the Appeal Court reversed the decision of the lower court. "No malice of any kind is to be found in the present case," the judgment stated; "the law in this case is in accordance with common sense, as it generally is when not bedevilled by the mediaeval subtlety of the ancient sages or by modern legislation."

—(Ontario-Halls versus Mitchell.)

Limit of Right to Strike in United States

A strike was called by miners in Kansas against a company which had refused to pay back wages alleged to be due to one of the miners. Dorchy, an official in the miners' organization concerned in the case, was later convicted in a Court of the State for inciting a strike in a coal mine in violation of the Kansas Industrial Relations Act, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1920, page 300; May, 1920, page 551, etc.) On appeal to the State Supreme Court the case was remanded for a decision by the State Court as to the constitutionality of the section of the Act forbidding the calling of strikes in certain circumstances. (This action was suggested by a previous judgment declaring unconstitutional the compulsory arbitration features of the same law). The Supreme Court of Kansas declared to be valid those sections forbidding incitement to strikes with the intent of hindering operations, and making it a felony for a labour union official to use his office to bring about violation of the act. The judgment of conviction was therefore re-affirmed. This construction of the State law was challenged by the defense on the ground that the law was in effect a prohibition of strikes and was therefore a denial of the liberty guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution. On this question the Supreme Court of the United States (through Mr. Justice Brandeis) held that the act, as construed and applied in this case, was not unconstitutional, and declared the following opinion:—

"The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted.

"To collect a stale claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose. In the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary, each party to a disputed claim may insist that it be determined only by a court.

"To enforce payment by a strike is clearly coercion. The legislature may make such action punishable criminally, as extortion or otherwise.

"And it may subject to punishment him who uses the power or influence incident to his office in a union to order the strike. Neither the common law nor the fourteenth amendment confers the absolute right to strike."

The attorneys for the defence later filed a petition for re-hearing on the ground that the Supreme Court in making the foregoing decision was in error in regard to the facts on which the judgment was based.

Agreement to Exclude Non-Union Work Illegal in United States

The United States Supreme Court rendered judgment on November 20 in a case affecting the relations of union and non-union labour and their products. The decision declared that an agreement entered into by manufacturers, contractors and union to refuse to install any millwork made under non-union conditions to be a combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce. The Court further declared that "there was evidence reasonably tending to show that such a combination was brought about, and that, as intended by all the parties, the so-called outside competition was cut down and thereby interstate commerce directly and materially impeded. The local manufacturers, relieved from the competition that came through interstate commerce, increased their output and profits; they gave special discounts to local contractors; more union carpenters secured employment in Chicago and their wages were increased. These were the incentives which brought about the combination."

Employers in Interstate Commerce may not Combine to Exclude Certain Employees

The International Seamen's Union recently applied to the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the question of the legality

of employment offices established by the Shipowners' Association on the Pacific Coast. Under this system seamen were compelled to register in the employment offices, where they received certificates entitling them to be engaged by members of the association. The union alleged that its members were "black-listed" by these offices. Ship's officers were by the arrangement deprived of their ancient right to select their own seamen. The Supreme Court ruled that the employment offices interfered with interstate commerce and violated the Sherman Anti-trust act. The Supreme Court ruled as follows:—

"If the restraint thus imposed had related to the carriage of goods in interstate and foreign commerce—that is to say, if each shipowner had precluded himself from making any contract of transportation directly with the shipper and had put himself under an obligation to refuse to carry for any person without the previous approval of the associations—the unlawful restraint would be clear. But ships and those who operate them are instrumentalities of commerce and within the Commerce Clause no less than cargoes.

"Taking the allegations of the bill at their face value, as we must do in the absence of countervailing facts or explanations, it appears that each shipowner and operator in this widespread combination has surrendered his freedom of action in the matter of employing seamen and agreed to abide by the will of the associations. Such is the fair interpretation of the combination and of the various requirements under it, and this is borne out by the actual experience of the petitioner in his efforts to secure employment. These shipowners and operators having thus put themselves into a situation of restraint upon their freedom to carry on interstate and foreign commerce according to their own choice and discretion, it follows, as the case now stands, that the combination is in violation of the Anti-Trust Act."

The case was therefore remanded back to the court of first hearing for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

—*(Supreme Court of the United States, Anderson versus Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast.)*

Payment of Wages in Kind Not Legal

An appeal relating to payment in kind, the first under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act 1924 (England and Wales) on the point raised, was decided recently in the Divisional Court. The Lord Chief Justice of England held that the Justices in Monmouthshire had been wrong in accepting the contention of a Monmouthshire farmer that he was entitled to pay the wages due under the Act in kind, namely, as board and lodging. The Lord Chief Justice held that board and lodging could not be reckoned as part of the wage, which must be paid only in cash. The decision is interesting as showing how far the payment of cash wages has replaced the system of mixed payment in England.

Effects of British Coal Strike on Workmen's Compensation

Since the recent dispute in the British coal mining industry several appeals have been heard in the English Court of Appeal in Workmen's Compensation cases where the coal strike was alleged by employers to lessen their obligations in the matter of payments of compensation for injuries. In these cases the injured workmen had been given light work by the same employers at wages substantially equal to those they had previously received. On the outbreak of the coal strike the employment was discontinued. The men claimed to be entitled again to compensation by reason of their partial incapacity. The County Court judge made awards in their favour, disregarding the amounts they had been earning. The employers contended that those amounts were excessive. The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was right, because there was no unwillingness on the part of the men to work and that the strike was a supervening fact which prevented the employers from mitigating the right to compensation given to the men by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Undertakers under Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The Superior Court at Montreal, in a decision early in December, ruled that funeral undertaking establishments were subject to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. A workman employed by an undertaker had sustained an accident while carting hay for his employer, and the employer contended that the act did not apply to this occupation. The judgment stated that in this country it would be impossible to make any funeral arrangements without having recourse to carriages or motor vehicles. Carriages were something more than accessories; they were necessary to the undertaking. The contract was, as a consequence, subject to the law governing industrial accidents.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A FURTHER seasonal contraction in the volume of employment in Canada was recorded at the beginning of January, 1927, but the resulting employment situation was more favourable than on the same date in any of the preceding six years. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms (each with a minimum of fifteen employees) in industries other than agriculture and fishing. These firms employed 781,551 persons on January 1, 1927, as compared with 833,638 on December 1, 1926. The employment index number (based on the numbers employed in January, 1920, by the reporting employers, as 100) stood at 94.8 on January, 1927, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month, and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on January 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted during December as compared with the preceding month, but a considerable increase over the record for December, 1925. The decline was due mainly to a decrease in the number of placements in the logging industry. The number of placements effected in all industries during December, 1926, was 24,667; the corresponding number in November, 1926, was 28,338; and in December, 1925, 20,523. At the beginning of January, 1927, the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 5.9 as compared with percentages of 4.7 at the beginning of December, and 7.9 at the beginning of January, 1926. The percentage for January is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,560 local trade unions with a total membership of 157,701 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.37 for January, as compared with $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.63 for January, 1926; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.30 for January, 1920; $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was practically unchanged for January at 150.6, as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in January was more than in December, 1926, but less than in January, 1926. Eight disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 261 employees, and resulting in the loss of 4,020 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1926, were eight disputes, 167 employees, and 3,778 working days; and for January, 1926, eleven disputes, 823 employees, and 9,769 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During January the Department received two reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Act. The first was a second interim report in connection with the dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, etc. (the first interim report in this case appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926). The second report received during the month was in connection with a dispute between the City of New Westminster and its employees, members of the City Fire Fighters Union. One application for the establishment of a Board was also received. Full particulars of recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 139.

Proposed old age pensions in Canada

A resolution providing for the introduction of a system of old age pensions in Canada was introduced in the House of Commons on February 10 by the Minister of Labour.

The resolution will be followed by a government bill, which, it is understood, will be drawn on lines similar to the Old Age Pension Bill of 1926. It will be recalled that on May 28, 1926, the Dominion House of Commons, without division, passed a bill respecting old age pensions, which was later defeated in the Senate on its second reading by 45 to 21 votes. A resolution passed by the House of Commons on March 15, 1926 (published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for that month), stated the principles which were afterwards incorporated in the Old Age Pension Bill. The proposed legislation was to provide pensions for British subjects, 70 years of age, resident in Canada, and without other means of support, the cost to be divided equally between the federal and provincial governments.

The Government of British Columbia introduced in the Legislature on January 19 a bill to provide for old pensions. The Act if passed would enable the provincial government to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of any act of the Dominion relating to old age pensions, and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province during the preceding quarter for old age pensions. It would enable the provincial government to provide for the payment of such pensions under such conditions as may be determined by the federal act. The provincial act would be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, its duties to include the consideration of applications and the payment of pensions. For this purpose the Board is authorized to appoint a special staff. Until special appropriations are made the expenditures under the act are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the province.

A select committee of the British Columbia Legislature is to inquire into the administration of the Mothers' Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Old age pensions in Australia

The Commissioner of Pensions of the Commonwealth of Australia recently published a statement in regard to the administration of Invalid and Old Age Pensions for the twelve months ended June 30, 1926. The provisions of the Commonwealth Act, in so far as it relates to old age pensions, were described in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, entitled "Old Age Pension Systems existing in various countries." Old Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and to women at the age of 60 years, whose property does not exceed £400 in value, and whose annual income, including pension, does not exceed £78. Men between 60 and 65 years of age are eligible for old age pensions if they are permanently incapacitated for work. The commissioner, or deputy commissioner under the act, has power to determine the amount of pension in consideration of the circumstances in each case. A recent official estimate gives the population of the Commonwealth as 6,043,924 persons. In the financial year 1925-26 the number of old age pensioners was 126,918 (51,458 men and 75,460 women). The number of old age pensioners in each 10,000 of population was 212. At the end of the year the liability of the Commonwealth for old age pensions for the coming year was estimated as £6,323,590. The cost of administration in proportion to every £100 of pensions was £1 4s 2d. In addition to the old age pensions provision is made under the same act for invalid pensions. The number of invalid pensioners in each 10,000 of the population was 81.45, the actual number of such pensioners being 21,795 men and 27,008 women.

Quebec employers' insurance organization

The Workmen's Compensation Act of the province of Quebec, enacted in 1926, which becomes effective on April 1, requires employers to guarantee the payment of compensation to their injured workmen either by means of insurance, or by depositing with the Provincial government cash bonds sufficient to answer for their solvency. Manufacturers desiring to insure themselves in accordance with this provision found that advances had been made by insurance companies in casualty insurance premiums. They decided therefore to organize their own mutual insurance company. This action was taken at a joint meeting of the Quebec division and Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Montreal on January 17, when it was decided to apply for a mutual insurance company charter. The members of the provincial cabinet later heard the argument of the manufacturers and also of the underwriters.

Certificates for miners in Nova Scotia

Miners' certificates in Nova Scotia are now issued only to miners who have acquired competency after one year's employment in a mine within the province. Local Miners'

Boards are thus debarred from granting certificates of competency to miners who have gained their experience in other Canadian provinces or in countries outside of Canada. A ruling to this effect recently made by the Department of Public Works and Mines, is based upon an interpretation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act in which the Provincial Attorney General's Department concurs.

Sections 18 and 19 of the Act are as follows:—

18. (1) No person shall be qualified to receive a certificate of competency as a coal miner who has not been employed in some capacity in a mine for the period of at least one year.

(2) No person shall be employed to cut, shear, mine, bore, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery or otherwise in any mine who is not in possession of a certificate of competency as a coal miner.

19. (1) No person shall be given charge of a working face in a mine who is not in possession of a certificate of competency as a coal miner and in addition has been employed in a mine for at least one year as a coal miner.

"Mine" is defined by the interpretation Section of the Act, Section 4 (1), as follows:—

"Mine" means a mine to which this chapter applies. . . . .

As interpreted by the Department of Mines the Act does not apply to mines outside of Nova Scotia but to mines within Nova Scotia; therefore the one year's employment in some capacity necessary to qualify a person to receive a certificate of competency as a coal miner must be one year's employment in some capacity in a mine in Nova Scotia to which the said chapter applies. A certificate of competency as a coal miner cannot, therefore, be issued to a person who has not had employment in such a mine in Nova Scotia.

Co-operative marketing in Canada

A special contributor in the *Co-operative News* (Manchester) gave an account of the progress of co-operative marketing in Canada, in the course of which he says: "Co-operative marketing of agricultural products in Canada is probably more advanced than in any other country in the world. It is estimated that approximately 430,000 farmers out of a total of 700,000 in the Dominion are now selling their products in some measure co-operatively. The total volume of products sold in this way in 1925 would appear to have been worth $300,000,000, which means that between 50 and 60 per cent of Canadian farmers combined last year (i.e. in 1925), to sell 30 per cent of their entire production co-operatively. While these figures are only approximate, they tend to show, with some degree of accuracy, the magnitude and the responsiveness which this movement has met with among Canadian farmers.

"Almost every produce of the farm is marketed co-operatively in Canada in some portion of the Dominion or other. Apples and other fruits are so disposed of in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia; milk for human consumption and butter and cheese in almost every one of the nine provinces; commercial live stock in every province; seeds of all kinds in every province; hay in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec; wool in every province through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association; vegetables in Ontario and British Columbia; tobacco in Ontario and Quebec; potatoes in several provinces; eggs and poultry in almost every province; and wheat and other grains through that immense co-operative organization of the Pool."

W. George H. Barr, K.C. recently contributed to the *Monetary Times* an interesting account of the origin, methods, and operations of the "wheat pool." Through the instrumentality of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, the entire crop of 132,789 farms in Western Canada, comprising 15,287,810 acres, is now being placed upon the market, approximately 85 per cent direct to the consumer. The proceeds of the 1925 crop alone handled by the selling agency amount to over $253,000,000. To facilitate this work, branches have been established in grain importing countries and the selling agency has now representatives in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy and Mexico; and either offices or representatives in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Paris, New York, Calgary, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Encouraged by the success of the Wheat Pool, which is the outstanding organization of this new movement, other classes of producers in Western Canada have organized themselves along similar lines. Egg and poultry pools are operating in all three provinces. In Saskatchewan alone, while the pool only commenced operations on March 29, 1926, it has now a membership of 18,260, and during the past year the pool has handled 89 carloads, or 1,200,000 dozen of eggs. A live stock pool is already in operation in Alberta, and one has been organized and is on a fair way to completion in Saskatchewan. One of the interesting developments in connection with the various pools is the encouragement they give to the producer to improve the standard of the commodity which he places upon the

market, and the organizations themselves stand to render the members every assistance along these lines.

Labour and co-operative alliance in Great Britain

A draft agreement was made last month between the labour and co-operative parties in Great Britain, its purpose being, according to the *New Statesman* (London), to prevent possible clashes in the nomination of candidates for the same seats in municipal as well as parliamentary elections. Otherwise it is anticipated that the agreement will involve only a slight change in the existing situation. Ever since the co-operative movement first entered politics during the war, the two bodies have worked in informal alliance. Co-operative members of parliament have been elected with official labour support, and have received the labour whips in the House. At least one of them was a member of the Labour Government of 1924. Moreover, although the co-operative party have a separate existence, a good number of local co-operative societies are formally affiliated to the labour parties in their areas, and take a direct part in the nominating and financing of labour candidates.

Proposed power development in Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan government has appointed a commission under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon the economic practicability of generating power at central power plants and water power sites in the province. The commissioners are Messrs. Louis A. Thornton, of Regina, chairman, Arthur Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, and Alexander R. Greig, of Saskatoon. Their instructions are to carry on investigations as to the proposed construction of central power plants in the lignite coal fields of Southern Saskatchewan or in other centres; whether char, briquettes and other by-products also could be produced at such plants; the cost of such power, the distance it could be transmitted, and the price to be charged the consumers; and the probable extent to which farms might be electrified, in view of such developments in other provinces and elsewhere. The commission will also study the hydro-electric possibilities of the province.

An inquiry on somewhat similar lines was undertaken in the province in 1912, when Mr. R. O. Wynne-Roberts was appointed as a commissioner to inquire into the practicability of producing power at coal centres and distributing it throughout the province, his report being laid before the legislature in November in the same year. Since then, however, great developments have taken place in the province, new sources of water power being discovered and surveyed, and the science of producing and distributing electrical energy has progressed considerably. These facts appeared to warrant a further inquiry into the whole subject of the production and distribution of power within the province.

Civil Service superannuation in Saskatchewan

The speech from the Throne at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan announced that the government would introduce a bill to provide for the superannuation of provincial civil servants based upon the principles of the resolution agreed to unanimously at the session of 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 120). The resolution referred to directed that "the Government should give early consideration to, and devise, a superannuation scheme applicable to all branches of the Public Civil Service." It was suggested that government employees should contribute four per cent of their monthly salaries, the Government guaranteeing to pay pensions out of provincial consolidated revenues. Males would be retired compulsorily at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60, the lieutenant-governor-in-council having power, in exceptional cases, to allow men and women to continue in the service for an additional five years over the age limit. Only employees who had been in the civil service for ten years or more would be eligible for superannuation. A bill to this effect was introduced in the Legislature on February 2.

Winter activity in construction industry

Good results are reported to be following the recent efforts of the building and construction industry to promote building operations during the winter months as a means of stabilizing employment in the building trades. The *Canada Lumberman*, in its issue of January 15, noted that in Montreal there is evidence that more building is proceeding now than in former years at this period. "The open weather has, of course, something to do with this, but apart from this circumstance, builders are making every effort to get away from the custom which enforced a period of idleness for the office staff and for the men. Experience has demonstrated the practicability of winter construction, although at an increased cost, but against this can be set the more settled conditions of employment, the spreading of overhead over a longer period of activity, and the

keeping together of the staff. One of the objections to many entering the building trade, and to skilled mechanics seeking employment in that industry, has been the period during the winter months, when work has been suspended and wages stopped. This is gradually being eliminated, because contractors are adopting methods to meet the conditions. From the lumber point, dealers naturally favour construction over a longer period. This enables them to employ their helpers in a much more satisfactory way; instead of the work being limited almost entirely to the spring, summer and fall, it is spread over practically the entire year. The retailers in Montreal report that business this winter has been good, and that they have been compelled to replenish stocks at a time when buying is usually very quiet. The wholesalers also state that orders have come in freely having regard to the season, and they too welcome any change which will give them business during the winter months. Winter construction has thus benefited both sections."

Municipalities prefer collective accident liability

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, recently mentioned as an argument in favour of collective accident liability, the fact that many of the employers who would otherwise come under schedule 2 of the Act have asked to be transferred to schedule 1. It will be recalled that schedule 1 comprises the employers in the Province who are under collective insurance and pay an assessment to the Board. Schedule 2 includes employers who "pay as they go," this category comprising the large railway, steamship, express and telephone companies, municipal corporations and commissions. Mr. Sinclair states that out of the 376 employers in schedule 2, 214 (all of them municipalities and commissions) asked to be brought under schedule 1.

The largest classes not at present covered by the provisions of the Act are farmers and persons engaged in husbandry and those in wholesale and retail trades, all of whom are exempt unless their business forms part of a manufacturing concern. Many persons carrying on small operations are excluded by regulations of the Board. For example, the excluded classes include small concerns employing less than six workpeople in bakeries, laundries, cheese or butter factories, cutting logs, etc.; and small concerns employing less than four people in repair and blacksmith shops, upholstering, picture framing, butchering, waterworks, etc.

Sunday work in pulp and paper industry

Mr. L. R. Wilson, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, at the annual meeting held at Montreal on January 28, stated the policy followed by the Association in regard to the movement to enforce the observance of the weekly rest in the pulp and paper mills. The existing practice in regard to Sunday observance in this industry in the Province of Quebec was outlined in the January issue of LABOUR GAZETTE (page 39), in view of the provincial government's recent declaration that the provisions of the Lord's Day Act would be strictly enforced in future. The president said:—

"There has been a tendency upon the part of some of the provincial governments to hamper our industry by demanding a literal compliance with the Lord's Day Act, and in other ways. This has been met by our members in a spirit of conciliation and a willingness to comply with every reasonable demand. The authorities, however, should bear in mind the peculiar nature of our industry, some branches of which necessitate continuous operations, as well as the fact that we are in competition with the paper manufacturers of the world, and that anything which adds to cost of producing paper in Canada, or which tends to interfere with the regularity of our shipments to other countries, contributes to the success of our competitors abroad and works to Canada's disadvantage."

The Association decided at the same meeting to erect and endow a research laboratory at McGill University, Montreal, at a cost of $350,000, this amount having been subscribed in full by the members and by the university.

Progress of group insurance in Canada

The adoption of employees' group insurance under various governmental, municipal and industrial schemes has been noted in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Mr. George H. Harris, of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, contributes an article on this subject to the January issue of *Industrial Canada*, the monthly magazine published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He describes the "colossal growth" of life insurance in recent years, and proceeds as follows:—

"In these new developments group insurance occupies a place of great importance. Simply described, it is an arrangement under which the whole, or groups, of the employees of any particular company may be granted insurance protection at very low rates, the ordinary formalities pertaining to individual

insurance being largely dispensed with. It has been found possible to forego individual medical examination, and by dealing with the employer, or the employing corporation, as the contracting party, to eliminate or substantially reduce certain items of expense. The result is that life insurance has been brought within reach of people who, without this aid, might be unprotected or at least inadequately protected. Group insurance is being written in Canada by tens of millions of dollars a year. Whole industries have adopted it. The diversification of employment to which it has been applied covers almost the whole range of business activity. The employees of banks, financial houses, and similar institutions, are protected with the factory hand and the labourer.

"In the early efforts to popularize group insurance in Canada the tangible advantages to the employer were emphasized. He was told what is undoubtedly true that group insurance reduces labour turnover, stabilizes employment and effects economies. While this is as true to-day as it was then, the point is not so much insisted upon. It has been found rather that the employer cannot, and does not, desire to detach himself from interest in the welfare of his employees and their families, and that when he realizes that it lies within his power to bring a benefit to those who work for him, on terms which, by themselves, they cannot secure, he is willing to lend his aid. The point that in many cases—perhaps in most cases—life insurance is really needed in inverse ratio to a man's ability to acquire it and pay for it is also perceived. With the working classes particularly there still survives some prejudice against insurance, and this, coupled with the difficulty of paying premiums from tiny incomes, makes this class the hardest for the life insurance salesman to reach. The employer's endorsement of the principle, and his practical assistance in paying, effectually dispose of these obstacles."

Unemployment in European countries

Unemployment has increased in France during the last few months, owing mainly to the fall in prices and the consequent slackening of industry and to the rise in the franc, which has deprived business of its "export premium." Various steps have been taken to deal with the situation, by way of allowances for the unemployed, control of foreign labour, public works, etc. In Belgium, currency stabilisation has not so far led to the anticipated industrial depression and increased unemployment. Measures, however, are proposed by the workers' organisations to deal with these threatened consequences of stabilization. An agreement for the stricter regulation of recruitment of Polish labour for work in Belgium, and for the protection of such immigrant workers on arrival, has been made between the national trade union organizations of the two countries. The emergency legislation relating to the period of unemployment benefit in Austria and the distribution of the cost has been extended, with some modifications in favour of the unemployed worker, until the end of the present year.

In Great Britain the Government has announced that it is not prepared to institute a special system of unemployment insurance for landworkers. A Government Committee on education in relation to industry recommends a number of administrative and other measures in connection with juvenile employment and unemployment. An enquiry into the causes of unemployment and possible remedies for it has been undertaken by the General Federation of Trade Unions. A list of questions, inviting not only answers in respect of facts, but also suggestions and statements of opinion, has been addressed to all concerned in the problem of unemployment in Great Britain. The list distinguishes three forms of unemployment: seasonal, sporadic, and endemic. Seasonal unemployment is defined as that which in some trades recurs at regular intervals; sporadic unemployment, as that which occurs irregularly and may arise, among other things, from war or changes in methods of production and in fashions; endemic unemployment as that form of unemployment which has become chronic owing to psycho, logical, as well as economic or political causes. The questions relating to seasonal unemployment have as their object to determine the causes of seasonal fluctuations, and more particularly the extent to which they can be attributed to weather and varying temperatures. Sporadic unemployment occupies the most important place in the questionnaire. The questions relating to it seek to elucidate the influence of a large variety of factors such as war, threat of war, non-co-operation, boycotts, industrial dislocations, shortage of supplies or increased prices of raw materials, increases in other items of the cost of production (for example, taxes, freightage, wages), delay in deliveries to home or overseas markets, imposition of tariffs or preferences, manufacturers' or speculators' restrictions on production, or restrictions imposed by labour, its mobility, or by a housing shortage in the district, shortage of capital for industrial purposes, juvenile labour.

As regards endemic unemployment, it is sought to ascertain to what extent the causes lie in moral or physical defects of the individual, or in circumstances beyond his control.

Economic value of wage earners

Dr. Louis A. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in a pamphlet reprinted from *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, discusses the "Economics of World Health." In order to demonstrate the extent of the social losses caused by sickness the writer estimates the net value of the earnings of average individuals. The computations are for the great body of wage-earning families in the United States whose total family resources are about $2,500 a year. Under present conditions the cost of rearing a child in such families to the age of self support, including food, shelter, clothing, education, etc., is estimated at $7,238. Including interest on the capital, and making due allowance for the cost of those who do not survive age 18, the amount is increased to a little more than $10,000. "This amount," it is explained, "does not include one very important item, namely, the money value of the mother's care. We were compelled to limit ourselves to the family's money income, but we recognize that the working mother makes a real contribution to the total income of the family; for if wages were to be paid commensurate with the mother's value in the bringing up of children, the sum would be considerable and would add materially to the $10,000 actually spent by the family in raising a child to self-support. Our figure is, therefore, a minimum and will serve to keep our other calculations conservative."

The writer next attempts to compute the value of a man as wage earner in the same group, that is, in the $2,500 income class. The money equivalent of the wife's services is not included in the compilation, but disregarding this item, the present worth of future wages of a wage-earner at the age of eighteen are calculated as being well in excess of $41,000, and the present worth of his future expenditures at less than $13,000. "The present worth at age 18 of the net future earnings of a man in this economic class was accordingly close to $29,000. The maximum value of a man in this income class is reached at age 25, when the present worth of his net future earnings is more than $32,000. With advancing age, the present worth of net future earnings declines. At 50, it is $17,510; at 60, about $8,500. After age 70, the present worth of net future earnings is negative because earnings cease and the cost of maintenance continues. An astonishing item in our calculations is the high economic value of a child at birth. We found the sum to be $9,333. This is the amount which it would be necessary to put at interest at three and a half per cent, in order to bring up the child to age 18 and to produce the net income throughout the working-period of life."

After further calculations as to the economic value of the other earning classes, without any attempt, however, to compute the economic value of the housewife's contribution to the family budget, Dr. Dublin finally reaches the following conclusion:—

"If we estimate that the economic value of women in general is only one-half that of men, this will make the value of that sex 500 billions, and the total vital assets, males and females combined, over 1,500 billion dollars. Our national wealth in material assets in 1922 was 321 billion dollars. This includes real property, live stock, machinery, agricultural and mining products, and manufactured good of all sorts. Our vital capital, therefore, exceeded our ordinary material wealth about five to one."

Conciliation in labour disputes in United States

The conciliation work carried on by the United States Department of Labour is outlined in the report of the Department for the fiscal year, 1925-26, recently issued. The Secretary of Labour has the right to assign commissioners of conciliation in connection with disputes when he believes it advisable to do so. In practice he refrains from intervening except on the request of one or both parties directly affected, or of the officials or representatives of the community concerned. An exception to this rule is made only in connection with disputes of unusual character or great importance. Intervention is not favoured if there appears any likelihood of a settlement by negotiation, but in many cases the services of an experienced government mediator are often sought to guide the negotiations. It has been found that a trained neutral government representative generally finds both sides willing to accept his services. It is a matter of real satisfaction, the report states, that large numbers of employers and employees have expressed their hearty approval of the methods employed by the Conciliation Service. "The efforts of the representatives of this service are directed always toward the prevention of an open break that stops production, with the consequent loss in wages and profits. They endeavour to have work go on while negotiations are being conducted to bring about a settlement of the existing differences. If this be impossible

and a strike or lockout occurs, then their task is to secure a prompt and workable adjustment, having always in mind the interests not only of the employer and employees but of the public as well."

The Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour, records his opinion after five years of close observation as follows:—"It has been demonstrated that grave industrial controversies which refused to yield to any other method have finally been satisfactorily settled in joint conferences arranged and guided by impartial Government mediators. This method in practice has established itself as the most successful and is coming into wider recognition and acceptance. Congress in its wisdom during the last session, in shaping the United States Board of Mediation to handle railway cases, laid down for the guidance of that body the same general policies and procedure that have been in force in the Conciliation Service.*

"A controversy settled around the peace table is generally permanently settled, because it has been adjusted on the only right principle—the principle of letting the disputants settle matters themselves. They alone know their problems best and are better qualified to find the settlement that will suit all parties. All that is needed is some outside influence to bring them in the proper spirit about the council table. In a word, our method is to employ common sense, the spirit of good-will, and the skill that comes from experience in handling trade disputes."

Handbook of American Trade Unions

A "Handbook of American Trade Unions" has been published lately by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour, containing lists of all the important labour organizations functioning in June, 1926, with details on the following subjects: the relation of the organization to the American Federation of Labour; a brief account of its origin and history; jurisdiction, both trade and territorial; form of government; qualifications for membership; apprentice system (as intended by the organization and provided for in its constitution); method of negotiating agreements; benefits paid; official organ; location of headquarters; extent of organization; and total membership.

One hundred and fifty-six organizations are included in the handbook. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. Many of those outside the Federation have never been identified with it, among them being most of the railroad organizations, including the "Big Four" brotherhoods, and practically all of the organizations in the United States Post Office. The purely craft or industrial organizations outside the American Federation of Labour have been formed chiefly as the result of secession from the American Federation of Labour unions, and are sometimes described as "dual" or "outlaw" unions. They are found principally in the clothing, textile, and shoe industries.

The total membership of the international organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, as shown in their reports to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, is 3,333,597. This, together with 50,400 additional in directly affiliated local unions, gives the American Federation of Labour a total membership of 3,383,997. Membership of organizations outside the Federation, including the Industrial Workers of the World, is 1,059,526.

*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, p. 423.

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, has been reappointed to that position for a further period of ten years.

Accident insurance for firefighters was discussed at a recent meeting of the city commissioners and employees at Edmonton, Alberta. A group insurance plan to cover all civic employees is now being considered, and it is stated that special protection may be offered to the firemen when a new agreement is under discussion.

Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, won the championship for 1926 for both wheat and oats at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. Mr. Trelle was born in Idaho 31 years ago and came to Alberta with his parents in 1900. He received his early education at Edmonton, where later he attended the university, graduating as civil engineer. He served with the Flying Corps during the war. In 1920, when on a survey party north of Edmonton he became interested in the Peace River country, and filed on a homestead at Wembley. He now farms 480 acres.

The United Farmers of Alberta at their 19th annual convention, held at Edmonton in January, rejected a proposed resolution that the central officers of the Association should communicate with the labour organization in the province with the object of forming an alliance of farmers and labour. A substitution motion was adopted, in which the United Farmers reiterated their friendship and expressed their desire to co-operate with labour in the federal and provincial fields.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of January was reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the province of Nova Scotia the weather had delayed logging operations and, while some men were being placed, neither applications nor vacancies were heavy. Fair catches of fish were reported, but rough weather was impeding the work of the fishing industry. Except in Halifax, where some construction work was progressing and where expectations of the erection of two or three buildings of some magnitude in the near future were entertained, the building and construction industry was rather quiet. The manufacturing industries were fairly active. Transportation was likewise fairly busy.

The condition of the fishing industry in the province of New Brunswick was satisfactory, with large catches being made. As in Nova Scotia, the logging industry in this province was rather good, although the mild weather was interfering with it to some extent. Manufacturing industries were reported as being busy, but the construction industry was very quiet. While railroad transportation was only fair, water transportation, due to activities in the winter port of Saint John, was active.

From the province of Quebec it was reported that orders for farm workers had begun to be received by the offices. With the logging industry active, heavy demands for workers in this line were being received, and the supply of them in the city of Quebec was stated to be inadequate. The boot and shoe manufacturing industry was satisfactory in the city of Montreal and was improving in the city of Quebec; the metal manufacturing industry was quiet; the printing industries appeared to be busy; textile manufacturing was likewise busy; and the pulp and paper manufacturing industry continued at a high level of activity. Building and construction, which had continued into the early part of the winter, had subsided in activity to a considerable extent towards the close of January. The usual winter falling off in wholesale and retail trade was recorded.

The demand for farm workers in Ontario seemed to be on the increase, but the supply of workers appeared adequate. With stocktaking nearly completed, the manufacturing industries in the southern portions of Ontario had in almost all cases resumed their normal activity, and there seemed to be no falling off in comparison with the pre-stocktaking period. While no substantial increases in factory staffs were being made, the employment offices at some centres were receiving several requests for highly skilled mechanics in different trades. Although very little actual building or construction work was being carried on at present, the prospects for the immediate future were promising. Activity in the logging industry continued, but with fewer demands for workers. A normal activity with only a small labour turnover in the metal mining industry was noted. Vacancies for female domestic workers were still numerous.

Farm orders were increasing slightly, but applicants were sufficiently numerous in the province of Manitoba. Employment in the construction industry in Winnipeg was better than during any winter of the last several years, and the prospects for 1927 appeared hopeful. In this province the employment offices were receiving a fair number of calls for general labour for short jobs, but applicants were considerably in excess of these demands. With few experienced applicants for work in the logging industry applying, there was a decline in orders in this group. A fairly substantial number of vacancies for female domestic workers were being notified.

Farm orders received at the Saskatchewan offices were fairly numerous, but applicants were plentiful. The few calls for general labourers were easily met. In the Prince Albert district the requirements for logging workers exceeded suitable applicants. Female domestic workers continued to be in brisk demand. With general conditions throughout the province rather quiet, there did not appear to be any unemployment which could be considered as abnormal for the time of year.

A nominal demand for farm workers in Alberta was more than counterbalanced by the number of applicants seeking this work. Although the construction industry in this province was rather quiet, it was not unusually so for the winter season. The demand for logging workers continued to be rather good. Coal mining was not very brisk, and no additional workers were being taken on. General employment conditions throughout Alberta were rather quiet.

Fair activity in the logging industry in British Columbia was reported, but not many men were being taken on. Mining, both coal and metal, continued normal, with very little fluctuation. The building and construction industries seemed to be seasonally quiet throughout the whole province. Manufactur-

ing industries did not appear to be increasing their activity to any noticeable extent. While unplaced applicants were reported from all centres in British Columbia, their numbers did not seem to indicate that the volume of unemployment was exceptional for the season of the year.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was considerable seasonal curtailment in employment at the beginning of January, the losses involving a rather larger number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date last year. The percentage decline was, however, about the same size, while both absolute and proportionate reduction were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. An aggregate working force of 781,559 persons was reported by the 5,851 reporting firms, who had 833,638 employees on December 1. The index number stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month, and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on January 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927	1926		1926	1925	
		January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	221,582,986	241,665,755	155,451,873	253,317,215	216,644,167
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	81,774,995	87,656,757	69,736,042	76,918,288	75,285,662
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	138,421,475	152,355,795	84,718,819	175,555,228	140,279,235
Customs duty collected	$	.....	12,391,585	13,693,506	10,060,607	11,670,986	11,770,905
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,843,153,843	2,915,658,907	2,368,210,435	3,120,644,757	2,786,635,210
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,746,300,000	1,737,700,000	1,331,400,000	1,898,373,589	1,670,184,404
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	175,083,324	.....	160,600,699	173,891,566	173,891,566
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,372,763,485	.....	1,316,288,258	1,318,875,483	1,318,875,483
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	970,053,595	.....	869,591,897	903,259,725	903,259,725
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		147·2	143·1	143·1	127·4	122·6	120·9
Preferred stocks		103·1	101·2	100·0	99·2	98·5	98·8
Bonds		110·2	110·4	109·7	.....	.....	.....
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		150·6	150·5	151·5	163·8	163·5	161·1
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·59	21·41	21·24	21·96	21·87	21·51
†Business failures, number		219	.....	186	248	215	163
†Business failures, liabilities	$	3,095,474	.....	2,686,519	2,674,123	3,186,295	2,816,409
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		94·0	101·1	102·8	89·6	95·3	97·1
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·9	*4·7	*2·6	*7·9	*5·7	*5·1
Immigration		.....	.....	7,721	2,324	4,003	5,323
Building permits	$	.....	1,472,131	9,968,937	4,608,688	7,341,752	7,988,765
†Contracts awarded	$	16,771,000	13,725	34,972,000	12,669,000	12,675,000	46,973,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	51,717	53,971	52,345	56,644	54,889	68,535
Steel ingots and castings	tons	58,540	50,493	54,311	68,536	62,353	73,205
Ferro alloys	tons	3,926	3,804	3,308	2,224	3,008	2,094
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,803,694	1,223,648	1,556,173	1,660,738
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,290,824	1,156,645	1,151,091	952,520	.....	1,321,156
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	172,704,109	243,206,456	181,617,436	176,315,733	225,260,930
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	233,849	233,078	313,745	218,904	253,460	306,086
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	.....	20,168,259	22,299,407	18,701,154	.....	21,469,505
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,035,686	14,172,845	16,289,451	15,863,602
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	17,791,980	21,524,116	13,470,131	19,818,544	19,294,184
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	16,175,798	14,774,393	11,668,272	14,991,752	13,046,149
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	4,427,631,307	2,589,558,262	4,147,758,093	4,971,595,572
Newsprint	tons	.....	163,717	164,798	139,688	156,983	131,147
Automobiles, passenger		.....	6,052	6,744	11,781	7,498	8,741
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	138·6	127·8	128·3	119·0
Industrial production		.....	.....	155·6	138·1	135·6	147·6
Manufacturing		.....	.....	142·9	139·5	141·9	130·6

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review* §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending January 29, 192 , and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, construction and trade were seasonally slacker, while greater gains were noted in logging and transportation, those in the latter being due to the re-opening of the winter ports. The net increase in the Maritime Provinces was very much larger than on January 1, 1926. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed marked curtailment, exceeding that reported on the same date last year, but logging and retail trade registered significant advances. In Ontario, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries, while logging and trade showed considerable improvement. The general decline in Ontario was smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, there were heavy declines in construction, and manufacturing was quiet. There were also smaller losses in mining, transportation, trade and communication, the only general increase reported being in logging. In British Columbia, construction, mining and manufacturing showed curtailment; the number of persons released was greater than in the corresponding month last year.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced. In Montreal, manufacturing, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker; within the first named the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions showed the largest declines. The general reduction was smaller than that reported on the corresponding date last year. In Quebec, seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss, while in other groups comparatively small changes were noted. In Toronto, there were general recessions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported important gains. In Ottawa, lumber mills showed a seasonal falling off in employment, as did construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, the closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contraction at the beginning of January. In Winnipeg, construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines. In Vancouver, employment in lumber mills, construction and transportation showed a falling off, and trade was also slacker.

The losses in manufacturing on January 1, 1927, though larger than on the same date in 1926, were smaller than at the beginning of January in previous years of the record. Iron and steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories reported the largest decreases, though all divisions recorded curtailment. There were very marked contractions in construction and maintenance, and employment also declined in logging, mining, communication, transportation and services. Pronounced increases in personnel were noted in trade, which, however, was not so active as in Christmas week. The index number of employment was higher than at the beginning of any other month since the record was begun in 1920.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1927.

Trade Union Reports

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The industrial depression usually evident toward the end of the year, combined with the closing of a number of establishments over the holiday period and for stocktaking and inventory purposes, was responsible for the slightly less favourable situation among local trade unions at the close of December, 1926, than in the preceding month. Returns for December were tabulated from 1,560 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 157,701 persons, and indicated a 5.9 percentage of unemployment in comparison with 4.7 per cent at the end of November. Employment was, however, on a higher level than in December 1925 when the percentage of idleness stood at 7.9. British Columbia was the only province to report greater activity during December than in the previous month while in Alberta no change occurred. The curtailment in operations in the remaining provinces was fairly well distributed, no one province showing any outstanding reduction. In making a comparison with

December, 1925, the Quebec unions reported a much improved situation during the period being reviewed, to a great extent due to the better conditions prevailing in the garment trades. In addition, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions registered minor increases. Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions, on the other hand, were less actively employed, though the declines were slight. The manufacturing industries, with 422 unions comprising a membership of 42,844 persons, reported a 1 per cent decline in employment, 7.3 per cent of the members being out of work on December 31st, 1926, as compared with 6.3 per cent in November. The most decided increase in idleness was registered among cigar makers, while there were also increases in unemploymnt among iron and steel, wood, jewellery, glass, textile and garment workers, and among printing tradesmen. In addition to those entirely unemployed, some short time was recorded, especially in the metal trades. In comparison with the returns for December, 1925, the situation in the manufacturing industries was much improved. Among coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta the change was but nominal as compared with November, but in British Columbia the situation showed considerable advancement. Owing to a winter shutdown in the quarries of Nova Scotia, a large number of the members were reported out of work. The seasonal curtailment in building and construction, which has existed for the last few months, continued into December, when 19.3 per cent of the members were reported as idle, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 12.7 in November. Bridge and structural iron workers alone were afforded more work than in November, and of the declines the most substantial were among steam shovel and dredgemen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and granite and stonecutters. In comparison with December, 1925, when 21.0 per cent of the tradesmen were out of work, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers all reported a better situation, but in the remaining trades there was greater unemployment. Reports from 639 unions of transportation workers with 56,199 members indicated an unemployment percentage of 3.0, as compared with 1.5 per cent in November and 4.2 per cent in December, 1925. Extensive curtailment, due to the closing of navigation for the winter season in the province of Quebec, caused the percentage out of work to rise to a considerable height in December in the shipping and stevedoring division as compared with that of the previous month. In the steam railway division also, whose returns constitute nearly 83 per cent of the entire group membership reporting in the transportation industry, there was a slightly adverse change as compared with November, but among street and electric railway employees and teamsters practically no change occurred. A slightly greater volume of business was afforded hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, but stationary engineers and firemen reported slightly more idleness. The level of employment for fishermen remained the same as in November, but among lumber workers and loggers there was considerable slackness as compared with no unemployment in November.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions during the quarter ending December 31, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of December, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 25,641 references to positions and effected a total of 24,667 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 15,540, of which 12,896 were of men and 2,644 of women workers. In casual work the offices made 9,127 placements. Employers notified the Service of 26,287 vacancies, of which 18,756 were of men and 7,531 of women. The number of registrations for work was 27,831 of men, and 8,414 of women, a total of 36,245 applications. Compared with the preceding month a decline is shown in the volume of business, but a comparison with the corresponding period a year ago shows a considerable increase, the records for November, 1926, showing 29,551 vacancies offered, 42,917 applications made, and 28,338 placements effected, while in December, 1925, there were recorded 21,797 vacancies, 32,802 applications for work, and 20, 523 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of December may be found elsewhere in this issue, and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the offices for the last quarter of the year 1926.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 134. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada reported that production of pig-iron in Canada during December, 1926, amounted to 53,971 long tons, a slight increase over the 52,345 tons reported for the previous month, but a

little below the output of 54,889 tons in December 1925. During the 12 months of 1926 the cumulative production was 737,503 tons, or 29 per cent over the 570,397 tons of 1925, and 24 per cent more than the 593,024 tons of 1924. Ontario produced 488,000 tons of pig-iron or 66 per cent of the year's output, as against 65 per cent of the total in 1925; the balance was accounted for by Nova Scotia in both years. Five furnaces, having a total daily capacity of 1,825 tons per day or about 36 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada, were in blast on December 31. The active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. There are 15 iron blast furnaces in Canada, which if operated at capacity the year round could produce 1.8 million tons of pig-iron. Actual production in 1926 amounted to 737,503 tons so that about 41 per cent of the total possible output was produced during the year. In 1925, corresponding figures showed an output amounting to 32 per cent of the total possible production.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,804 tons in December showed a gain of 15 per cent over the 3,308 tons of November. For the 12 months' period the total output was 37,954 tons or 48 per cent over the 25,709 tons reported for 1925 and compares with 26,400 tons in 1924, and 28,961 tons in 1923. Over one-half of the output of 1926 was high grade ferro-manganese and the balance was ferro-silicon. Only 3 plants in Canada reported a production of ferro-alloys during 1926.

In December the production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada was 58,493 tons or 8 per cent over the 54,311 tons of November production in December, 1925, amounted to 63,353 tons.

For the 12 months ending December 31, 1926, the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings totalled 776,888 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 752,695 tons of the previous year. In 1924 the output was 650,690 tons and in 1923 amounted to 884,770 tons. During 1926 four firms in Canada reported a production of steel ingots from basic open hearth furnaces, 3 concerns made basic open hearth castings, 3 made converter castings and 9 firms produced direct castings from electric furnaces.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during December are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during November was 5 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 10 per cent greater than the average for November in the past five years. The figures were 1,803,694 tons in November as against 1,704,851 tons in October, and an average of 1,626,098 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal-producing provinces, except Nova Scotia, and British Columbia showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years. Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during November numbered 30,150, of whom 23,303 worked underground and 6,847 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,838 in October, of whom 22,389 worked underground and 6,449 on surface. Production per man was 59.8 tons in November, as against 58.8 tons in October. During November the production per man-day was 2.6, as compared with 2.5 tons in October. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

External Trade.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that the grand total of Canadian trade in December, 1926, was $221,582,986 as compared with $253,317,215 in December, 1925. However, the total for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1926-27 continued to exceed that for the same period in 1925-26, being $1,762,049,130 in the later and $1,725,796,820 in the earlier period. In December, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $81,774,995 as compared with $76,918,288 in December, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to $138,421,475 in December, 1926, as compared with $152,355,795 in November, 1926, and $175,555,228 in December, 1925.

The chief imports in December, 1926, were: iron and its products, $14,168,515; non-metallic minerals and products, $14,072,817; and fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,615,762.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $72,904,069; wood, wood products and paper, $22,909,082.

In the nine months ending December, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $419,547,195; wood, wood products and paper at $217,725,799, and animals and animal products at $132,027,299.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of December, 1926, amounted to $11,472,131, as compared with $9,968,937 in November, and $7,363,777 in December, 1925.

The increase in the first comparison was 15.1 per cent, and in the latter 24.8 per cent.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in January, 1927, at $16,771,800 as compared with $13,725,000 in December, 1926, and $12,669,000 in January, 1926. This is the largest January total since 1913. The contracts awarded in January, 1927, were classified as follows:—industrial building, $6,622,500; business building, $5,387,700; and residential building, $3,405,900. The apportionment of contracts awarded in Canada by provinces during January, 1927, was:—Prairie Provinces, $6,353,100; Ontario, $4,356,400; Quebec, $3,885,200; British Columbia, $2,083,400 and the Maritime Provinces $93,700.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during January, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled $71,056,600, $10,138,300 of this amount being for residential building; $26,012,200 for business building; $19,955,500 for industrial building, and $14,950,600 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1927, was slightly greater than during December, 1926, but less than during January, 1926. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 261 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 4,020 working days, as compared with eight disputes in December, involving 167 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 3,778 working days. In January, 1926, there were on record eleven strikes, involving 823 workpeople, resulting in a time loss of 9,769 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to January, 1927, terminated during the month, and the one strike recorded as commencing during January also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, affecting 134 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices advanced somewhat due mainly to seasonal increases. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.37 at the beginning of January, as compared with $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.63 for January, 1926; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.30 for January, 1920; $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. Butter showed a substantial seasonal advance, while less important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, beef, milk, pork, rolled oats, evaporated apples and in granulated and yellow sugar. The prices of bacon, lard and prunes were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.59 at the beginning of January, as compared with $21.41 for December, 1926; $21.96 for January, 1926; $21.09 for January, 1925; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.15 for January, 1920; $19.80 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was practically unchanged at 150.6 for January, as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced and five declined. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced, mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour and milled products. Advances in the prices of live stock, butter and milk which more than offset the declines in the prices of eggs and furs, caused an increase in the Animals and their Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group also advanced, the lower prices for silk and wool being more than offset by the higher prices for raw cotton and manila rope. The groups which declined were: the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of declines in the prices of steel sheets and wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of copper, lead, tin and antimony, which more than offset the advances in the prices of silver and spelter; the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and glycerine; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1927

DURING the month of January the Department received a second interim report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; also a report was submitted to the Department by the Board established to deal with differences between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters' Union.

Application Received

During January an application for the establishment of a Board was received from employees of various shipping interests of the port of St. John, N.B., being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established, Mr. J. T. Foster, of Montreal, P.Q., being appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees concerned, and Mr. J. H. Lauer, also of Montreal, being appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

Second Interim Report of Board in Dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their Checkers and Coopers.

The Minister of Labour received on January 17, 1927, a second interim report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment various matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees. The dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages and changed working conditions, and 225 employees were stated to be directly affected. The first interim report of the Board, which was received on November 17, 1926, was accompanied by a letter written on behalf of the employers concerned, stating that the shipping interests undertook to meet their employees in or about the month of March, 1927. The text of the first interim report appears in the December, 1926, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1189. The second interim report states that the Board stands adjourned, pending the outcome of the negotiations between the parties. The text of the second interim report follows:

Second Interim Report of Board

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

CONCILIATION BOARD HELD UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

In the matter of the Checkers, Members of Lodge 1237, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Express and Station Employees, and the Employing Steamship Lines.

The Board.—Farquhar Robertson, Chairman; Sir William Stavert, representing employers; John T. Foster, representing employees.

Your Board, as above outlined, having been convened on the 12th day of January, at 2.30 p.m., at 36 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, to consider its proper functioning in the above dispute, begs leave to report as follows:

In view of the proposal that your Board should proceed to St. John, and hold an inquiry into the differences as between the Association of Checkers and their workers on the one hand, and certain specified steam-

ship interests on the other, in respect to wages and working conditions at that port, following the inquiries which have been already held there, it was felt as the Board was constituted to consider such differences at the Port of Montreal, it would not have jurisdiction in the Port of St. John, if only because while the workers may be identical, or practically so, there are other shipping interests and different outside conditions in the latter port.

In view of such opinions therefore, and of the intention of the Chairman, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, to be absent from Canada until some time in the early part of April, it was the unanimous decision of your Board that it should stand adjourned at the call of the Chair pending the outcome of a meeting of representatives of the men and shipping interests, which is expected to take place some time in the month of March by arrangement between the parties, when your Board may reconvene, and consider such outcome, together with directions from the Honourable the Minister of Labour within his pleasure.

The above report is hereby certified to be correct.

(Sgd.) FARQUHAR ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,
Representing Employers.

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER,
Representing Employees.

Dated at Montreal, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and its Fire Fighters.

A report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment a dispute between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters' Union. The dispute related to wages, working conditions, etc. The Board was composed as follows: Rev. Dr. Albert M. Sanford, Principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. William James Whiteside, of New Westminster, B.C., and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the city and employees respectively. As a result of the efforts of the Board, an amicable settlement of the dispute was reached, involving an increase of wages of $10 per month to the employees and several improvements in working conditions. The Board's report was accompanied by the agreement between the parties to the dispute. The text of the report and of the agreement follows.

Report of Board

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Jan. 26, 1927.

H. H. WARD, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to consider differences between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters Union No. 256, beg leave to report as follows:—

After evidence had been received and visits had been made to the Fire Halls of the Municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver and the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, your Board succeeded in bringing together the parties to the dispute, with the result that an Agreement, a copy of which we enclose, was entered into with the unanimous vote of the City Council of New Westminster and the unanimous approval of the members of the Fire Fighters Union, No. 256.

We desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the representatives of the parties to the dispute in all their relationships with the Board and our appreciation of the consent given to the Agreement by those concerned.

Respectfully submitted.

Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD.
(Sgd.) W. J. WHITESIDE.
(Sgd.) R. P. PETTIPIECE.

An agreement made this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. Between: The Corporation of the City of New Westminster, of the First Part, and Fire Fighters' Union, Number 256, of the Second Part.

Whereas a dispute having arisen between The Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees, members of the Fire Fighters' Union, Number 256, and the

dispute having been referred under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," to a Board constituted under that Act, consisting of Dr. A. M. Sanford, R. Parm. Pettipiece and W. J. Whiteside, and the said Board having brought together the parties to the dispute in conference, the following settlement was arrived at, namely:—

(1) The City of New Westminster hereby agrees to grant an increase of Ten Dollars ($10) per month to each of the Fire Fighters of the Department, said increase to date from the first of January, 1927. The Mayor and Council also agree to recommend to the Mayor and Council of 1928 a further increase of Five Dollars ($5) per month to each of the Fire Fighters concerned, said increase, if granted, to begin on the first of January, 1928. This does not preclude the Fire Fighters from asking for a larger increase at that time if they so desire.

(2) The City agrees to grant to each man a holiday of two weeks instead of the one week granted annually in recent years.

(3) The City further agrees to provide counterpanes, sheets and pillow-cases for the use of the men in Fire Halls, and to be responsible for the laundering of the same.

(4) In regard to lockers, trap-doors to keep smoke out of the living quarters, better lights, and more conveniences for the tidiness and comfort of the men, the Mayor and Council agree to vote an unspecified sum of money which shall be spent by the Fire Committee after consultation with the Chief of the Department and representatives of the Fire Fighters' Union as to the ways wherein the money may be spent to the best advantage.

(5) The members of the Fire Fighters Union No. 256, through their appointed representatives, accept these terms of agreement and assure the City of their purpose to render efficient and loyal service.

Adopted by the City Council January the twenty-first, 1927, and signed on their behalf by

(Sgd.) A. W. GRAY, *Mayor.*
" W. H. KEARY, *City Clerk.*

WITNESSES:
(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD,
" W. J. WHITESIDE,
" R. P. PETTIPIECE.

Signed by the representatives of Fire Fighters' Union No. 256:

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MATTHEW, *President,*
" THOS. A. BRIGGS, *Sec.-Treas.*

WITNESSES:
(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD,
" W. J. WHITESIDE,
" R. P. PETTIPIECE.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during January was 8, the same number as in December. The time loss for the month was less than during January, 1926, being 4,020 working days, as compared with 9,769 working days during the same month in 1926.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Jan., 1927	8	261	4,020
Dec., 1926	8	167	3,778
Jan., 1926	11	823	9,769

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 161 workpeople, were carried over from December, and one dispute commenced during January. Two of the disputes recorded as being carried over from December, the strike of electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., commencing December 20, 1926, and the strike of coal miners at Newcastle Creek, N.B., commencing December 14, 1926, were not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the strikes commencing prior to January terminated during the month, and the strike which commenced during January also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; and electrotypers, Toronto, Ont. A dispute involving structural steel workers at Calgary, Alberta, during January has been reported to the Department but no information as to its nature or extent has yet been received.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Informa-

tion is available as to four such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q., March 24, 1925; men's clothing workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926; and metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921.

The strike which commenced during January was for improved working conditions. The two strikes which terminated during the month were both substantially in favour of the employees.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, which caused a cessation of work on August 27, 1926, involving upwards of ten employees, there was a demand for a union agreement providing for employment of members of the union only. The employer refused and the employees went on strike, the employer replacing them, and reporting a full staff before the end of the year. At the end of January there were, however, a number of employees still on strike.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, which commenced July 28, 1926, to secure union wages and working conditions in non-union shops, remained unterminated at the end of January, there being two establishments still involved. The larger factories and most of the other establishments had settled with the union in August or later, agreeing to the conditions of the union. At the end of January there were reported to be only thirty strikers involved.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing on December 20, 1926, was the result of a demand for the renewal of the union agreement which the employer refused on the ground that the union had not kept the agreement in the past. Shortly afterwards the firm discharged several employees for engaging in union activity and the union called out the other members employed there. The employer was reported to have partially replaced the strikers during January.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Newcastle Creek, N.B.	27	675	Commenced Dec. 14, 1926, against discharge of employees. Work resumed Feb. 1, 1927, all employees except one reinstated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man...	25	250	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
*Ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	6	150	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	30	720	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
*Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	13	325	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que	50	1,250	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing:			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	10	250	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during January, 1927.			
TRADE—			
Teamsters, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	100	400	Commenced Jan. 6, 1927, for an extra coal shoveller. Terminated Jan. 11, 1927, in favour of employees.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

Coal Miners, Newcastle Creek, N.B.—This, the second dispute in the same mine recently, commenced December 14, 1926, the employer having discharged some miners, alleging that they were advocating that the agreement settling the first dispute should be broken by the miners. It has been reported that the two miners discharged were the presiding officer and the secretary of the union, and a committee of the union opened negotiations with the employer, who thereupon discharged members of the committee. The other members of the union employed in the mine then ceased work and communicated with the Minister of Labour with the object of initiating proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as amended, the Province of New Brunswick having passed the necessary enabling legislation (Labour Gazette, June, 1926, page 549). The Minister then proposed that the parties to the dispute should re-open negotiations, and at the end of January a settlement was reached, all the employees except one being reinstated, work to be resumed February 1, 1927.

Teamsters, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—On January 6, 1927, approximately one hundred teamsters ceased work in the hauling of coal because the coal dealers had refused to supply a man to shovel coal from the far end of each car as had been done by one of the dealers. After four days the dealers agreed to this, and it was arranged that in future when a dispute arose a period of three days would be allowed for negotiations between the firm involved and their employees before a strike would be called.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1926

THE year 1926 was marked by less disturbance from strikes and lockouts than any year since 1916, the number of disputes and numbers of employees involved being about the same as in each year from 1923 to 1925, but the time loss in man workings days, less than 300,000, the lowest figure since 1916, and less than in any year since 1900, except 1902, 1904, 1905, 1915, and 1916. The notable feature of the year 1926 was the relatively small amount of time loss due to strikes or lockouts in coal mines, in contrast with conditions from 1922 to 1925 inclusive, a period marked by not only a large number of disputes in coal mines but by a series of disputes involving large numbers of miners for long periods of time.

The chief disputes during 1926 occurred in establishments manufacturing clothing and boots and shoes, nearly two-thirds of the time loss for the year appearing in these two industrial groups. There was also a substantial amount of time loss in logging and in mining. The most important disputes during the year were those of boot factory employees at Quebec from May to September, involving 3,000 employees and causing a time loss of 88,677 working days; men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, involving 5,000 employees from July 26 to the end of the year, most of them having secured their demands and resumed work in a few weeks; lumber workers in the district about Port Arthur, Ont., involving 700 employees and causing a time loss of 30,400 working days. In coal mining there were twenty disputes, some involving large numbers of miners, but these lasted only a few days and so did not cause very much time loss.

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the Labour Gazette each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the Labour Gazette are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables and the annual reviews in the Labour Gazette have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

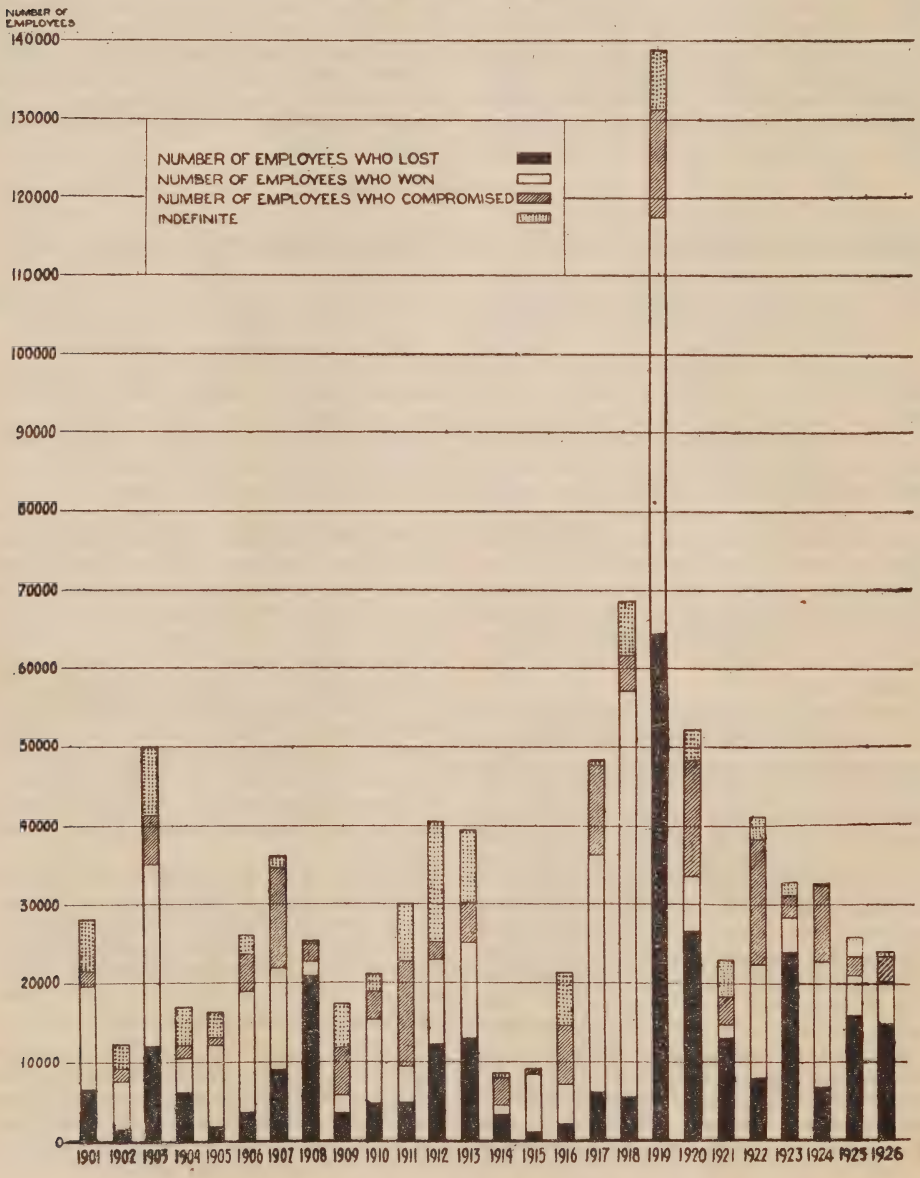
The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and

disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days time loss is maintained in the Department. During 1926 there was one such dispute, involving 3 employees for one half day, making a time loss of one and a half working days.

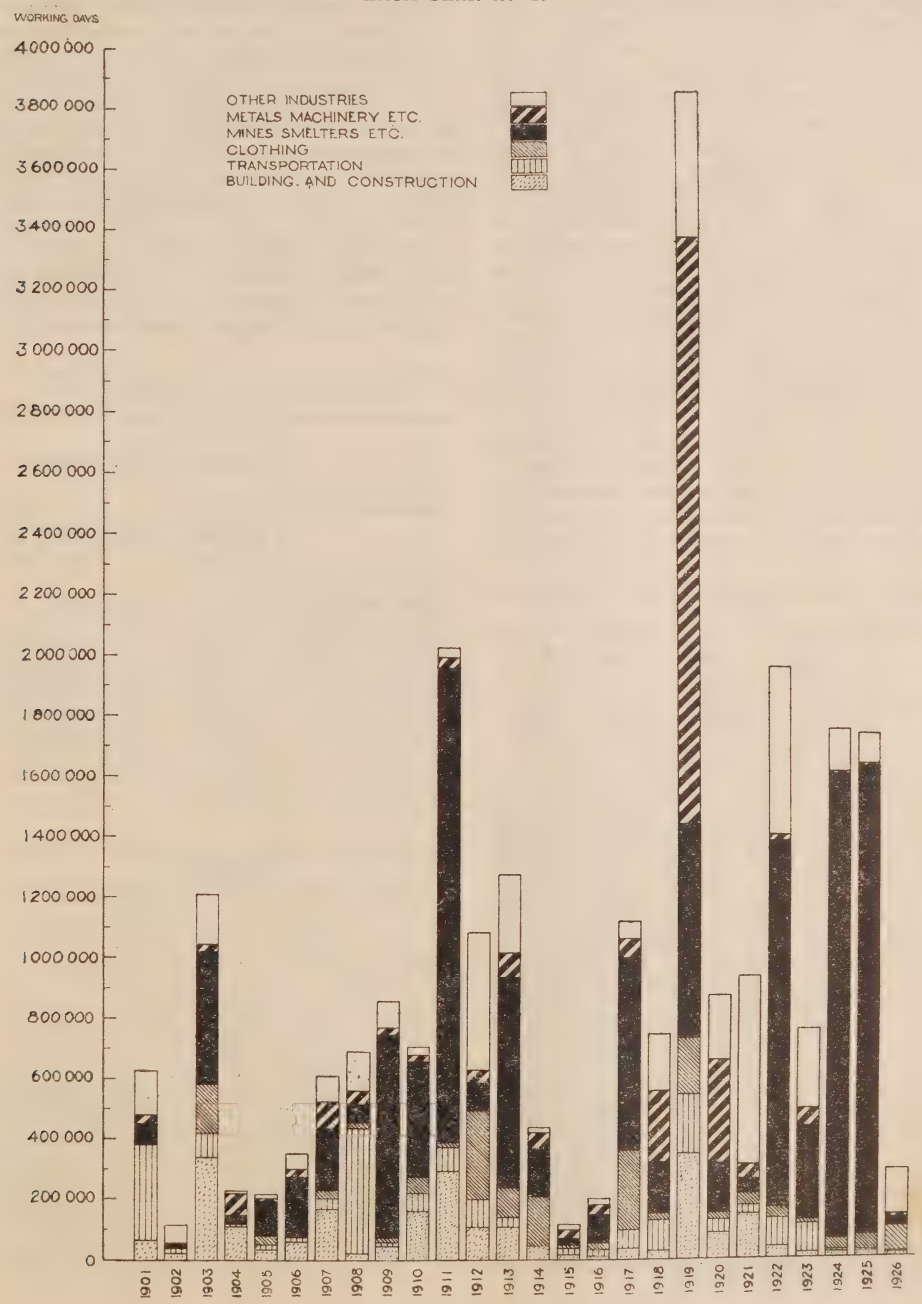
The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1926



made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known.

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-26



The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923 and 1924, with very little time loss for 1926. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc. The item "other industries" for 1926 included a comparatively large time loss in boot and shoe manufacturing.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and expanding business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10, information is available as to the following disputes of this nature, metal polishers, Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; hat and cap makers, Toronto, June 16, 1925; tailors, Toronto, Nov. 16, 1925; moulders, Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders, Owen Sound, Jan. 19, 1925; moulders, Sarnia, March 3, 1925; upholsterers, Montreal, June 23, 1925. All but the first three, however, lapsed during 1926.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
Total	3,075*	2,957*	17,514*	885,627*	25,159,656

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
5,000 and under 10,000	1	1·3	5,000	48,950	16·5
2,500 and under 5,000	2	2·6	7,090	94,699	31·9
1,500 and under 2,500	1	1·3	1,500	13,500	4·5
1,000 and under 1,500	1	1·3	1,050	2,100	0·7
500 and under 1,000	4	5·2	2,950	40,660	13·7
250 and under 500	5	6·5	1,825	11,200	3·8
100 and under 250	19	24·6	3,027	47,347	15·9
50 and under 100	14	18·2	1,027	25,714	8·7
25 and under 50	14	18·2	489	4,785	1·6
Under 25	16	20·8	184	7,856	2·7
Total	77	100·0	24,142	296,811	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
50,000 and under 100,000	1	1·3	3,000	88,677	30·0
25,000 and under 50,000	2	2·6	5,700	79,350	26·7
10,000 and under 25,000	3	3·9	1,745	36,596	12·3
5,000 and under 10,000	4	5·2	5,207	29,179	9·8
2,500 and under 5,000	8	10·4	1,228	28,314	9·5
1,500 and under 2,500	10	13·0	3,018	18,760	6·3
1,000 and under 1,500	1	1·3	40	1,000	0·3
500 and under 1,000	13	16·9	2,058	8,616	3·0
250 and under 500	13	16·9	1,218	4,476	1·5
100 and under 250	7	9·0	345	1,206	0·4
Under 100	15	19·5	583	637	0·2
Total	77	100·0	24,142	296,811	100·0

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1926.

Logging.—The four disputes in the logging industry involved 1,250 employees, causing a time loss of 32,230 working days. All these disputes were to secure increases in wages and all but one were partially or substantially successful. The principal dispute was one in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., involving 26 employers and about 700 employees, between September 16 and November 8, causing a time loss of 30,400 days. This dispute was to secure increases in wages and better working conditions, and from time to time various employers agreed to increase the wages but not always to the amount demanded, namely, $60 per month.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Under 5 days	30	38·9	5,297	10,362	3·5
5 days and under 10	11	14·3	7,363	33,889	11·4
10 days and under 15	7	9·1	731	7,447	2·5
15 days and under 20	1	1·3	17	255	0·1
20 days and under 30	4	5·2	579	4,485	1·5
30 days and over	17	22·1	4,875	178,440	60·1
Unterminated or indefinite	7	9·1	5,280	61,933	20·9
Total	77	100·0	24,142	296,811	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	11	14·2	7,829	19,094	6·5
Prince Edward Island	1	1·3	200	500	0·2
New Brunswick	4	5·2	705	7·212	2·4
Quebec	18	23·4	10,963	182,570	61·5
Ontario	22	28·6	2,406	56,457	19·0
Manitoba	4	5·2	345	5,469	1·8
Saskatchewan					
Alberta	3	3,9	445	4,105	1·4
British Columbia	14	18·2	1,249	21,404	7·2
Total	77	100·0	24,142	296,811	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
AGRICULTURE					
LOGGING	4	5·2	1,250	32,230	10·9
FISHING AND TRAPPING					
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	16	20·8	8,895	30,135	10·1
MANUFACTURING:—					
Vegetable foods	1	1·3	175	22	0·0
Tobacco and liquors					
Rubber products	2	2·6	554	1,306	0·4
Other vegetable products					
Animal foods					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)	3	3·9	3,126	100,106	33·7
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)	3	3·9	345	15,597	5·3
Textiles	1	1·3	26	36	0·0
Clothing, including knitted goods	16	20·8	7,408	86,532	29·1
Saw and planing mill products	3	3·9	151	380	0·1
Other wood products	1	1·3	100	700	0·2
Pulp and paper products					
Printing and publishing	2	2·6	50	2,020	0·9
Iron, steel and products	3	3·9	152	12,179	4·1
Other metal products					
Non-metallic mineral products	2	2·6	138	363	0·1
Chemical and allied products					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.					
CONSTRUCTION:—					
Buildings and structures	12	15·5	1,141	11,424	3·8
Canal, harbour and waterway					
Highway and bridge construction					
Railway construction					
Shipbuilding					
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction					
Miscellaneous construction	1	1·3	17	255	0·1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—					
Steam railways					
Electric railways					
Water transportation	4	5·2	590	2,100	0·7
Local transportation					
Storage					
Telegraphs and telephones					
Express					
Electricity and gas					
Miscellaneous					
TRADE					
FINANCE					
SERVICE:—					
Public administration, including water service					
Recreational	3	3·9	24	1,426	0·5
Custom and repair					
Personal and domestic					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Total	77	100·0	24,142	296,811	100·0

Mining.—All disputes in the industry occurred in coal mines, being 20 in number involving 8,895 employees, causing a time loss of 30,135 days. Only two of the disputes involved a large number of men and only one of the disputes lasted more than a few days. A number of these were strikes in Nova Scotia to prevent the employment of miners who were not members of the United Mine Workers of America, which had an agreement with the employers, or miners who were members of another organization. These were substantially successful. The only dispute lasting more than a few days was that involving coal miners in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, Alta., lasting from July 1 to the end of August, the miners demanding an increase in wages and the recognition of their union. The employers refused the latter demand on the ground that this union had become affiliated with a new organization, and also refused the wage increase. Shortly afterwards some of the mine operators settled with their employees on the basis of the same wages and working conditions as before the strike, without recognition of the union, and later employees returned to the other mines under similar conditions.

Manufacturing.—Most of the disputes in this industry occurred in establishments connected with the manufacturing of men's clothing, furs and boots. Nearly all of these disputes were to maintain union conditions, to secure union wage scales and working conditions, or to secure union agreements and recognition of the union. The most important of these dipsutes was in Montreal, where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers called out on strike at the end of July all the workers under its jurisdiction, in order to maintain the wages and working conditions provided for in agreements already in force and to secure agreements in other establishments. A number of employers were reported to be violating the terms of the agreements, especially by sending out work to non-union contract shops. As a result of the dispute the majority of the establishments entered into agreements with the union within a short time, and from time to time before the end of the year other establishments followed, and at the end of the year it was reported that there were only two employers having a dispute with the union. During the year both at Montreal and Toronto there were a number of strikes against violations of agreements in men's clothing factories. There were disputes involving two women's clothing factories and there were disputes involving corset makers, cap makers, millinery workers, and embroidery workers.

There were also a number of disputes, involving a relatively small number of employees for a few days, in saw mills, sash and door factories, printing establishments, foundries, etc. One of these involved 40 pressmen and bookbinders in an alleged lockout, the employer having made an agreement with another organization to employ only its members, dismissing those employees who would not join it. The unions to which the dismissed employees belonged did not call off the dispute until the middle of September.

A dispute involving moulders in Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., lasted from April to August, the employees demanding an increase in wages from $5.70 per day to $7. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour a compromise was reached at $6 per day.

Construction.—The most important disputes in this industry occurred at Vancouver, carpenters attempting to secure a 5 day week instead of a 5½ day week of 44 hours. Employees in certain other building trades went on strike in sympathy with the carpenters. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour a compromise was reached, the carpenters receiving an increase of 50 cents per day, the 44 hour week to be continued. Painters in Vancouver also went on strike for an increase in wages of $1 per day and for the employment of union members only. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour some of the employers granted these demands but others refused and replaced the strikers.

Transportation and Public Utilities.—The only disputes in this industry were those involving longshoremen, none of them lasting more than a few days nor involving a large number of employees.

Service.—The only disputes in this group involved stage hands and musicians in theatres. One of these occurred in Vancouver involving stage hands, another involving musicians in the same theatre who went out in sympathy with the stage hands. After some months the theatre concerned closed down. The other dispute involved musicians at Windsor and Walkerville, Ont., demanding changes in wages and hours. Within two days the employees won their demands.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days
WAGES:—																				
Increase in wages	5	7	280	1,554	4	15	820	2,840	10	75	1,385	20,387	1	1	27	432	20	98	2,512	25,213
Decrease in wages	3	5	184	3,937	2	2	800	4,200	2	2	404	3,606	1	1	20	240	8	10	1,408	11,983
Increase in wages and shorter hours	1	1	175	22	1	1	11	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	186	44
Increase in wages and other changes	2	5	205	3,880	1	5	90	495	2	176	920	30,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	1,215	35,215
HOURS OF LABOUR:—																				
Shorter hours	1	1	93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	250	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	343	2,343
Longer hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	100
UNIONISM:—																				
Recognition of union	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	1,500	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	160	4,892	3	37	1,660	18,392
Employment of non-unionists	1	1	40	1,910	5	6	6,005	16,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	6,045	18,139
Discharge of employees for union activity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	110	2	2	35	435
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	6	23	3,144	100,154	4	145	5,270	51,965	2	31	270	18,210	4	4	190	9,855	16	203	8,964	180,184
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGAINST DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES (a)	5	5	1,212	2,272	3	3	215	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1,427	3,190
AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (a)	1	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	18
SYMPATHETIC	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	78	702	1	1	6	648	2	21	84	1,350
UNCLASSIFIED	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	205	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	205	205
Total	25	49	5,351	113,840	23	209	15,041	90,699	19	325	3,347	76,095	10	15	413	16,177	77	422	24,142	296,811

(a) Other than in connection with union questions.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Returned on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated)		Total	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
AGRICULTURE																
LOGGING	3	1,242									1	8			4	1,250
FISHING AND TRAPPING																
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	10	7,292			2	650			3	926			1	27	16	8,895
MANUFACTURING:—																
Vegetable foods									1	175					1	175
Tobacco and liquors																
Rubber products	2	554													2	554
Other vegetable products																
Animal foods																
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)											3	3,126			3	3,126
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)	1	75									1	120	1	150	3	345
Textiles	1	26													1	26
Clothing, including knitted goods	7	2,128									3	67	6	5,213	16	7,408
Saw and planing mill products	1	30									2	121			3	151
Other wood products									1	100					1	100
Pulp and paper products																
Printing and publishing											1	40	1	10	2	50
Iron, steel and products	1	18	1	125							1	9			3	152
Other metal products																
Non-metallic mineral products	1	45									1	93			2	138
Chemical and allied products																
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.																
CONSTRUCTION:—																
Buildings and structures	7	521	3	548							2	72			12	1,141
Canal, harbour, waterway																
Highway and bridge construction																
Railway construction																
Shipbuilding																
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction																
Miscellaneous construction	1	17													1	17
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—																
Steam railways																
Electric railways																
Water transportation	3	440							1	150					4	590
Local transportation																
Storage																
Telegraphs and telephones																
Express																
Electricity and gas																
Miscellaneous																

TRADE																		
FINANCE																		
SERVICE:—																		
Public administration, including water service																		
Recreational	1	11													2	13	3	24
Custom and repair																		
Personal and domestic																		
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Total	39	12,399	4	673	2	650			6	1,351	15	3,656	11	5,413	77	24,142		

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 AND 1926, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes in existence						Number of employees affected						Time loss in working days					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January	23	22	18	13	12	11	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	823	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,769
February	31	24	20	17	14	10	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	2,450	36,361	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730
March	32	20	19	13	15	14	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	1,032	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400	14,269
April	29	26	27	16	13	14	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	924	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949	8,773
May	56	31	39	14	19	15	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229	59,591
June	50	25	28	26	23	15	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	2,881	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594	35,769
July	41	21	23	19	21	18	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	10,891	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976	49,058
August	31	25	20	16	20	14	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	4,326	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524	34,800
September	26	23	18	9	14	14	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	2,347	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553	20,922
October	17	18	16	7	8	12	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	2,561	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142	27,873
November	18	14	15	3	11	13	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	1,133	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,892
December	18	15	13	3	9	10	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	198	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	4,365
Year	145*	85*	91*	73*	83*	77*	22,930*	41,050*	32,868*	32,494*	25,796*	24,142*	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X on pages 152 to 157 gives a detailed list of strikes and lockouts in Canada in **1926 (not 1925)**.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement on termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
LOGGING—										
Lumber workers	Sunshine, Ont.	Increase in wages	Replacement	In favour of employers.	June 12	June 13	1	8	8	1
Log sorters	Gatineau Point, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	July 10	July 15	1	92	322	3½
Lumber workers	Port Arthur and Thunder Bay District, Ont.	Increase in wages and improved working conditions	Negotiations	Partially successful.	Sept. 16	Nov. 8	26	700	30,400	58
Loggers	Cochrane, Ont., and vicinity.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Partially successful.	Oct. 25	Nov. 20	4	450	1,500	24
							32	1,250	32,230	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against reduction in wages and for shorter hours.	Reference to Provincial Royal Commission.	Men returned under former rates pending inquiry by Royal Commission.	Jan. 7	Jan. 18	1	325	3,250	10
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against reduction in wages recommended by Commission.	Mediation and award of Commission.	Slight reduction in wages with shorter hours and overtime pay.	Mar. 16	Mar. 27	1	325	3,250	10
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Strikers returned	In favour of employers.	April 12	April 13	1	36	36	1
Coal miners	Blairmore, Alta.	For immediate re-employment of former employee.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	April 21	April 22	1	205	205	1
Coal miners, landing tenders	Glace Bay, N.S.	For piece rates instead of day wages.	Negotiations	Substantially successful.	June 18	June 19	1	500	500	1
Coal miners, boys	New Waterford, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations	Strikers returned to work and discharged employees were later reinstated at request of union.	June 21	June 22	1	60	60	1
Coal miners	Edmonton Field, Alberta.	Increase in wages and recognition of union.	Negotiations	Men returned gradually at same rates and conditions as previous to strike.	July 1	Aug. 28	4	200	3,820	51
Coal miners, drivers	Glace Bay and Dominion, N.S.	For piece rates instead of day wages.	Negotiations	Men returned to work under conditions as previous to strike pending further negotiations, piece rates established.	July 13	July 16	1	219	300	3

Coal miners	Sydney Mines, New Waterford and Glace Bay, N.S.	Against employment of non-unionists or members of another organization.	Negotiations	Employees complained of either joined union or left.	July 27	July 31	2	4,090	6,022	5
Coal miners	Caledonia Mines, N.S.	Against employment of non-unionists or members of another organization.	Strikers returned to work.	Other miners reported to have joined the union later.	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	1	850	1,660	3
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	Against employment of non-unionists or members of another organization.	Negotiations	Men complained of either joined union or were refused work by the employer.	Aug. 26	Sept. 7	1	900	8,100	9
Coal miners	Medicine Hat Field, Alberta.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Men returned to work at increased rates.	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	1	40	80	2
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against discharge of employee.	Men ordered back to work by union.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	1	1,050	2,100	2
Coal miners, boys	New Waterford, N.S.	Against discharge of employee.	Strikers returned	In favour of employer.	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	1	40	40	1
Coal miners	Newcastle Creek, Minto, N.B.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Partial increases secured.	Nov. 8	Nov. 19	1	28	280	10
Coal miners	Newcastle Creek, Minto, N.B.	Increase in wages	Unterminated		Dec. 14		1	27	432	16
							20	8,895	30,135	
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable foods:										
Cannery workers	New Westminster, B.C.	Increase in piece rates and regular working hours.	Strikers resumed work on threat of dismissal.	In favour of employer.	July 6	July 6	1	175	22	½
							1	175	22	
Rubber products:										
Rubber workers	Guelph, Ont.	Reduction in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	1	475	950	2
Boot makers (rubber)	Montreal, P.Q.	Against new piece rates expected to lower earnings.	Negotiations	Compromise	Feb. 25	Mar. 3	1	79	356	4½
							2	554	1,306	
Boots and shoes:										
Boot and shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Changes in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 13	Dec. 7	1	67	8,007	275
Boot and shoe factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Reduction in wages.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Feb. 4	April 14	1	59	3,422	58
Boot factory employees	Quebec, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement to accept arbitration award decreasing wages. *(a)*	Replacement	In favour of employers.	May 3	Sept. 1	14	3,000	88,677	102
							16	3,126	100,106	
Fur and Leather Products (other than boots and shoes):										
Fur workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For agreement with more favourable working conditions	Replacement	Partially successful	April 1, 1925	April 21, 1926	30	120	11,160	93
Fur workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of employee.	Negotiations	Employee reinstated	June 23	June 29	1	75	338	4½
Fur workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Recognition of union and 44-hour week.	Unterminated		Sept. 28		6	150	4,099	82
							37	345	15,597	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—*Continued*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement on termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
Textiles:										
Spinners	Campbellford, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Gradual re-employment of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 4	Jan. 6	1	26	36	2
							1	26	36	
Clothing (including knitted goods):										
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout of men for attending union meeting.	Negotiations	Employees were granted right to belong to union and secured wage increases.	Nov. 26, 1925	Jan. 18	1	25	325	13
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Dec. 9, 1925	Jan. 31	1	40	1,000	25
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against violation of agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	3	195	585	3
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Recognition of union and union hours and working conditions.	Negotiations	Union agreement signed.	Feb. 2	Feb. 11	30	1,500	13,500	9
Embroidery workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages and union working ditions.	Negotiations	Union agreement signed.	Feb. 4	Feb. 9	5	90	495	5½
Millinery workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	Employees obtained union shop.	Feb. 12	April 3	4	58	2,175	43
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Discharge of employees and employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations	Employer agreed to abide by agreement.	Mar. 2	Mar. 8	1	110	550	5
Hat and Cap makers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 4	Dec. 24	1	10	1,620	250
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Establishment moved to other locality.	Indefinite	Mar. 19	June 1	1	100	1,550	61
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout against violation of agreement.	Unterminated *(b)*.		June 30		1	23	2,889	155
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions in non-union shops.	Unterminated *(c)*.	Substantially in favour of employees *(c)*.	July 26		137	5,000	48,950	132
Men's clothing factory workers	St. John's, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	Partially successful.	July 28	Sept. 23	1	150	7,050	47
Cap makers	Toronto, Ont.	For union shop	Unterminated		Aug. 27		1	10	793	105
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement	Unterminated		Sept. 25		1	60	4,660	82
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 4	Nov. 30	1	17	150	50
Corset makers	Toronto, Ont.	Against decreased earnings at piece work.	Factory shut down.	Indefinite	Dec. 17	Dec. 31	1	20	240	12
							190	7,408	86,532	

Saw and planing mill products:									
Saw mill employees	False Creek, B.C.	Discharge of employee.	Negotiations	Reinstatement of employee.	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	1	30	30	1
Firemen and engineers	New Westminster, B.C.	Increased wages and improved working conditions.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 16	May 30 *(d)*.	1	5	60	12
Shingle mill workers	Port Moody, B.C.	Reduction in piece rates.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Nov. 9	Nov. 11	3	116	290	2½
							5	151	380	
Other Wood products:										
Sash and door makers	Winnipeg, Man.	For signed agreement.	Returned to work on employer's terms.	Verbal arrangement renewed.	Aug. 16	Aug. 24	5	100	700	7
							5	100	700	
Printing and publishing:										
Pressmen and bookbinders	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout of non-members of certain unions.	Replacement of all employees except those who joined union.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 9	Sept. 13 *(e)*.	1	40	1,910	172
Electrotypers	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal to renew agreement and discharge of employees for union activity.	Unterminated		Dec. 20		1	10	110	11
							2	50	2,020	
Iron, steel and products:										
Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against wage reduction of 5 per cent.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 19, 1925	Jan. 31, 1926 *(f)*	1	9	225	25
Moulders	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	Increase in wages from $5.70 to $7 per day.	Mediation of Labour Dept.	Men received $6 per day.	April 1	Aug. 12	12	125	11,936	108
Machinists	Renfrew, Ont.	Against employment of particular persons.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	April 14	April 15	1	18	18	1
							14	152	12,179	
Non-metallic mineral products:										
Stonecutters	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour.	Negotiations	Resumed work at $1.10 per hour.	May 1	May 8	4	45	270	6
Glass workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure change from two 11-hour shifts to three 8-hour shifts.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 29	July 30	1	93	93	1
							5	138	363	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and structures:										
Hoisting engineers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of members of other union.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Jan. 7	Jan. 23	1	3	42	14
Painters	Vancouver, B.C.	Increase in wages of $1 per day and closed shop.	Mediation of Labour Dept.	Some employers granted demands.	April 12	April 14	150	220	440	2
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	For 5-day week instead of 5½-day week.	Mediation of Labour Dept.	Increase of 50 cents per day given but no change in hours.	May 1	May 12	20	250	2,250	9
Sheet metal workers (tinsmiths)	Ottawa, Ont.	Increase in wages from 80 cents to 90 cents per hour.	Negotiations	Increase of 3 cents to 5 cents granted.	May 1	June 11	9	86	2,924	34
Certain building trades	Vancouver, B.C.	In sympathy with strike of carpenters in Vancouver.	Mediation of Labour Dept.	Partially successful.	May 3	May 12	20	78	702	9

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—*Concluded*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
CONSTRUCTION—(*Con.*)—										
Carpenters	Victoria, B.C.	Increase in wages from $6 to $7 per day.	Negotiations	Increase granted $6.50 in June and $7 in Sept.	June 1	June 26	12	80	1,760	22
Common labourers	Halifax, N.S.	For prevailing wage rate instead of railway rate.	Partial return to work but chiefly replacement.	In favour of employer.	June 11	June 15	1	44	176	4
Derrick and pile-driver operators	Vancouver, B.C.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	One-half increase demanded granted.	July 2	Aug. 10	12	130	2,235	32
Steam and operating engineers	Vancouver, B.C.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	One-half increase demanded granted.	July 6	July 8	30	10	20	2
Structural steel and iron workers	Winnipeg, Man., and District.	Increase in wages	Strikers returned at previous wages. (*g*)	In favour of employers. (*g*)	July 20	July 29	3	50	400	8
Carpenters	Trenton, Ont.	Increase in wages	Partial return to work but chiefly replacement.	In favour of employer.	July 24	July 30	1	28	70	4½
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union shop and increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	1	162	405	2½
							260	1,141	11,424	
Miscellaneous construction:										
Electrical linemen and drivers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against non-union working conditions.	Negotiations	Men were given increase in wages because of nature of work.	Oct. 1	Oct. 19	1	17	255	15
							1	17	255	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Water transportation:										
Longshoremen	Liverpool, N.S.	Pay while work suspended.	Negotiations	Piece rates established.	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	1	40	100	2½
Longshoremen	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Increase in wages from 60 cents to 75 cents per hour or piece rates.	Negotiations	Increase granted	May 10	May 12	1	200	500	2½
Longshoremen	Port Alfred, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Return to work	In favour of employer.	May 26	June 2	1	150	900	6
Longshoremen	Port Alfred, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Men partially successful.	June 10	June 14	1	200	600	3
							4	590	2,100	

SERVICE—										
Recreational;										
Stage hands	Vancouver, B.C.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Theatre closed down	Indefinite	Jan. 9	May 15	1	7	756	108
Musicians	Vancouver, B.C.	Sympathy with strike of stage hands.	Theatre closed down	Indefinite	Jan. 11	May 15	1	6	648	108
Musicians	Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	1	11	22	2
							3	24	1,426	

(*a*) Each party alleged the other had violated the agreement, the employees ceasing work.

(*b*) Employment conditions no longer affected, but union has not yet called off the strike.

(*c*) Most of the establishments and employees affected signed union agreement shortly after strike began.

(*d*) Lapsed at the end of July.

(*e*) Lapsed at the end of November.

(*f*) Lapsed in September.

(*g*) Increase in wages later, on some work, was understood to be likely and was received in September.

Addendum on Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1926

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of man working days lost, are not given, or are given only by years and not by months. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

A table of figures as to strikes in China is added, but is the only example of statistics of strikes and lockouts compiled by other than a governmental authority. This table is taken from a study of industrial disputes in China from 1918 to 1925 made by Ta Chen, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Tsing Hua College, Peking, an account of which was published in the October, 1926 number of the *Monthly Labour Review* issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. As no official statistics on this subject were available, the information was secured chiefly from the newspapers published in the principal cities, that

for the period 1918-1923 being secured chiefly from one Shanghai daily paper, the *Shun Pao*, the oldest newspaper printed in the Chinese language. Professor Ta Chen states that the strike as a method for improving the workers' condition is still new in China. It is understood that the figures cover the strikes of importance in recent years and the accompanying table is the summary table published. Reference is made to the "May 30, 1925, affair in Shanghai" which was a series of strikes constituting something in the nature of a general strike in sympathy with a strike of 55,000 cotton mill employees for recognition of their union. There occurred anti-foreign riots and demonstrations resulting in deaths of Chinese and foreigners. The cotton mill employees secured recognition.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1926

CANADA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	298	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	52,150	886,754
1921	145	22,930	95o,461
1922	85	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	32,868	768,494
1924	73	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	24,142	296,811
1926—Jan.	11	823	9,769
Feb.	10	2,450	21,730
Mar.	14	1,032	14,269
April	14	924	8,773
May	15	4,018	59,591
June	15	2,881	35,769
July	18	10,891	49,058
Aug.	14	4,326	34,800
Sept.	14	2,347	20,922
Oct.	12	2,561	27,873
Nov.	13	1,133	9,892
Dec.	10	198	4,365

UNITED STATES

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,112	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,249	654,641	.....
1925	1,301	428,218	.....
1926—Jan.	72	17,546	.....
Feb.	76	43,523	.....
Mar.	80	26,308	.....
April	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....
July	(h) 89	79,362	.....
Aug.	(h) 104	15,917	.....
Sept.	(h) 96	26,652	.....
Oct.	(h) 68	15,309	.....
Nov.	(h) 46	7,986	.....

CHILE

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1919	66	23,529	.....
1920	105	50,439	.....
1921	24	6,703	.....
1922	19	5,296	.....
1923	41	12,299	.....
1924	86	34,353	.....
1925	113	51,198	.....

MEXICO

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	.....
1923	146	54,396	.....
1924	138	29,244	.....
1925	51	27,614	.....

URUGUAY

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,o90
1922	35	5,819	.....
1923	114	1,117	.....
1924	22	858	.....

GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(a)	(e)	(c)
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	512,000	19,850,000
1923	628	343,000	10,670,000
1924	710	558,000	8,420,000
1925	604	404,000	7,966,000
1926 (h)	313	2,721,000	162,780,000
1926—Jan.	(c) 63	26,000	412,000
Feb.	(c) 62	22,000	366,000
Mar.	(c) 63	37,000	460,000
April	(c) 68	51,000	424,000
May	(c) 37	2,673,000	36,114,000
June	(c) 32	1,082,000	23,387,000
July	(c) 25	1,052,000	23,018,000
Aug.	(c) 36	1,002,000	21,018,000
Sept.	(c) 34	1,002,000	21,015,000
Oct.	(c) 22	903,000	18,510,000
Nov.	(c) 17	801,000	16,007,000
Dec.	(c) 16	453,000	3,014,000

AUSTRIA

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	335	185,070	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,000	.....
1923	320	156,000	.....
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	319	65,971	1,152,256

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-26—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926-Jan.	(c) 12	18,742	407,861
Feb.	(c) 13	18,400	337,008
Mar.	(c) 11	7,570	179,659
April	(c) 18	10,408	77,637
May	(c) 13	3,980	41,195
June	(c) 22	4,109	3,784
July	(c) 26	25,309	135,566
Aug.	(c) 20	11,079	38,980
Sept.	.....	.....	.....
BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922	193	15,396	297,778
1923	59	2,640	22,602
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(d)	(f)	
1921	356	150,466	1,949,120
1922	247	300,730	2,530,6o7
1923	202	72,632	521,534
1924	.....	.....	.....
1925	280	186,048	1,118,[illegible]60
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	472	35,575	877,548
1920	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	39	4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,051	51,049
1925	38	2,921	87,632
1926—Jan.	(c) 4	270	.....
Feb.	(c) 3	295	.....
Mar.	(c) 6	953	.....
April	(c) 6	1,095	.....
May	(c) 15	1,779	.....
June	(c) 15	1,917	.....
July	(c) 23	5,197	.....
Aug.	(c) 27	5,798	.....
Sept.	(c) 19	2,446	.....
Oct.	(c) 16	1,724	.....
Nov.	(c) 7	539	.....
Dec.	.....	.....	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921	53	5,156	7,859
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	33	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,568	4,831
1925	15	904	2,538
FRANCE			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922	665	290,326	3,035,493
1923	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924	1,272	242,792	.....
1925	923	118,370	.....
1926—Jan.	125	13,158	.....
Feb.	197	35,635	.....
Mar.	285	37,147	.....
April	198	55,041	.....
May	192	77,613	.....
June	144	22,834	.....
GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919	(i) 4,970	4,706,269	48,067,180
1920	(i) 8,800	8,323,977	54,206,942
1921	(i) 5,223	2,042,372	30,067,894
1922	(i) 5,361	2,321,597	29,240,740
1923	(i) 2,209	2,097,922	15,171,773
1924	(j) 2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925	(j) 1,766	758,071	16,855,856
1926—1st qr.	(h) 81	21,477	560,338
2nd qr.	(h) 106	10,896	273,263
3rd qr.	(h) 81	10,187	186,328
ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1920	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1921	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1922	589	441,602	6,964,442
1923	214	73,248	447,437
NETHERLANDS			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	299	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926—Jan.	17	627	.....
Feb.	18	460	.....
Mar.	19	907	.....
April	12	570	.....
May	17	704	.....
June	9	295	.....
July	21	1,147	.....
Aug.	29	2,251	.....
Sept.	14	571	.....
Oct.	10	228	.....
Nov.	8	171	.....
Dec.	.....	.....	.....

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-26—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NORWAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	667,000
POLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1921	704	510,499	.....
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,000
1926—1st qr	98	25,440	139,220
2nd qr	.....	.....	.....
RUMANIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1920	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921	119	19,475	80,592
1922	219	22,819	306,726
1923	.....	.....	291,045
1924	88	11,453	212,365
1925	73	19,857	209,891
SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,568	3,027,026
SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	839,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(f)	
1919	460	157,591	4,303,738
1920	554	155,566	3,587,267
1921	624	165,101	1,286,185
1922	445	116,332	858,685
1923	274	76,321	1,145,977
1924	504	152,446	918,646
1925	499	176,746	1,128,570
1926—1st qr	88	22,093	211,633
2nd qr	75	40,153	817,511
NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(g)	
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	.....
1926—1st 9 months	43	4,382	.....

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (i) Including political strikes. (j) Excluding political strikes. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported.

CHINA—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS AND DURATION OF STRIKE, BY YEARS, 1918 TO 1925
(Figures in parenthesis include the May 30, 1925, affair in Shanghai)

Year	Total number of strikes	Strikes for which number of strikers was reported	Total number of strikers	Average number of strikers per dispute	Strikes for which duration was reported	Total number of days lost	Average duration of strikes (days)
1918	25	12	6,455	538	15	124	8·27
1919	66	26	91,520	3,520	52	294	5·65
1920	46	19	46,140	2,428	22	157	7·14
1921	49	22	108,025	4,910	21	155	7·38
1922	91	30	139,050	4,635	54	452	8·37
1923	47	17	35,835	2,108	21	134	6·38
1924	56	18	61,860	3,437	26	241	9·27
1925	183	103	403,334	3,916	95	505	5·32
	(318)	(198)	(784,821)	(3,964)	(120)	(2,266)	(18·88)
Total	563	247	892,219	3,612	306	2,062	6·74
	(698)	(342)	(1,273,706)	(3,724)	(331)	(3,823)	(11·52)
Annual Average	70	31	111,527	.....	38	258	.....
	(87)	(43)	(159,213)	.....	(41)	(478)	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE Department of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec recently published a report covering the operations of the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1926. An account of the various functions of this Department was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1925, page 354. These functions include the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; the inspection of industrial establishments from the standpoint of the worker's safety and health; the carrying out of the policy of the provincial government requiring the payment of fair wages for work performed under government contracts; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administering the Boiler Inspection Act; superintending the inspection of foundries; and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under 16 years of age.

The Deputy Minister, Mr. Louis Guyon given an encouraging view of the Department's work:—"Since 1888," he says, "our Department has carried on its work of reform, convinced of the usefulness and great humanitarian and economical value of its mission and confident of having the approval of the heads of industries, whose intelligent co-operation has now made us forget the difficulties of the first years." He emphasizes the humanitarian aspect of the work. "To mention only the laws bearing solely upon the welfare, health and safety of workmen in the industrial establishments, measures which were welcomed at the time as a deliverance and a guarantee for the future, it is undeniable that factories and small workshops even are now organized with much greater care for the workmen's health and comfort."

The increase in population and in the number of factories and the concentration of labour in large towns have added to the duties of the Labour Department, but the chief factor in its development is stated to have been the constant demands for legislation that have been presented by labour organizations in the province. It is claimed that the Department now represents the principle of right relations as between employers and workpeople, while industrialism is "ever more absorbed by economic problems and competition." In regard to the recent application in the province of the principle of minimum wages for female employees, the Deputy Minister says:—"Another rung in the ladder of reforms was that of the minimum salary of girls and women employed in industries; a measure which is receiving unanimous public approval. Its application is attended with many difficulties and it will have to be applied with every moderation to be successful. The spirit of justice characterizing the relations between the heads of industries and the workmen of our Province promises the success of this important reform."

A force of twelve male and three female inspectors is maintained to secure the enforcement of the Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings Act. The inspectors also devote considerable time to the registration of children between the ages of 14 and 16, who are forbidden to work in factories unless they hold school certificates. The total number of children registered under this provision during the twelve months covered by the report was 2,562, of whom 1,982 were in Montreal, 165 in the district around Montreal, and 415 were in Quebec City and district.

Notice of accidents were received by the Department during the year as follows:—Fatal accidents, 36 (of which 24 were in the Montreal division); serious accidents, 126; and slight accidents, 1,203. There were also 100 unclassified accidents reported from the Eastern Townships.

The Stationary Engineers' Branch reported a total of 6,223 new certificates and graduation for engineers of all classes and for firemen.

The inspection of boilers is now carried on more thoroughly than in the past. The report refers to recent action that has been taken to bring Quebec into line with the other provinces in the matter of boiler inspection, and so to put an end to the once common practice of selling second-hand boilers which are bought by inexperienced users and have later to be condemned by the inspectors. "The reports of our inspectors," it is stated, "are full of not very edifying details of the frauds of the sellers of old boilers."

The report of the Electricians' Branch notes a cessation of accidents due to defective installations in public buildings and industrial establishments, the improvement being attributed to the higher qualifications now required for electricians' certificates. Further "by supplying an excellent inspection service free to churches, schools and religious institutions and thus affording greater protection to human life, the government has accomplished a work of great interest to the public."

The report pays a tribute to the work of the Employment Service, which, it states, "is

contributing so largely to the economic welfare and social peace of the Province." In accordance with the present policy of the Department no new licenses were granted for licensed registry offices. It is anticipated that most of the work of these offices will be absorbed in time by the Provincial Employment Service, leaving only a few licensed registries to do business with foreign workmen. Municipalities are now imposing a tax on private agencies, and municipal collectors, aided by the police, will henceforth take a share in their control. Under the former system the supervision of these concerns was increasingly difficult. There are five employment offices, which are situated at Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Hull. Judged by the reports of these offices industrial conditions in the province were very satisfactory during the period reviewed. The number of workpeople placed in positions during the twelve-months' period was 23,617, the highest yet reached by the Service. Building operations were the largest contributors of business, followed in order by lumbering, erection of hydro-electric plants, railway maintenance, and by the clothing, shoe, textile and rubber industries. The Service now makes use of the services of agent or solicitors, who last year visited over 2,000 employers, and from them numerous applications for workpeople were received.

The Fair Wages officer, Mr. Alfred Robert, intervened during the year in a case involving carpenters and joiners employed by subcontractors on the new Montreal Court House, The workmen demanded an hourly rate of 65 cents, which was finally agreed to by the employers. A complaint by painters employed on the Bordeaux Gaol was also adjusted satisfactorily.

Complaints were received during the year that certain hotel proprietors were violating the law which requires that employees shall have one day of rest in each week, and the Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants succeeded in securing its observance.

The report of the registrar of councils of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act notes a decline in the number of disputes in the province. An arbitration commission was appointed in connection with a dispute between the Quebec Manufacturers' Association and the Brotherhood of Leather Cutters, the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union and the National Brotherhood of Shoemaking Machinists. The commision, composed of representatives of both parties, with an independent chairman, failed to reach an agreement and presented majority and minority reports. The registrar intervened also in a dispute involving the employees in the Montmorency Falls cotton mills.

An account of the Quebec Trades Disputes Act was given in the Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1925, entitled "Government intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada," as follows:—

The history of statutory provision for conciliation or arbitration in industrial disputes in the province of Quebec shows more activity on the part of the provincial government in the settlement of disputes than in any other province. The New South Wales law served as a model for the Quebec Act of 1901 as in Ontario and British Columbia, and in 1903 an amendment was passed similar to that in Ontario in 1902, by which the registrar was authorized to endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation in any dispute in which he was requested to do so by the employer or the employees or by the mayor of the town concerned. A further duty was imposed on the registrar in requiring him to proffer his services as mediator without waiting for a request in writing to be made to him.

The council of arbitration for railway disputes was never established, no nominations being received for members. The council of arbitration for other than railway labour disputes was organized in March, 1902, but the inaction of the employers prevented any reference of disputes under the Act until after the amendment of 1903 except in one instance, the only one in which the provision for conciliation councils was utilized. The reports on the operation of the Act state that the members of the two permanent councils of arbitration which were appointed in the years 1901 and 1909, were not acceptable to the workpeople, and in 1909 the law was amended to provide that councils of arbitration should be appointed in connection with each dispute to be referred to arbitration. The employer and employees between whom a difference had arisen were thus enabled to make nominations for one representative each on the council. No disputes, however, appear to have been referred to arbitration under the Act. The Clerk of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration reports a few disputes each year in which he has intervened as a conciliator, his efforts being successful in many cases.

Headquarters Building for Teachers

The *Journal* of the National Education Association has the following paragraph in its issue for January, 1927:—

The Missouri State Teachers' Association recently voted to erect at Columbia a permanent headquarters building especially suited to its work. This act is a milestone, not only in the growth of a great State association, but also in the advance of the profession as a whole. It is in line with the action of the National Education Association, which owns its home in Washington, and with the Pennsylvania association, which purchased property in Harrisburg opposite the State Capitol. It foretells a day when in every State in this great Union the teachers will own a beautiful building—the home of their professional work and the symbol of their unique service to society.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1927

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, recently prepared an estimate of the assessments necessary to provide funds in each of the industrial classes covered by the Act sufficient to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The rates of assessment for 1927, per $100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates for 1926 (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, page 20). These changes have significance as indicating to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group on which the assessment is based. The assessments remain unchanged from those of last year for the larger industrial groups, the coal mining rate continuing at $5; saw-mills at $4.50; logging operations at $4.25; manufacture of steel and iron products at $1.50 (bolts, nuts, nails or screws and wire at $2); steel shipbuilding and repairing at $2.50; erection of steel buildings at $7; bricklaying at $3; railway construction at $3.50; railway operation and maintenance at $1.50, etc.

The principal changes in the rates for 1927 as compared with 1926 are as follows:—

Stone dressing or cutting, marble works or stone monument business—increased from 50 cents to 70 cents.

The battery service group (formerly rated at $2) and the wagon and carriage shop and blacksmith group (formerly rated at $1.25) are transferred to the Garage Repair Shop group, the rate for the latter group being raised from $1.10 to $1.25.

Bakeries, including delivery, are raised from 60 cents to 70 cents. Manufacture of biscuits, confectionery, chocolates and cocoa is now in this group.

Manufacture of beverages of all kinds, also vinegar, etc., increased from $1.50 to $2.

Sugar refineries, increased from $1.75 to $2.

Junk business (shop only), increased from $1 to $1.75.

Bill posting and erection of bill boards, laying hardwood floors when separate work, lathing, tile and marble setting (formerly 80 cents); glazing, decorating and renovating, painting (formerly 90 cents); electric wiring of buildings, installation of lighting fixtures, gas or steam fitting and plumbing—these are now classed together with a general rate of $1.

Chimney stacks, towers or blast furnaces when separate work, fire escapes, erection of windmills (formerly rated at $3) are now added to the same group as installation, erection and repairs of high steel chimneys, stacks, elevated water tanks, etc; painting high steel structures; elevated tanks, flagstaffs or steeples, this whole group being rated at $5.

Trenching less than 6 feet for gas pipes etc., reduced from $1.75 to $1.50.

Express companies, reduced from 80 cents to 60 cents.

Fishing vessels, etc., reduced from $2 to $1.75.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Board Explains Main Provisions of Act

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia recently sent out to employers in the Province the following explanation on the points which form the most common subjects of inquiry in connection with the Act. The circular points out that, while during the ten years that have passed since the Act took effect employers generally have acquired a working knowledge of its provisions and of its benefits, there are still some requirements of the law which are not fully understood, particularly by those firms whose operations have but recently commenced. The explanations are as follows:—

1. Any employer engaging in an industry which is within the scope of the Act is required to register with the Board by filing an estimate of his probable pay-roll for the current year. This is necessary no matter how few employees he may have, or how short the period of their employment. Failure to do so renders him liable for the cost of all accidents occurring previous to his registration.

2. The amount of assessments required from the employer in any class depends directly upon the cost of the accidents in that particular class,

so that to the exact extent to which you prevent accidents, you reduce assessments upon your class, with a consequent saving in cost to you. You should familiarize yourself with the Accident Prevention Regulations. Failure to comply with necessary Accident Prevention requirements makes you responsible for additional assessments as well as the cost of each accident occurring as a result of such failure.

3. Assessments are based on the estimated payroll of each employer and are called up in instalments as the money is needed to pay the cost of accidents that have occurred. Only enough instalments are requested as are needed to pay for the year's accidents. These instalments do not cover any particular definite portion of the year. When the operation ceases, or the end of the year comes, an audit is made of the payrolls and an adjusted assessment is sent out for the under-payment or a credit is given for the over-payment. Proper payrolls are required to be kept for production when asked for.

4. All employers whose operations are under the Act are required to deduct from the wages of their employees one cent for each day or part of a day worked by them, and to remit the same to the Board for the credit of the Medical Aid Fund, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year (covering the previous three month period), without any notice from the Board.

5. Your special attention is called to the "Optional Protection" clause. The employer, members of his family (defined by the Act to include wife, husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother, and half-sister, and a person who stood in loco parentis to the workman), or partners in a firm, are not covered under the Act except by special application. If it is desired that the employer personally, or any members of his family referred to above and employed by him, be entitled to the same benefits under the Act as are afforded the workmen, a request should be made for the proper form on which to make application for such protection. This applies only where the employer is an individual or a partnership. In incorporated companies all employees are automatically covered, including shareholders who are actively engaged in the business.

6. The Act provides that on failure to make payment of assessments when due a penalty of 5 per cent is imposed for the first month of default, and 1 per cent for each additional month thereafter, together with the costs of any accidents occurring during any period of delinquency.

7. The injured workman (except those covered by Approved Medical Aid plans), has the right to select his own doctor. Employers are requested not to interfere with this right. Should a change of doctor be desired by the workman, written permission for change must first be obtained from the Board.

8. First Aid equipment should be maintained in accordance with the First Aid Regulations, and be readily accessible at all times. Prompt use of this service will prevent trifling injuries from developing into costly claims.

9. When medical treatment is necessary the employer is required to provide the injured workman with immediate transportation to the nearest place where proper treatment is available for the particular injury sustained.

10. All accidents should be thoroughly investigated by the employer, or responsible official and his report, containing complete and accurate particulars, should be submitted at once. Information so supplied is treated as strictly confidential. The practice of permitting junior officials to complete employer's reports on accidents is dangerous. A report on your behalf favourable to a claimant is tantamount to a request to the Board to pay the cost of the accident. The person signing your reports should be a person whom you would entrust with handling your funds. The cost of claims allowed fixes absolutely the amount which it is necessary to collect from employers by way of assessments.

11. Although the term "reserves" as used in the Act has been dwelt upon in each of our annual reports and explained by circular letters sent to all employers on numerous occasions, there still persists some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to just what is embraced in this fund. It is in no sense of the term a contingency fund. It does not contain one cent of "undivided profits," or "surpluses," or are there in it any moneys set aside to meet anticipated accidents. The Act provides that "capitalized reserves" be set aside "sufficient to meet the periodical payments of compensation occurring in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year." The accidents which occur in any given year are required to be paid for in full out of funds collected from employers operating in the year. Employers commencing business in the years to come are therefore not required to bear any part of the burden of accidents occurring prior to the year in which they begin. Let us illustrate this point as it applies to fatal cases. A workman is killed on October 1st, 1926, leaving a wife and four young children. The pension is computed for the widow, calculated on statistical tables to be exactly sufficient, using both principal and interest, to pay her a pension of $35 per month until death or remarriage. A further sum is calculated for each child to pay it a pension of $7.50 per month until it reaches the age of 16 years, or previously dies. Those sums are added together, and the total amount of, say, $8,397.11 is forthwith taken out of current funds collected in 1926 and invested for the dependents in securities permitted under the "Trustee Act." During 1926 the widow and children are paid $195, being three months' pension, and the balance of the moneys which belong to them remains in their Pension Reserve Account, to be paid to them as required by the Act in monthly instalments through the years to come. Similar procedure is followed in permanent disability cases. The only funds in the pension reserves are moneys belonging to dependents and crippled workmen in respect of accidents which have already occurred. No "reserves" are accumulated under the Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Resolutions of Sub-Committee of Imperial Conference

THE report of the Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1926, which was laid before the Dominion Parliament at its opening in December, 1926, contains a section dealing with the subject of workmen's compensation, and refers to a special sub-committee which was appointed, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, to consider the present position in regard to the Resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 on the subject of workmen's compensation. The text of these Resolutions appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1924, as follows:—

(1) *Non-resident workmen.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the existing restrictions in the workmen's compensation laws of certain parts of the British Empire on the payment of benefits to workmen and their dependents on the ground of non-residence in the State in which the accident happened, and having regard to the tendency of such restrictions to discourage movement within the Empire, is of opinion that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependent of a British subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation law of that part of the Empire on the ground of his removal to or residence in another part of the Empire.

(2) *Seamen.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, having had its attention drawn to cases where British sailors injured by accident while serving on ships registered in some part of the Empire have had no claim to compensation owing to the law of that part of the Empire being restricted, in its application to seamen, to accidents occurring within territorial waters or other limited area, is of opinion that the Government of any such part of the Empire should ensure that the benefits of its compensation law will extend to all accidents to seamen serving on ships registered within such part of the Empire wherever the ship may be when the accident takes place. And furthermore the Conference invites the Government of any British Colony or Protectorate where there is a register of shipping, but where legislation giving compensation rights to seamen does not at present exist, to consider the adoption of such legislation.

(3) *Aliens.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the disabilities imposed under the Workmen's Compensation laws of certain foreign countries on British subjects residing in those countries and their dependents, invites each Government of the Empire, regard being had to its own particular conditions, to consider the possibility of adopting in workmen's compensation legislation, the principle of reciprocity, that is, that the benefits of such legislation should be accorded to subjects of foreign countries upon the condition that and to the extent to which such foreign countries accord reciprocal treatment to British subjects.

The sub-committee came to the conclusion that with certain minor exceptions the laws of the various parts of the Empire now conform generally to the principle of Resolution I of the 1923 Conference, namely, that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependent of a British subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire, should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the workmen's compensation law in force there, on the ground of removal to, or residence in, another part of the Empire. The Conference took note of the position.

With regard to Resolution II of the 1923 Conference, relating to compensation in respect of accidents to British sailors occurring outside the territorial waters of the part of the Empire in which their ship is registered, the sub-committee found that such compensation was provided for in the laws of most of the Dominions and India as well as Great Britain, but called attention to certain exceptions.

The position in regard to the treatment of aliens was reconsidered in the light of the International Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925. The conclusion was reached that the adoption by all parts of the Empire of a common policy based on this Draft Convention would conduce to the removal of disabilities still imposed under the workmen's compensation laws of certain foreign countries on British subjects residing in those countries and on their dependants. The Conference accordingly adopted the following resolution on this subject:—

The Conference, taking note of Resolution III of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923, on the subject of workmen's compensation and the Draft Convention on Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925, recommends that the governments of the several parts of the Empire should consider the desirability of giving effect, in so far as they have not already done so, to the principle of the Draft Convention in their workmen's compensation legislation.

As regards the administration of compensation moneys, it appeared that the courts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and generally speaking of the other parts of the Empire, have at present no authority to

transfer or receive for administration compensation money awarded in any part of the Empire other than their own. The Conference adopted the following resolution:—

The conference, taking note of the difficulties arising under the law relating to workmen's compensation in the administration of money awarded in one part of the Empire to beneficiaries resident or becoming resident in another part of the Empire, is of opinion that arrangements should be made between the different parts of the Empire whereby any sum awarded to such beneficiaries may, at the request of the authority by which the award is made, be transferred to and administered by the competent authority in that part of the Empire in which such beneficiaries reside. It accordingly invites the several governments of the Empire to take such steps by way of legislation or otherwise as each may consider necessary and appropriate for the purpose of promoting such arrangements.

The report of the sub-committee has been published.

PROPOSED BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

EMPLOYERS and employees in the building trades in New Zealand recently prepared a plan for the establishment of a national council for the industry, to include all trades to which an apprenticeship has been served. The Parliament of the Dominion will be asked to enact the necessary legislation. The council would be composed of representatives of unions of employers and employees in the industry in equal numbers, with power to co-operate with experts and with Government representatives. The duty of the council would be:—

(1) To promote continuous and progressive improvement of the industry and to advance the well-being and status of all connected with it.

(2) To arrange for and carry out the registration of all now engaged in the industry, employers and employees, and to provide that no person be in future admitted to registration in the industry as an employer or employee unless he shall have first satisfied the council in a manner to be hereafter provided as to his fitness for admission to the industry.

(3) Registration to be granted to all who on the passing of the Act have been engaged in the industry in New Zealand for the six months immediately preceding, and who shall apply for such registration within six months after the passing of such Act, and, thereafter, no person to be admitted unless he can produce from the Apprenticeship Committee of the trade and district or such other tribunal as the council may appoint a certificate of his competency for admission, a probation period of one month to be allowed to tradesmen arriving in New Zealand from other countries.

(4) To gather statistics concerning the industry so as to be able to provide continuous employment for all in the industry.

(5) To arrange in conjunction with apprenticeship committees and technical schools adequate facilities for technical training for members of the industry, the improvement of processes, design and standards of workmanship, apprenticeship research and regulation of the conditions of entry into the industry.

(6) To issue information upon all matters concerning the industry.

The council would set up district councils and local councils similar to the existing apprenticeship committee. It would seek the assistance of trade unions and employers' associations, in fact, any person or organization which could provide assistance or put forward suggestions enabling the council better to carry out its functions.

Coal Movements at Montreal in 1926

The President of the Montreal Harbour Commission recently outlined the movements of the coal trade at the port of Montreal during 1926 as follows:—

Under stimulus, chiefly of the shortage and high prices occasioned by the labour troubles in the United States coal fields in 1922 and 1923, a Canadian market was opened for the first time to Welsh and Scotch anthracite. Imports, which stood at only 5,163 tons in 1921, rose in 1922 to 177,630 tons, in 1923 to 111,234 tons, in 1924 to 219,327 tons, and in 1925 to 438,841 tons. During the first six weeks of the past season, imports of British anthracite reached 106,000 tons, and there was high promise of a new import record for the full year. A complete cessation of imports from Britain, however, followed the declaration of the embargo in May upon the call of the general strike. Imports from continental Europe in the interval have brought up the total imports for the year by the St. Lawrence route to 176,000 tons, in addition to which some 16,700 tons of British and German coke were imported.

By way of offset to this shrinkage, the movement of Nova Scotia coal into the port reached proportions constituting a new high record. In striking contrast to 1925, when the industry was demoralized by the Sydney strike and only 571,246 tons of coal from these fields reached Montreal by water, the season of 1926 saw a steady procession of coal cargoes ascending the St. Lawrence to be unloaded at the wharves of the British Empire Steel Corporation. A total of 1,429,194 tons was delivered in port throughout the season.

LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

Proposals Submitted to the Provincial Legislatures by Various Labour Organizations

THE general legislative program of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as presented to the Dominion Government last December, was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The same issue contained notes of the requests submitted to the Saskatchewan government by the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, and also of the proposals made to the government of the Province of Quebec by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The following paragraphs outline further legislative requests of labour organizations:—

Ontario Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The legislative program of the Ontario provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was laid before Premier Howard Ferguson and his cabinet on January 18, by a delegation composed of: H. S. H. Mitchell, A. F. McLeod, Rod Plant and Miss Mary McNab, members of the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by James Simpson, first vice-president of the Congress, and about fifty other representatives of the International Trades Union Movement.

One of the requests presented was that definite action be taken by the government to give effect to such decisions of the seven annual conferences of the International Labour Organization as come within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. This proposal includes in particular: (1) Enactment of an eight-hour-day law for industrial and commercial undertakings; (2) Legislation for the further protection of women and children in industrial and commercial undertakings and agriculture; (3) Co-operation with other provinces so as to make possible ratification by Canada of these draft conventions and recommendations.

Other requests were made as follows:—

(1) Amending the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act;

(2) Consolidation of the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act, 1920, and the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, 1921, into one Act;

(3) Favouring the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory right-of-way for fire fighting apparatus;

(4) Advocating pensions for permanent fire fighters;

(5) Amending the Fire Departments Two Platoon Act so as to cover all paid permanent fire fighters;

(6) Urging the investigation into alleged conditions in trade schools;

(7) Advocating the abolition of military training in schools;

(8) Urging unemployment relief measures and unemployment insurance;

(9) The enactment of necessary legislation for licensing and sanitary laws to govern barbers and barber shops;

(10) Advocating a more rigid inspection of paint-spraying machines;

(11) Amending the Minimum Wage Act so that boys in employment under 18 years of age may be included within its scope;

(12) Recommending amendments to the Minimum Wage and Factory Acts with a view to uniformity in regard to hours of labour, and age and wages of the workers;

(13) Asking amendments to the Factory Act so as to define more clearly the provisions of the law and to provide for the scope of the Act being extended to lines of manufacture not now included;

(14) Protesting against the issuance of injunctions in cases of peaceful picketing;

(15) Urging the enforcement of regulations contained in an order in council passed by the Ontario Provincial Government in regard to protection for tunnel, caisson and subway workers;

(16) Asking the Ontario Government to discontinue the practice of substituting prison-made products, for money grants, where requests are made for government support, and to limit the use of these products to non-productive government institutions;

(17) Pressing for legislation to prohibit the manufacture or making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners;

(18) Recommending that the government make an investigation into the working conditions of linemen and others in the electrical industry;

(19) Urging that the eight-hour day be established on all public works of the Ontario government;

(20) Asking that provisions be made for the strengthening and enforcing of the Fair Wage Regulations of the Ontario government;

(21) Pressing for legislation and the setting up of the necessary machinery for its administration in regard to uniformity of building by-laws in all municipalities within the province.

(22) Advocating the extension of the powers of the steam boiler inspection department and that standard regulations be provided for general use throughout the province with proper supervision and inspection of all installations;

(23) Recommending uniform standard plumbing regulations for the province;

(24) Asking that the Ontario government co-operate with the Federal Government in making effective the provisions of the proposed Old Age Pensions Act;

(25) Urging that the scope of the Factory Act be extended to take in garage employees;

(26) Requesting the Ontario Government to enact legislation requiring auto-mechanics to obtain a certificate of competency;

(27) Seeking provincial legislation, requiring liability insurance to be carried by all motor car owners;

(28) Advocating that school books be supplied free by the Ontario Department of Education;

(29) Recommending that the Minimum Wage Board issue orders on behalf of female help in hotels, etc., outside the city of Toronto;*

(30) Asking that companies operating street cars be compelled to place on their cars the best available safety fenders;

(31) Urging the abolition of the amusement tax;

(32) Amending the Municipal Act providing for an appeal from any decision rendered by a board of police commissioners;

(33) Recommending the enactment of legislation making it compulsory for employers to give public notice of a strike when advertising for employees;

(34) Advocating that bus owners and companies be designated common carriers and placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Railway Boards;

(35) Asking the Ontario Government to investigate conditions prevailing in financial institutions within the province as regards hours of employment;

(36) Urging the enactment of legislation for the regulation of the use of the pneumatic hammer so as to safe-guard the health and life of the operator;

(37) Favouring amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act whereby each municipality would be granted local autonomy for the sale of beer and wines in licensed places for beverage purposes and that spirituous liquors be procured from government stores under proper regulations.

Additional requests were as follows:—

(1) Advocating that all placements of immigrants be made through the Provincial Government Employment Service and that Canadian citizens be given equal opportunity in any provincial colonization scheme;

(2) Amending the Election Act to provide for: (*a*) Proportional representation; (*b*) Election day a public holiday; (*c*) one man, one vote; (*d*) Abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws.

(3) Calling for the appointment of more inspectors under the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act and compulsory registration of all steam plant owners;

(4) Asking that more inspectors be appointed under the Factory Act so that the law may be properly enforced;

(5) Urging that the fullest possible vocational guidance be given to those leaving school to become wage earners;

(6) Recommending that the facilities of the Ontario Savings Office be extended to all parts of the province and that the four per cent rate of interest be restored to the depositors;

(7) Favouring the compulsory imprint of name of publishing house on all printing for public circulation;

(8) Recommending government aid for the development of co-operative societies;

(9) Recommending amending the Mechanics' Lien Act;

(10) Prohibiting the employment of white girls by orientals;

(11) Favouring the abolition of private employment bureaus, and private detective agencies;

(12) Recommending that the care of unemployed be undertaken by the Federal and Provincial Governments;

(13) Recommending amendments to the Factory Act making forty-eight the maximum work hours for women and children;

(14) Urging the enforcement of the Building Trades Protection Act;

(15) Favouring the regulation of electric wiring construction;

(16) Asking for labour representation on appointed commissions, especially the Ontario

* Order No. 40 of the Minimum Wage Board, governing restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities over 30,000 population (excepting Toronto) does not apply ot hotels.

Hydro-Electric Commission and the Provincial Parole Board;

(17) Advocating public ownership and operation of all public utilities;

(18) Asking that the political right of civic employees and civil servants be guaranteed;

(19) Favouring legislation which will give all employees who have been employed for ten months at least two weeks holidays with full pay each year.

Manitoba Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The Manitoba provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by representatives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and a number of representatives of local unions, waited on Premier Bracken and his cabinet on January 21, and laid before them the legislative program of organized labour. Among the requests made were the following:—

(1) Urging amendments to the Child Welfare Act;

(2) Advocating the enactment of a Trades Dispute Act;

(3) Recommending the enactment of an Eight-hour Day Act;

(4) Asking for legislation whereby there shall be one day's rest in seven;

(5) Pressing for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act;

(6) Urging the elimination of the Electrician's License Act;

(7) Recommending the abolition of the Amusement Tax;

(8) Advocating compulsory public liability to be carried by motorists;

(9) Asking for a Mining Act to provide safety measures;

(10) Recommending amendments to the Income Tax Act;

(11) Urging taxation and regulation of motor vehicles;

(12) Asking for adequate protection at railway crossings;

(13) Advocating old age pensions;

(14) Urging that appropriations be made to the Bureau of Labour for general safety work;

(15) Pressing for amendments to the Steam Boiler Act.

British Columbia Executive, Trades and Labour, Congress

The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently waited on Premier John Oliver of British Columbia and his cabinet, and placed before them the following legislative program:

(1) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide more generous treatment for injured workmen and their dependents;

(2) Revision of the Mothers' Pension Act to extend the scope of this statute to new classes of women and to increase the present pensions;

(3) Extension and enforcement of the eight-hour day principle to all industries in the province;

(4) Continued efforts by the province to secure the establishment of old-age pensions in Canada;

(5) Tightening up the Women's Minimum Wage Act to prevent evasion, and to make the Act include boys as well as girls;

(6) Elimination from the Factory Act of clauses allowing the employment of children in fish and fruit-packing and permitting children to work any hours in these businesses during salmon runs and fruit-picking seasons;

(7) Carrying of compulsory insurance by all automobile owners to cover damage to property or person;

(8) Enactment of legislation giving every British person, male and female, over 21 years of age and to all from whom a poll tax is now collected, the right to vote in civic elections;

(9) Regulations preventing any person voting in more than one polling division in any city or municipal election;

(10) Abolition of property qualifications for all elective offices in cities and municipalities, five years' residence and endorsement by 150 electors being sufficient qualification for office seekers;

(11) Legislation to provide better protection for the public from fire apparatus answering fire calls;

(12) Amending the Weekly Half-holiday Act, definitely setting 1.30 p.m. as the time when stores must close.

Premier Oliver promised that these representations would be carefully considered.

Quebec Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The legislative programme of the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted to Premier Taschereau and members of his cabinet, on January 18, by a delegation composed of Messrs. G. R. Brunet, Montreal, O. Fleury, Quebec, L. Morin, Montreal, and Jos. Pelletier, Montreal, members of the provincial executive, together with members of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and representatives of local unions. Accompanying the delegation

was a committee of women who were co-operating with the labour representatives in asking for women suffrage. Among the requests submitted to the Government were the following:

(1) Recommending amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(2) Urging the passing of legislation embodying the decisions of the International Labour Conference coming under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature;

(3) Advocating the inclusion of fair wage schedules in governmental contracts or undertakings assisted through grants from the government;

(4) Recommending that the Minimum Wage Act be amended so as to include within its scope, female employees in stores, offices, etc., and that the powers of the board be extended so as to control the working hours of these employees;

(5) Asking for the abolition of private employment offices;

(6) Urging the passing of a Mothers' Allowance Act;

(7) Recommending that the works of Canadian authors be printed in Canada;

(8) Advocating certain amendments to the School Acts;

(9) Asking for greater protection of the right of association;

(10) Recommending measures pertaining to industrial hygiene;

(11) Advocating regulation and examination of moving picture operatives;

(12) Recommending an amendment to the Election Act so as to provide for advance polls;

(13) Urging the extension of the franchise to women in provincial elections.

Railway Brotherhoods in Quebec

Representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods in conjunction with the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, waited on Premier Taschereau and members of his cabinet, on January 18, and laid before them a provincial programme of proposed labour legislation.

In addition to supporting the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress in its advocacy for the enactment of certain labour legislation, the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods submitted the following request:

Urging upon the government the importance of prompt and definite action being taken by provincial and municipal authorities, with a view to the elimination of highway crossings with railway at rail level, and that, pending the placing of the highway over or under the railway, adequate protection be provided, either by warning signals or an effective stop law for motor and other vehicles.

Locomotive Engineers of Alberta

Mr. William Puller, chairman, Calgary, and Mr. P. M. Simpson, secretary, Medicine Hat, headed a delegation of Locomotive Engineers that waited on Premier Brownlee of Alberta, on January 19, and pressed for amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act.

Among the amendments sought were: (1) That the driver of a motor car must not go at a pace of more than fifteen miles an hour within fifty feet of a steam, electric or street railway grade crossing, unless during the last two hundred feet of his approach to such crossing he can see clearly for four hundred feet in each direction up and down the rails; (2) That the car must be brought to a complete stop when a railroad signal gives warning of an approaching train; (3) That the car must be stopped within fifty feet, but not less than ten feet from the tracks at any grade crossing marked by the authorities as dangerous.

Other requests made were: (1) that the provincial government bring in amending legislation to the Railway Act as regards stock running at large on highways at railway crossings at grade; (2) That the Alberta Act be made to conform with the Dominion Act in this respect.

The Committee received a very sympathetic hearing from the premier, who assured them that their suggestions would have the most careful consideration when the legislation for the coming session was being considered.

Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods

The legislative committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, composed of Messrs. L. L. Pelletier, Order of Railway Conductors, Byron Baker, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, T. J. Coughlin, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and William L. Best, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on January 11, conferred with the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his cabinet, and submitted to the government a memorandum of proposed legislation as follows:—

(1) Urging an amendment to the Canadian National Railway Act, whereby the "maintenance" of the former Canadian Government Railways would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the same manner and

to the same extent as "operation" and "equipment" of those railways;

(2) Advocating the amending of the Immigration Act and the Criminal Code, so as to repeal the "objectionable features" enacted in 1919, *re* deportation without trial by jury;

(3) Recommending further restrictions and supervision of Asiatic immigration;

(4) Urging an amendment to the British North America Act that will restrict the powers of the Senate to veto a bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice;

(5) Suggesting that careful consideration be given by the next Federal-Provincial Conference with regard to protection at highway crossings of railways at rail level and that funds placed at the disposal of the conference be utilized to eliminate highway crossings, wherever practicable;

(6) Advocating the re-introduction of an Old Age Pensions Bill at the coming session;

(7) Recommending that legislative action be taken with the least possible delay to insure the payment of compensation for accidents to employees of the Prince Edward Island Railway on similar scales and terms, at least equal, to that paid in the adjoining provinces;*

(8) Urging the amending of the Dominion Election Act in regard to advance polls for railway employees, sailors and commercial travellers.

At the conclusion of the conference the Prime Minister promised that the demands of the committee would be given careful consideration.

Railway Brotherhoods in Ontario

The legislative programme of the Railway Brotherhoods was submitted to Premier Howard Ferguson of Ontario and members of his cabinet, on January 19, by a delegation composed of Messrs. William L. Best, vice-president and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; H. B. Crawford, vice-chairman for Ontario, B. of L.F. & E.; J. S. Crawford, chairman, Ontario legislative board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. A. Nethery, chairman, Ontario legislative board, Order of Railway Conductors; T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James Conley, chairman, Ontario sub-legislative board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and J. T. L. McGuire, vice-chairman, Ontario sub-legislative board, B. of R.T.

The requests submitted were as follows:—

(1) Advocating the amending of the Assessment Act;

(2) Urging an amendment to the Public and High School Acts to provide for free school books to all pupils up to and including the fourth grade in high schools, or junior matriculation;

(3) Recommending that legislation be enacted whereby all industries otherwise within provincial jurisdiction be brought under the application of Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act;

(4) Asking the legislature to pass a resolution favouring an amendment to the British North America Act to provide that the Senate shall be elective;

(5) Urging upon the government the importance of prompt and definite action by provincial and municipal authorities for the elimination of highway crossings with railways at rail level and pending the placing of such highways over or under the railway, adequate protection be provided, either by warning signals or an effective stop law for motor and other vehicles;

(6) Recommending a Federal-Provincial conference to eliminate duplication of taxation on incomes.

Alberta Civil Service Association

The legislative programme of the Civil Service Association of Alberta was presented to the Alberta Government on December 31, by a delegation composed of past-president Dodds, vice-president McFadden, general secretary Sullivan, P. N. Johnson, C. B. Cox, A. A. Menzies, D. C. McEachern, T. Price, William MacOwan, A. L. Miller, G. E. Blais and R. W. Ellis.

The programme as submitted was as follows:

(1) Asking for the establishment of a committee of standardization, to be composed of members of the government and Association;

(2) Requesting that all appointments, except that of deputy ministers, be by competitive examination;

(3) Urging the government to consider the proposed new Civil Service Bill at the coming session;

(4) Recommending that each civil servant be given, annually, a copy of his efficiency rating and that salary increases be based on this rating;

(5) Advocating that salary adjustments be taken up immediately they are justly required;

(6) Urging the recognition of length of service in conjunction with salary increases;

*The provisions of the Railway Employees' Compensation Act of Prince Edward Island were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 546. This Act limits the rate of compensation for injuries to 55 per cent of diminution of earning capacity in cases of partial disability, etc.

(7) Requesting some amendment to the Superannuation Act whereby a larger minimum would be paid than the present rate of $20 per month.

Premier Brownlee promised consideration of the various matters referred to, and to communicate his decision to the Association at an early date.

District 18, United Mine Workers of America

A delegation from District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, headed by Robert Livett, district president, and A. J. Morrison, secretary, recently waited on the provincial government of Alberta and submitted certain amendments to the Mines Act. The request of the miners, which had the endorsation of the Labour members of the legislature, were as follows:

(1) Recommending the appointment of a deputy district inspector of mines;

(2) Advocating that the ventilation of mines be measured every twenty-four hours;

(3) Urging that only certificated miners be allowed to work at face-heads of mines and in the more hazardous places;

(4) Asking for changes in the sections of the Act dealing with the appointment and privileges of check-weighmen;

(5) Recommending better protection against non-payment of wages;

(6) Requesting the abolition of provisional certificates to certain officials;

(7) Asking the right of inspection of some of the books and records of the mining companies in which the miners' interests are directly concerned.

British Columbia Civic Employees

On January 25, 1927, a delegation from the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council headed by the president, James Thompson, waited on the Vancouver City Council and submitted requests for regulations for the protection of workers on sewers and other excavations. The Council promised to make a complete investigation and to take such precautions as civic officials recommended.

Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain

Figures have recently been given to show some of the results of the unemployment insurance system in Great Britain over a number of years.

Number of Insured.—The total number of insured workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as estimated in July 1926 was 12,041,000, an increase of 149,000 over the figure for 1925, and of 500,000 over that for 1923.

When the extended insurance scheme was first introduced in November, 1920, the number of insured workers was estimated at over 12,000,000, but this included those in the whole of Ireland. When the Irish Free State instituted a separate scheme in April, 1922, the number of insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was about 11,750,000. By July, 1923, it had dropped to 11,500,000, but since then has risen steadily again.

Volume of Unemployment and Benefit.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour recently gave the total number of days of unemployment for which benefit was paid. The following figures exclude days for which benefit was not paid owing to waiting periods, disqualification of claims, etc.

Year	Days
1921	453,300,000
1922	345,100,000
1923	287,700,000
1924	258,500,000
1925	273,700,000

The Minister also gave the total amount of benefit paid in the eight years from the Armistice to November 13, 1926, as £275,000,000, *plus* £62,500,000 in out-of-work donation.

The drain on the Unemployment Fund involved by the continued severity of unemployment and these huge payments of benefit is indicated by the debt to the Treasury at the end of each year:

Year	£
1921	7,600,000
1922	15,890,000
1923	12,790,000
1924	5,410,000
1925	7,595,000

On November 6, 1926, however, the debt stood at £19,300,000, which reflects the increased unemployment following on the coal dispute. The Minister of Labour estimated the increase of debt from May to November, 1926, at about £7,300,000.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Centenary of Trade Unions in Canada

WHILE the Dominion of Canada observes this year the diamond jubilee of Confederation, for organized labour the year 1927 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first labour union in British North America. Departmental records show the first Canadian trade union to have been organized in the city of Quebec in 1827, being composed of printers. This pioneer union was followed in 1832 by the organization of another body of printers, which was formed in York (now Toronto) under the name of the York Typographical Society. Although both of these organizations lapsed for a number of years, they have had the longest continuous existence as trade unions in Canada, both eventually becoming identified with the International Typographical Union, under charter from which body they are now operating.

United Mine Workers of America

The thirtieth convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held in Indianapolis, on January 25-February 2, 1927, with approximately 1,500 delegates present. Following the report of the committee on rules and order of business, the report of the credential committee, and the announcing of other convention committees, President J. L. Lewis delivered his address, reviewing at considerable length the activities of the union during the three-year period since the last convention. He gave an account of the efforts put forth to have a new agreement signed covering the membership in districts 1, 7 and 9, anthracite jurisdiction, to replace the agreement which expired on August 31, 1925. When no settlement could be arrived at between the coal operators and the miners, a strike was called on September 1, 1925. After the strike had been carried on for some time, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, intervened and eventually a conference was brought about which resulted in an agreement being signed covering a period of five years. The men returned to the mines on February 18, 1926, having been on strike for 170 days. President Lewis referred to the high honour which had been conferred upon Mr. William Green, former secretary-treasurer of the U.M.W.A., in his elevation to the presidency of the American Federation of Labour. To succeed Mr. Green, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Hazleton, Pa., had been appointed to the position of secretary-treasurer. The president drew attention to the great many suits which had been filed against the organization, asking for damages in excess of fifteen million dollars plus attorneys' fees, but stated that he was pleased to report that no judgments for damages were outstanding at the present time. Mention was also made of the expiring wage agreement in the bituminous districts, and the president intimated that the wage scale committee would present, later on in the convention, its recommendations upon wage matters and policy. This committee was composed of the international officers and one representative from each district, Robert Livett, acting president of district 18, and J. W. McLeod, president of district 26, being the Canadian representatives. Mr. Lewis was of the opinion that the new wage scale, together with the formation of sound future policies, would be the most important problems with which the convention had to deal. The president referred to the question of freight rates on coal, and in this connection cited the opinion of commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lake cargo case (Docket No. 15007), which meant, "that these rates were established and were now maintained without regard to the law or the facts, but solely in order to confer undue advantages and special privileges upon the coal operators of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia." In closing his address, President Lewis stated that "the United Mine Workers organization does not seek any favours or special privileges for its members or for the coal companies which have contractual relations with it. It does not seek to impose burdens upon the miners or operators of any other district. This organization does, however, demand justice and equity and is determined to use every legitimate resource within its power to secure it."

Vice-president Philip Murray, reporting to the convention, also reviewed the happenings in districts 1, 7 and 9, leading up to the strike commencing on September 1, 1925, which, by reason of its long duration and the fact that it lasted for an entire winter, created a very serious condition throughout the anthracite-consuming territory—a shortage of fuel bordering upon famine, bringing with it sickness and much discomfort.

Mr. Murray paid a tribute to the conduct of the striking miners by stating "that not a single arrest for disorder of any kind took place during the strike." The vice-president informed the delegates that the work of organizing the non-union miners had been hampered during the past two years, due to wage contract repudiations which had taken place in some of the union districts. This circum-

stance had necessitated the placement of a number of field men in districts where coal companies had been attempting to evade the fulfilment of their wage agreements and had thereby circumvented the time, effort and money of the union that would ordinarily have been devoted to organizing work in the non-union fields.

Mr. Murray criticized the United States Bureau of Mines for not publishing the reports of its investigations of the great mine disasters which from time to time cause terrible loss of life and property, and by reason of which the mining industry has been deprived of all the knowledge which it might have gained of the fundamental causes which led to these disasters. The vice-president was of the opinion that the primary functions of the Bureau of Mines should be promoting the prevention of mine accidents throughout the United States and to that end submitted the following recommendations: (1) The conduct by the Bureau of Mines of an educational campaign for the promotion of standard methods of accident prevention in all states: (2) the active promotion of uniformity of mine safety laws and safety inspection in all states; (3) prompt publication by the Bureau of Mines of its reports of mine disasters, so that this knowledge will be available for the entire industry.

Secretary-treasurer Kennedy quoted figures to show that during the period from the last convention to November 30, 1926, there was expended for relief in the bituminous coal fields a total of $3,616,133.26, while during the anthracite strike there was approximately $1,100,000 paid out in relief. Another item of expenditure was the erection in the Court House Square, Scranton, Pa., of a monument to John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America. The expenses incident to the erection and dedication of this memorial was $60,808.65. In speaking of the general finances of the union, the secretary-treasurer gave the total resources and income for the past three years as $8,375,853.74, and expenditures of $7,760,918.90, leaving a balance in the treasury on December 1, 1926, of $610,748.58. In order to rehabilitate the finances and provide for any emergencies that might occur, the General Executive Board placed an assessment of $1 per month on each member for the months of December, 1926, and January, 1927.

The Committee on Old Age Pensions presented their report to the convention showing that five States had enacted old age pension laws, viz., Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Kentucky. In several other States bills have been introduced, but these have been either vetoed by the Governor or passed by only one of the branches of the assembly. The committee further reported that they had been successful in making many friends for the cause of old age pensions, the latest being a combination of twenty fraternal and labour organizations, who have pledged their aid and support toward the establishment of such pensions.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the convention. He reiterated the determination of the Federation to demand that wages increase in proportion to the productivity and efficiency of labour and to push its program for a reasonable constructive reduction in the hours of labour. President Green stated that "the theory of prosperity based upon low wages was unsound and uneconomic." He denounced the action of the coal operators who had broken away from the Jacksonville agreement and exhorted the miners to support and follow their international officers and said "the union alone could rescue the industry from ruthless internal competition." Mr. Green concluded his address by serving notice that Communists would be driven out of the ranks of organized labour.

Previous to adjournment, the convention empowered a central competitive field scale committee to negotiate a new wage contract for the bituminous coal miners. The contract must be submitted to a referendum before it becomes operative, and districts outside the central competitive field must wait until the central field makes a contract before they can reach an agreement. The committee will meet the coal operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania at a later date.

Some of the amendments to the constitution, as adopted by the convention, were as follows: (1) Increasing the president's salary from $8,000 to $12,000; vice-president and secretary-treasurer from $7,000 to $9,000; (2) Debarring members of the Communist Party from joining the U.M.W. of A., and empowering any local, district or national organization, upon conviction, to expel any communist, and also permanently debarring members of the party from holding office; (3) Providing for the levying of assessments by the administration without a referendum; (4) That those holding office in the U.M.W. of A., must be citizens of the United States or Canada or must have applied for citizenship; (5) That delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour cannot hold office in the union; (6) That the

president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer must present a joint report at future conventions.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Memorializing both houses of Congress asking for an investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's method of fixing freight rates; (2) Asking for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti; (3) Expressing confidence in the officers of the U.M.W. of A.; (4) Instructing the executive board to do everything in its power, consistent with the union's resources, to bring about the complete organization of the coal mining industry; (5) Favouring the principles of nationalization of mines and railroads under democratic management; (6) Opposing the leasing of government coal lands for development while productive capacity of the mines now in existence so far exceeds demand.

Death of Grand Officer of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Ashmore W. Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and head of that organization in Canada, died on February 3, after a brief illness at Venice, Florida, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the brotherhood officials and subsequently to remain for the remainder of the winter season.

Mr. Kennedy was born at Halifax in 1852, and commenced railroading at the age of 16 years, when he started as a brakeman on the old Nova Scotia Railroad, which subsequently became known as the Intercolonial Railway. Three years later he was in charge of a locomotive. He remained with the Intercolonial until 1875, and, after four years with construction companies, he went to Winnipeg, where, in 1881, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a locomotive engineer. From chief of division No. 76 of the B. of L.E., which he helped to organize in 1881, he was appointed in 1891 general chairman of the B. of L.E. Committee of Adjustment on the Canadian Pacific system. In 1908, at the Harrisburg convention of the brotherhood, he was elected to the office of assistant grand chief engineer, which post he held until the time of his death.

Mr. Kennedy ranked as the senior engineer on the C.P.R., but had been on continued leave of absence from that company since 1901 in order to attend to his brotherhood duties.

Mr. R. H. Cobb, of Toronto, chairman of the B. of L.E. general adjustment committee for the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the past sixteen years, has been selected to succeed the late Mr. Kennedy as assistant grand chief of the brotherhood.

International Seamen's Union of America

The thirtieth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America was held at Washington, D.C., commencing on January 10, 1927.

President Andrew Furuseth, in his address informed the delegates that there was more real effort put forth and better prospects for the future than at any time since 1921. He stated that heretofore "lack of strength of one kind or another made it impossible for the organization to function as it should, and compelled it to stand by looking at wrongs which could not be redressed and at opportunities which could not be used." The president reported at length on his observations in Europe, dealing in detail with the conditions of seamen in the various maritime countries. He also dealt with the various bills, which had been introduced in Congress affecting in any way, the welfare of the organization.

Secretary-Treasurer Orlander's report contained an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year and showed the international union to be in a sound financial condition. Secretary Orlander also submitted a full account of the executive board's transactions, as well as a complete summary of his activities as secretary-treasurer of the union. In speaking of "The right of association" the secretary-treasurer asserted that "the discrimination by law and the action of the Government authorities against one class, the seamen, in favour of another class, the ship owners, was certainly not in accord with basic American principles, which call for equality." Secretary Orlander was opposed to the theory of amalgamation, when carried to the extent of putting all members in a single gigantic local union in each one of the three districts. He stated that this would result in an organization so cumbersome and unwieldy that action of any kind would be extremely difficult. In closing his report secretary Orlander said "again, as on past occasions, let me remind you that the true source of real strength is to be found in the faith and confidence in each other, which we develop within ourselves, and not in any cowardly dread of those whom we conceive to be our enemies."

The convention went on record as disapproving the theory of amalgamation and suggested that the executive officers visit the various districts under the jurisdiction of the Union and present oral and written arguments against amalgamation. The convention unanimously approved of the reply of president Furuseth to a questionnaire recently issued by the Shipping Board, in which he declared

against Government ownership of the merchant marine and favouring the development of the merchant marine under private ownership, construction and operation, properly regulated by law. The president was further commended for his suggestion "that the Government should be prepared to protect American ships against conspiracies—or so-called conferences—through which foreign shipping interests may try to drive American vessels out of certain trades."

The convention decided to affiliate with the Marine Section of the National Safety Council.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention, were the following: (1) Directing the Legislative Committee to work for the enactment of a Federal Seamen's Compensation Law, provided that such a law shall not modify any existing remedy, including the choice between compensation and the right to sue for damages after the injury has taken place; (2) Protesting against the inclusion of seamen under the provisions of the Compensation Act as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and that the legislative committee be instructed to do everything possible to exempt the organization from the provisions of the bill. (3) Instructing the secretary-treasurer to send to the Labour News Service of the American Federation of Labour, all labour papers and League for Industrial Democracy, a statement warning them against the propaganda as contained in the brief of the "League for Industrial Democracy" concerning the American Merchant Marine; (4) Instructing Secretary Orlander and the executive board to gather information as is attainable pertaining to injuries to seamen and the rights and methods of collection of damages, under the Employers' Liability Law, and to distribute such information to all district unions and local branches; (5) Directing President Furuseth to keep a careful watch to prevent the passage of such proposals as H. R. 9399 and H. R. 10009, introduced by Representative Free of California and aiming to destroy certain important sections of the La Follette Seamen's Act. (6) Deciding to purchase a share of the stock of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company and call the attention of the district unions to the subject.

The chief officers elected were; President, Andrew Furuseth, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.; First Vice-president, Patrick Flynn, 58 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary-treasurer, Victor A. Orlander, 359 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. The executive board will select the place for the next convention, which will be held on the second Monday in January, 1928.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

A reorganization of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was held in St. Paul, Minn., on January 17-25, 1927, with representatives present from various sections of the country within the jurisdiction of the union. The first few days of the convention were given over to preliminary work, the important matter of revising the constitution having been turned over to a special committee. This committee sought to work out a code of by-laws that would eliminate the source of past troubles and thus allow the membership to prepare for constructive work. The convention adopted the revised constitution and by-laws as submitted by the special committee and will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. In order to allow of a complete reorganization the President and other international officers tendered their resignations which were accepted. It was largely through the mediation of Mr. Paul J. Smith, representative of the American Federation of Labour, that the reorganization plan was agreed upon. Headquarters of the union are maintained in Denver, Col., and about fifty local unions remain affiliates of the parent body.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was organized in 1893, but in 1916 adopted its present title, the former name being considered unsuitable owing to the union having extended its jurisdiction beyond the western states and also into Canada.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James B. Rankin, Butte, Mont.; Vice-President, Homer Whitmore, Great Falls, Mont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward E. Sweeney, Butte, Mont. The board members are: H. E. Gallager, Great Falls, Mont.; A. A. Robertson, Fort Smith, Ark.; Theo. Murphy, Anaconda, Mont.; John Gilbert, Butte, Mont. These members, together with the international officers, constitute the executive board of the organization.

Report was recently made that the State Senate of Texas had passed an act requiring the prison label to be placed on all products of the State penitentiary at Huntsville.

WORLD MIGRATION AND LABOUR

Publication by International Federation of Trade Unions

THE International Federation of Trade Unions has published a valuable report on "World Migration and Labour," supplemented by a report of the World Migration Congress convened by the I.F.T.U. and the Labour and Socialist International at London in June, 1926. The main report was issued in conformity with a resolution adopted at the International Migration Conference held at Prague in 1924, requesting the Federation to collect all available material, for presentation to a representative International Labour congress, so as to enable labour to define its relation to the migration problem in its international aspect.

The volume contains a survey of the general position in regard to world migration, stress being laid on the origin of current problems. On the other hand such subjects as naturalization, immigrant housing, and the work of institutions protecting emigrants, as well as information in regard to smaller countries, are omitted for reasons of economy; but it is hoped that a supplementary volume will be issued later. The report is based to a considerable extent on information supplied by the International Labour Organization (especially in regard to social insurance), and by affiliated trade union centres, international secretaries, the American Federation of Labour, and the Australian trade union centres.

The report is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with the history and statistics of migration, its regulation; the position of the immigrant with respect to social insurance; the economic aspects of migration; and migration in relation to labour. It concludes with a section containing proposals for an international labour migration policy.

The bearing of migration on trade unions arises out of the danger that the influx of a considerable number of immigrants will lower the standard of living and social condition of the workers.

Already at the Berne Congress of 1919, the I.F.T.U. admitted that nations might restrict migration under three conditions: first, when a temporary economic crisis warrants it; second, when restriction is necessary for hygienic reasons; and third, when the immigrants in question are completely illiterate. The questions which labour has to consider are whether the principle of restriction should be extended from these three cases, and be made to apply to the immigration of workers whose low standards of living make their exclusion necessary for the maintenance of the standards of living of nationals; and also whether the question of racial non-assimilability ought to be allowed to weigh down the scales. With regard to the first question, the report claims that there will be a general feeling in favour of the recognition of this necessity, although it will be admitted that there may from time to time be danger of too hasty decision. In regard to the problem of the immigration of "unassimilable" races the report says that "the admission of large numbers of unassimilated immigrants is undoubtedly prejudical to the unity of labour, which will therefore naturally be inclined to favour a policy of restriction in such cases; but it would be better if such decision could, whenever possible, be based upon the economic rather than upon the racial objections. International labour must consistently deprecate the emphasizing of racial differences, as being opposed to the spirit of international solidarity."

The principal constructive proposal contained in the report is the establishment of an international migration body which could make impartial decisions in the matter of restriction, and arbitrate between the rival nations concerned. "One of the advantages of the establishment of an international migration body is that such policy could make decisions in favour of restriction unbiased, and could arbitrate between the rival nations concerned; it could initiate enquiries, and on the basis of the information obtained, judge whether restriction or complete exclusion is necessary or expedient. All such activities could be carried on with much less likelihood of wounding the susceptibilities of the nations concerned than if the excluded nation negotiated directly with the excluding nation.

"Migration must be regulated," the report concludes; "this regulation *may* cover the determination of the volume of migration; it *must* cover the provision of information, the recruiting of emigrants, the conclusion of international agreements, the protection of the emigrant en route, the placing of him in the new country, and the supervision of his conditions there, with a view to securing his equality of treatment in respect of wages, working conditions, and enjoyment of the benefits of social insurance with the nationals of the country of immigration. All the abovementioned functions can best be accomplished by the creation of special national and international bodies for the purpose, on which Labour must be strongly represented, as only so can the interests of both immigrants and

national workers be effectually safeguarded; otherwise, employers will exploit both native and immigrant workers by playing off one against the other."

A warning is given against the danger of considering migration an infallible remedy against unemployment and over-population. "Labour is well aware that both are due to deep-lying economic causes, and that migration can be of use to a very limited extent only, or for a limited period of time. As to the true remedy for over-population, labour has not yet taken up an official standpoint: but no doubt it will eventually decide for international justice, and discountance any national policy which would tend either towards the steady depression of the standards of one nation by another, or towards war."

The report points out certain direct benefits resulting to the workers from migration. "Within certain carefully-drawn limits, migration should certainly be encouraged by international labour. It may offer opportunities for workers to improve their position, and give their children a better chance in the world: and it may thus promote the strengthening of the position of Labour as a whole. It is obviously good to take a child from a crowded and unhealthy slum, and transplant it into a new country with plenty of fresh air and elbowroom. But even under the best conditions it is a drastic step, bringing in its train much inescapable hardship; under the worst it may mean that a worker goes from one country where he is half-starved to another where he is no better off and, in addition, is unwelcome and a prejudicial element to the native labour movement. A worker comes under a heavy handicap, too, when he goes from a country with advanced social legislation to another where it is less advanced. The general feeling apart from specific circumstances, is that emigration should not be pressed upon anyone who has not a natural inclination for it: everything should be done to enable such a person to remain in his own country."

Canadian Labour and Immigration

The recent history of the actions of Canadian organizations in regard to immigration is outlined in the section of the report describing the migration policy of labour, as follows:—

The question has received much attention at all the recent conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress. At the Winnipeg convention of 1921, absolute prohibition of all European immigrants except agriculturists was demanded for two years; also total exclusion of all Oriental agriculturists, and legislation to stop the distribution of literature tempting industrial workers into Canada, and the deportation of industrial immigrants who had got into the country under the exempt classes regulations and then changed their occupation. At the Montreal convention of 1922, the first demand was dropped, but the total exclusion of Orientals demanded. A Dominion Advisory Council of Immigration was demanded, and the maintenance of the Immigration Department under a separate Minister, the exclusion of scab labour, and the preparation of settlement and colonization schemes for immigrants already in Canada. At the Vancouver convention of 1923, the demand for the total exclusion of Orientals was not pressed, because it was believed that Japanese immigrants could be kept out in other ways. The trade unions approved the bill respecting Chinese Immigration then before parliament. The programme for immigration included the closest supervision and direct government control of the immigration activities of provincial authorities. At the London convention of 1924, the policy on Oriental immigration was declared to be unchanged. The executive council was urged to continue its efforts to give effect to the policies adopted by the convention. In 1924, a memorandum was also drawn up for presentation to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference (postponed until 1925) and later submitted to the Congress of the British T.U.C. This memorandum stresses the need for the co-operation of the British authorities to enable medical and other examinations of immigrants to take place, as far as possible at the port of embarkation.

"Industrial Democracy" since the Armistice

An account of recent developments in the organization of industry is given by Mr. W. Jett Lauck, formerly secretary of the United States National War Labour Board, in a new volume entitled "Political and Industrial Democracy, 1776-1926." The book opens with a brief review of the period following the "industrial revolution," which began in Great Britain at about the same date as the revolution which established a political democracy on the American continent. The United States remained predominantly an agricultural country until long after the civil war, and it was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that American mining and manufacturing industries commenced their phenomenal growth. Professor Lauck describes the development of large scale production during this period, culminating in the creation of "artificial legal personages," known as industrial corporations, in which the control of basic industries gradually became organized on a national or international scale. When the great war began the United

States and other countries were thus threatened with an "industrial autocracy" Mr. Lauck describes the situation at that time as follows:—

"All personal relations between employers and employees having disappeared through the growth of immense industrial units, wage-earners soon realized that their hope of protection lay in meeting organization with organization, or economic bargaining strength with economic bargaining power. The individual wage-earner was helpless. Trade and industrial unions of workers were, therefore, formed on a national basis. National associations of employers were also organized. Economic strength in bargaining, rather than considerations of humanity and economic justice, became the determining force in fixing wages and conditions of employment of industrial workers."

At this stage the United States became involved in the European war, and the conflict between capital and labour ceased for a time, the workers and employers in war industries agreeing on principles and policies to govern their mutual relations. The outcome of this agreement was the National War Labour Board, established by President Wilson in April, 1918, its members representing capital, labour and the public. This spirit of co-operation during the war led to remarkable achievements in the field of industrial production.

After the armistice many attempts were made to carry over the co-operative spirit into peace times. Among their attempts Professor Lauck mentions the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, followed by a "National Industrial Conference" in 1919, in form of a "Parliament of Industry," which, however, he declares, failed to bring any immediate constructive benefits. A somewhat similar industrial conference was held in 1919 in Great Britain and in the United States two National Industrial Conferences were held in the same year. The guiding thought of these conferences was that the right relationship between employer and employee can best be promoted by deliberate effort and organization. This thought also lies at the basis of "industrial democracy," the new conception of industry as a social institution. Unfortunately, Mr. Lauck observes, the consideration of constructive proposals for a new era of peace and democracy was too long delayed. The armistice was followed by a period of rising prices, industrial stagnation and unemployment, these causes leading to widespread industrial unrest.

In the meantime many individual efforts were being made within industry itself, some arising from commendable and some from unworthy motives, to further the movement towards industrial justice and democracy. A large section of Professor Lauck's book is devoted to descriptions of these various "plans." Five plans, he says, stand out above all others as indicating a sincerity of purpose and as offering a basis for future constructive action. Four of these represent an evolutionary growth during the past fifteen years. With only one exception they were inaugurated in pre-war years, when the "American Plan" and other anti-union plans were unknown, and their creators were men of real vision and forward-looking action. These plans are those of Wm. S. Filene Sons of Boston, the Dutchess Bleacheries of Wappingers Falls, New York, the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, the A. Nash Company, of Cincinnati, and the Mitten, or Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company plan. Two other plans also indicate capacity for real democratic growth. One is the so-called "B. & O. Plan" which was first adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio shop men and which is now in effect also in the shops of the Canadian National Railways, and the other plan mentioned is that of the Southern Railway. These plans, in Mr. Lauck's opinion, are based on sound principles of collective bargaining—or union-management co-operation—and of mutual participation in co-operative activities, but they are of such recent origin that they are still in the experimental stage and Professor Lauck thinks that it remains to be seen whether they can be expanded to include the other important fundamentals of industrial democracy.

Mr. Lauck draws five general conclusions from his inquiries into the various types of employees' representation:—

1. A definite independent organization of employees is an essential preliminary to co-operation and industrial democracy. The standard labour organization fully meets this need, and all systems of co-operation or industrial democracy should be based on, or co-ordinated with, labour organizations.

2. The best method of extending participation in revenue gains to employees and management consists in the allowance of a certain proportion of gross revenues, or, in other words, it is best to start with the established ratio of labour and management costs to total gross receipts and guarantee this ratio. This will enable both labour and management to participate in lower costs of operation and in the increased volume of business resulting from their own efforts or from the growth in population and the demand for commodities and services.

3. The only practical hope of a complete realization of industrial democracy or the

ownership and control of industrial undertakings by employees, lies in the *collective* purchase of common stock. Individual stock purchase plans have been a failure. The individual employee does not retain his stock, and the common stock of industrial corporations purchased by employees does not remain in the hands of employees actually at work.

4. The emancipation of industry from dependence on banking groups for capital and credit would enable surplus earnings to be reinvested in industry, and prevent such earnings from becoming the basis for new securities which would absorb future earnings.

5. Industrial workers constitute a large part of the total number of consumers of industrial products, and their interests as consumers, as well as the great body of other classes of consumers of industrial commodities, must be considered in plans for the achievement of democracy in industry.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF CANADA FOR 1925-26

THE report of the Department of Health of the Dominion for the last fiscal year divides the activities of the Department under the following heads:—Quarantine service (including leper stations); immigration medical service; marine hospitals service; venereal disease control; narcotic drugs; proprietary or patent medicines; child welfare division; food and drugs division; laboratory of hygiene; Public Works Health Act; hospitalization and sanitation; pollution of the inland waters of Canada.

Marine Hospitals Service.—This service is operated in conformity with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (sick and distressed mariners). During the year the Department operated two marine hospitals, namely, at Sydney and Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia. At the larger ports contracts were made with the local hospitals for the treatment of sick sailors at fixed per diem rates. At ports of lesser importance the department operated emergency hospitals, and at smaller outports satisfactory arrangements were made for their care and treatment through the agency of the collectors of customs.

The total number of sick and distressed mariners treated during the fiscal year 1925-26 was 3,782, as compared with 3,649 for the year 1924-25. This, however, does not represent the actual number of sick mariners attended to during the year. The total number of days of hospital treatment during the period under review was 36,292, as compared with 36,185 in the previous year.

Division of Child Welfare.—The Department maintains contact with public and private agencies throughout Canada for promoting child welfare, and keeps up correspondence with public health authorities in other countries. As the result of a maternal mortality inquiry during the year, it became increasingly evident that help should be provided in some way for the over-burdened mother in the home, and efforts to this end were carried on with some success. An outline for the organization of a home nursing service, prepared by the Department by request, was favourably received. Other activities of this section were in connection with young persons in penitentiaries and immigrant child welfare.

Public Works Health Act.—This Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 135), enables the federal government to make regulations for the preservation of health and mitigation of disease amongst persons employed in the construction of public works. Such works include, in addition to every public work of Canada, every railway, canal, bridge, telegraph and other work within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The regulations are (*a*) as to the extent and character of the accommodation to be afforded by the houses, tents or other quarters occupied by the employees on the work; (*b*) for the inspection of such houses, tents, or other quarters, and the cleansing, purifying and disinfecting thereof where necessary; (*c*) as to the number of qualified medical men to be employed on the works; (*d*) for the provisions of hospitals on the works and as to the number, location and character of such hospitals; (*e*) for the isolation and care of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, etc.

The chief work carried on by the Dominion Government during the year was at the Welland Canal. The Canal is divided into a number of sections, viz., 1 to 8. Work was practically completed on sections 1 and 2 at the time of inspection, only about forty men being employed at Porters' camp, which is conducted by the contracting firm of Porter Brothers. This camp was found to be in good condition, the only defects found being due to lack of proper fly screens in dining room and latrines. At lock No. 3, at a point close to the intersection of the present and

new canal, two old buildings which were occupied by about forty men were condemned as totally unfit for habitation. Both houses were in a complete state of disrepair and overrun with rats. Unfortunately it was found that the Public Works Health Act did not give authority for closing these houses and it became necessary at a subsequent date to draw up a number of amendments to the Act to permit of the closure of such houses.

The Health Board which was created during the summer of 1924 has proved to be of benefit. A sanitary squad was organized under the direction of this Board which maintained the sanitary arrangements of the various camps in good order. The contractors grumbled a little at being obliged to carry out the orders of this squad and pay the small amounts occasioned by their services. Surveillance of the drinking water and inoculation of the employees at Port Colborne was satisfactorily carried out during the summer.

A report was received from the Director of the Medical Services of the Rouyn Railway, under construction, indicating that the sanitary arrangements and medical services were being maintained, with a few exceptions, in a satisfactory manner. An inspection of this work, is to be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

Industrial mining and consulting engineers in various parts of the country have consulted the division upon problems incidental to the sanitation advisable for industrial mining districts, which, it would appear from such inquiries, is now demanding very serious consideration from those interested in such undertakings.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Campaign for Safer Elevators

THE Province of Quebec Safety League, at a meeting held at Montreal early in January, considered two recent deaths from elevator accidents in the city. League officers decided on an immediate campaign for the strict enforcement of the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act of the Province of Quebec, which, they found, is adequate in every way to protect life. Special mention was made of the following regulations respecting Industrial Establishments, and on these the campaign for enforcement will be based.

HOISTS

No. 23. At each story to which the hoist shall pass, there shall be provided substantial trap-doors disposed so that they shall open and shut automatically every time that the car shall pass up and down.

No. 24. Elevators and hoists shall be provided with safety catches, destined to hold the car in the event of the breaking of the cable.

No. 25. Employers will see that the different parts of their hoists or elevators receive a periodical inspection by the engineer of the establishment.

No. 26. In cities where a municipal inspection service exists, the employer, when requested by the inspector of industrial establishments, shall furnish a certificate of inspection of his hoist or elevator.

No. 27. The working of any hoist or elevator may be stopped by the inspector, if the necessary conditions of safety required are not observed.

Benefits for Montreal Harbour Commission Employees

The LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1926, page 461, noted that the Montreal Harbour Commission had opened a hospital for the benefit of their employees and of seamen visiting the port. The president of the Commission, in a review of its activities during 1926 stated that the commissioners carried out during the year two projects devised for the advantage of their staff and employees. The first was the opening of an emergency hospital and rest units attached thereto, with full medical and hospital service and equipment. This important service was utilized constantly during the year, a total of 2,795 treatments having been afforded the employees since February. The commissioners considered this service far from complete, and promised that it would be enlarged as the occasion required. In regard to the second project the commissioners were gratified by the response made by the staff and employees to the scheme of group insurance which they brought into operation early in the year. About 1,000 men availed themselves of the opportunity for protection offered them, which number, the commissioners were informed, was a larger percentage of the total number of those eligible for insurance in this manner than it is customary to secure in other groups.

Value of "First Aid"

Mr. J. G. Sutherland, superintendent of the Calgary division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in presenting certificates in First Aid to nine of the company's employees at Calgary recently, said that the men who made such studies were rendering a real service to the travelling public as well as to the railway. In illustration, he described an accident which happened at the Alyth shops a month ago. Edwin Kitson, in endeavouring to coal a locomotive, became buried under tons of coal which fell on him with terrific force. First aid rendered by D. Beath of the round house restored breathing when the man was practically given up as dead. He had applied what he had learned in the first aid course. Kitson after several weeks in the General hospital, Calgary, is able to be about again.

Rock Dusting in Mine Pits in Alberta

According to press reports, rock-dusting is to be introduced into bituminous coal mines in Alberta, and regulations governing its use are now being prepared by the provincial government mines branch. The new method will be applicable to the mines in the Nordegg, Canmore and Crow's Nest fields, but will not be adopted in any of the lignite fields, since the coal dust in the latter is not of the explosive kind. Spreading rock dust in entries and roadways is the modern way of preventing explosions in bituminous coal mines and is extensively followed in Great Britain and the United States. Limestone will be used for grinding up a fine dust for the purpose, and the mines will be required to install equipment accordingly.

A note on the progress of the movement to eliminate coal dust explosions in mines by the use of rock dust was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925.

Personal Factor in Accident Causation

The Industrial Fatigue Research Council of Great Britain recently published the results of a psychological study of individual differences in accident rates. It is an acknowledged fact, they state, that the physical safeguarding of machinery and plant, however perfect, cannot reduce industrial accidents below a certain limit, and of the remainder, whilst many no doubt are due to pure chance and accordingly unavoidable in the strict sense, others again must be attributed in a greater or less degree to the personal characteristics of the victim himself.

The report finds that it is practicable to determine in a rough way the probability of any individual sustaining an undue number of accidents, and as more research work is done and the methods become more refined, this probability should tend to approximate more and more to certainty. It must, however, be borne in mind that at present the reliability of the tests has not been established, and until this is done they cannot safely be used for prognosticating the accident proneness of individuals. A relationship has been shown to exist in the subjects examined between accidents on the one hand, and poor "aesthetokinetic co-ordination" and nervous instability on the other. There is a slight indication that accident-prone persons are industrially inefficient and more liable to report sick, and so re-act unfavourably to their total environment, but this awaits confirmation. The final weighted results show a difference of 48 per cent in accident rate between those above and those below the averages in the tests.

Need for First Aid

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded in January over half a million dollars in benefits for industrial accidents. The total was $538,374.81, of which $461,933.52 was for compensation and $76,441.29 for medical aid and hospital services. The figures are over $113,000 higher than in the same month in 1926. During the month there were 5,293 accidents reported to the Board, which included 29 fatal cases. This is somewhat lower than December, 1926, when there were 5,411 accidents reported, including 34 fatalities.

Speaking of these figures, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, called attention to the fact that death cases and serious disabilities had recently shown an upward trend. He referred particularly to a case where a worker, while applying belt dressing was drawn into the pulley and killed, owing to the sweater he was wearing being caught on the line shaft. Another accident resulted in death by burning owing to handling of gasoline in an unsafe manner. Two other recent fatalities in industry were attributed to blood poisoning following very slight cuts. Mr. Morley called attention to the need for competent first aid for all cuts and scratches, no matter how slight.

Safety Record of International Harvester Plant at Chatham, Ontario

The International Harvester Works of Chatham, Ontario, recently established a world record among factories employing 100

or more hands, by going 908 days without a single loss-time accident. The record concluded last June when one of the employees met with a minor accident, which, however, necessitated the loss of time from the factory. One other accident of a slight nature also involving loss of time on the part of the employee occurred during 1926—only two minor accidents for the whole year. The record was accomplished by the influence of the Works Council among their fellow-employees in creating a safety spirit which is still being maintained to a very high degree throughout the factory.

Conditions in Soviet Russia

The Seventh Congress of Trade Unions in Russia, which was recently held at Moscow, was an event of great importance in the economic and social life of Soviet Russia. The following questions were discussed: (1) the present situation of trade unionism in Soviet Russia; (2) conditions of labour; (3) the industrial situation; (4) workers' co-operation; (5) policy in respect of wages and collective agreements; and (6) education and trade union propaganda.

The International Labour Office, in its weekly publication *Industrial and Labour Information,* is summarizing in a series of articles the discussions at this conference.

Mr. Schmidt, Commissary of Labour, dealt at length with various labour questions and explained the policy pursued by the Commissariat of Labour. His address was concerned mainly with the protection of the workers and with unemployment. The following is a résumé of the statements made and views put forward by him, together with facts quoted by various delegates who took part in the discussion.

Unemployment.—Unemployment had tended to increase of late years, but the events of last year had given rise to considerable anxiety. During the year, industry had absorbed 400,000 fresh workers, not counting seasonal and temporary work which had given employment to a considerably larger number of workers than hitherto; yet the number of registered unemployment was about 100,000 more than a year ago. At the end of 1926 the labour exchanges registered 1,023,000 unemployed. To this statement of Mr. Schmidt should be added the fact that the number of unemployed trade unionists registered with their trade unions is more than one million, and that unemployed trade unionists constitute about one-half of the total number of the unemployed. The total should therefore be put at more than 2,000,000. Further, in view of the fact that registration with the labour exchanges is optional, many unemployed persons among seasonal workers, or workers who come from the country, fail to register with them. Moreover, a large number of seasonal workers are without work for about half the year. The great mass of the unemployed is composed of labourers, of peasants who come into the towns to earn their living, of seasonal workers who prefer to remain in the urban centres rather than to return to their villages and of intellectual workers and persons dispossessed by the revolution, who are now in search of employment. As regards unemployment among young persons, there are, according to the representative of the Young Communists, more than a million young persons under 18 years of age who are entirely without work. Representatives of the various trade unions at the Conference pointed out that the unemployment among skilled workers was more serious than had been stated by Mr. Schmidt, particularly in the case of the metal workers, workers in the printing trades and textile workers. Moreover, almost all the speakers accused the Commissariat of Labour and its accessories, the labour exchanges, of failure to exert sufficient energy in the campaign against unemployment.

As preventive measures, the Commissary of Labour recommends reduced hours of work, and the employment on other work of workers whose posts are suppressed for reasons of economy, i.e., on secondary work in the same undertaking, so long as the crisis persists. The Commissariat of Labour will also conduct an energetic campaign against unemployed persons who refuse to accept work which is offered to them, even if this work is not their usual occupation, and also against unmarried unemployed who are unwilling to change their place of residence when work is offered to them in another district. Such persons will be deprived of unemployment allowances and in the event of a second offence will be struck off the registers of labour exchanges.

Safety of the Workers.—The marked increase in the growth of accidents is attributed to the following causes: (1) Defective machinery and inadequate safety regulations in undertakings; (2) the systematic opposition offered by the directing organizations of state industry to measures proposed for industrial safety; (3) the lack of energy and perseverance on the part of organizations of the Commissariat of Labour; and (4) the inefficiency of factory inspection.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

National Conference on Technical Education

The second national conference on technical education met in Ottawa, from February 9 to 11 inclusive, at the call of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Delegates representing the educational departments in every province were in attendance.

The conference dealt with the problems of vocational education with particular reference to the distribution and administration of federal grants under the Technical Education Act. Among the topics discussed were the following:—

1. The purpose and aims of vocational courses in secondary schools.
2. The relation between vocational schools and industry.
3. The scope and limitations of vocational work on which federal grants are paid, and other problems relating directly to the administration of federal grants.

This conference was the second of its kind called by the Federal Department of Labour, the first being held in October, 1920, following the enactment of the Technical Education Act, under which the federal government votes annually the sum of one million dollars for the purpose of promoting vocational education in the various provinces. This money is allotted to the provinces in proportion to population and paid in the form of grants equalling the sum expended by each provincial government on vocational education of less than college grade.

The following is a list of the delegates in attendance at the conference:—

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. James D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown. Mr. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown. Mr. H. H. Shaw, Superintendent of Education, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Dr. H. E. Munroe, Superintendent of Education, Halifax. Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Halifax. Dr. M. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture, Truro.

New Brunswick.—Dr. W. S. Carter, Superintendent of Education, Fredericton. Mr. W. K. Tibert, Director of Vocational Education, Fredericton.

Quebec.—Dr. A. Frigon, General Director of Technical Education, Montreal.

Ontario.—Mr. D. A. Campbell, Director of Technical Education, Toronto. Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education, Toronto. Miss Alice Hamill, Organizer of Home Economics Education, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Dr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Mr. D. P. McColl, Superintendent of Education, Regina.

Alberta.—Mr. W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education, Calgary.

British Columbia.—Mr. John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education, Victoria.

A full report on the proceedings of this convention wil be published shortly by the Department.

Technical Schools and Engineering Education.

The following extracts from the preliminary report of the Board of Investigation and Co-ordination published by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in November last, indicate the relationship which should exist between industrial education provided by vocational schools and technical institutes, and that provided by engineering colleges and universities.

Types of Engineering Activity.—The recruitment and training of men for all grades of engineering activity, vocational as well as professional, call for an educational program of wider and more varied range than can be provided efficiently in a single type of institution. In facing the question of what part of the entire field should be the special concern of the engineering college and what other types of institutions and courses are needed, the Board has envisaged the following types and grades of activities as falling within the engineering field, broadly conceived:

1. Engineering activities of an expert character; concerned with planning, designing, research, establishing methods, the examination of projects, and the like; commonly involving an individual or semi-individual "professional" status; and conveniently designated as "professional practice." Examples:—
   (*a*) Private and consulting practice;
   (*b*) Federal, state and municipal professional service; e.g., Engineer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Engineer of the State Board of Health, etc.;
   (*c*) Teaching and research in educational and research institutions;
   (*d*) Industrial service in a staff capacity concerned with methods, as distinct from

a line capacity concerned with execution; e.g., designing engineer, research engineer, rate engineer, etc.

2. Major administrative activities involving the application of engineering methods and requiring a background of technical knowledge, as well as executive ability of a more general order. Examples:—

(*a*) Major executive of an engineering industry; e.g., president, vice-president, chief engineer, general manager, etc.;
(*b*) Functional executive in a line capacity relating to production, purchasing, plant, personnel, sales, accounts, finance, and the like; e.g., manager, superintendent, etc.;
(*c*) Public administrative service; e.g., city manager, highway commissioner, etc.;
(*d*) Private business proprietorship; e.g., jobber, contractor, manufacturer, etc.

3. Technical service in an auxiliary capacity; e.g., instrument man, draftsman, specification editor, laboratory assistant, etc.

4. Administrative service in a secondary line capacity, e.g., minor executive, foreman, etc.

5. Commercial service in a secondary capacity, e.g., purchasing agent, sales representative, etc.

Types of Educational Service.—Limiting our consideration to graduates of secondary schools who desire preparation for activities in the engineering field, as outlined above, the Board recognizes that the following types and grades of educational service should be provided;

1. For secondary school graduates intending to devote for a period their principal efforts to further education;

(*a*) A complete college program directed principally to a thorough grounding in the underlying sciences, the principles and methods of engineering, and the related language processes, and to the foundations of humanistic culture;
(*b*) An extended college program in arts and sciences so co-ordinated with the requirements of engineering colleges that the student may transfer to the latter on advantageous terms;
(*c*) A junior college program preparatory to the upper years of the engineering college;
(*d*) A junior college program of technical character, suitable as a terminal program;
(*e*) A thorough and intensive program of technical training, briefer, less theoretical and more specialized than the curriculum of an engineering college.

2. For secondary school graduates who are permanently employed;

(*a*) Part time day continuation schools under the auspices of the public, the industries, or welfare organizations;
(*b*) Evening technical schools devoted to intensive and specialized instruction;
(*c*) A program of extension education by correspondence, principally of advanced vocational grade.

The auxiliary technical services and the minor supervisory and commercial activities associated with engineering are not recruited most effectively from the by-products of a program of professional training, nor are they adequately filled by using them as training assignments for men to be advanced rapidly to the higher types of engineering responsibility. These activities should be included in the objectives of a distinct, non-collegiate type of technical education, briefer, more intensive and more specialized than the programs of the engineering colleges.

Secondary school graduates who purpose definitely to enter the technical, supervisory and commercial activities auxiliary to engineering, and who desire a specialized technical training rather than an extended fundamental grounding, are best served, in general, by a course in a technical institute or corporation school of non-collegiate type, or in a junior college organized on similar lines.

It is desirable that students of the type referred to above should be directed to non-collegiate technical schools wherever these are available, rather than to engineering colleges. In regions where technical institutes do not exist and where the junior colleges are not equipped to meet the need, it may be the duty of the engineering colleges to provide an intermediate technical training, either by special short curricula or by a suitably arranged introductory stage of the regular curriculum.

The present agencies and programs of engineering education fail to supply an adequate recruitment for the line or operating direction of industry, as distinct from its expert staff activities. Training for line duties requires an extended practical training gained through actual performance in industry, as well as sound educational grounding and comparatively few men are disposed to seek such a training after graduation. The co-operative type of program has given indications of unique merit as a means of meeting this need.

Present facilities for the non-collegiate type of technical education are wholly inadequate for the proper recruitment of the auxiliary technical, supervisory and commercial activities associated with engineering.

A curriculum organized on the co-operative plan, so as to combine high grade educational facilities with industrial experience which is systematically administered and subordinated to educational aims, is an acceptable alternative to the usual college program and affords in addition an adjustment of the student to the requirements of industry such as ordinarily follows after graduation. The adoption of the co-operative plan as a means of covering deficiencies of educational organization and facilities is deprecated.

The influence at the command of the engineering colleges and the professional societies of engineers should be employed to direct new entrants to the realm of technological education into the now inadequately filled fields of the technical institutes and the vocational schools. To this end the engineering colleges should lend their assistance and counsel in shaping suitable programs for other types of technical schools and in giving their work a recognized educational status.

Suggestions and Recommendations

A selective plan of admission, designed to check the entrance of improperly qualified students at the outset, is highly desirable.

Encouragement and assistance should be given to the establishment and development of institutions offering briefer and more intensive programs of technical education which are better suited to many students who now enter engineering colleges and are eliminated an non-graduates.

Educational Guidance before Admission.—Literature designed to acquaint high school students with engineering and with engineering education should be prepared by representatives of this Society in co-operation with representatives of the secondary schools. It should follow the lines laid down by the Report of the Committee on Engineering Students and Graduates. It should be made available for distribution by the colleges.

Sections and branches of the Society may well include conferences with groups of secondary school teachers and with parent-teacher associations in their activities.

Addresses by engineering teachers before high school student bodies, with provision for personal interviews with students who seek them, should be arranged on the initiative of individual colleges.

Joint Agency of Co-operation.—A joint agency should be created on the initiative of this Society for co-operation with organizations of secondary schools and secondary school teachers. Its activities should include steps toward educational guidance as outlined above, efforts to strengthen the status in the secondary curriculum of subjects which are an essential preparation for engineering study in the secondary curriculum, joint formulation of proper entrance requirements and tests, and the development of means for the more discriminating selection of entering students.

The Foreman's Place in Safety

J. F. Currie, safety engineer, writing in the *California Safety News*, says: "The foreman, without doubt, is the prime or principal factor in accident prevention. With his whole-hearted support and assistance, we may accomplish success, but without this support and assistance, safety, as far as that individual department or plant is concerned, is doomed to a dismal failure. The foreman is the keyman to safety. In other words, he is the middleman between the employer and the employee, and on his attitude toward the safety of the employees the whole structure of safety must stand or fall. The attitude of the foreman in regard to safety is reflected in the attitude of the employees toward the same objective. If his attitude is one of sympathy toward the safety movement, this attitude will show results in the reduction of accidents in his department.

"In one of the largest industrial plants in the world, the accidents are charged up to the costs of operating the individual department, the idea being that accident prevention is the duty of each foreman and that by the number and severity of accidents in his department, his personal value and efficiency may be accurately determined by the management."

A world record in safe mine operation has been made by the Muncie mine of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, in the Oklahoma section of the Joplin-Miami zinc and lead district. On December 15, 1926, this mine had operated since July 23, 1925, without a single lost-time accident. This period covered a total of 37,785 man-shifts. The average number of men employed at the mine was 80.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canada and International Affairs

IN an article published in the January issue of the Bulletin of the League of Nations Society in Canada, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, says:

The Canadian Government, with commendable insight, has from the beginning realized the importance of Geneva, and two years ago accredited a permanent representative to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, under the title of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer. Our obligations under the Treaty of Peace practically imply that we shall take part in the activities of the League and the Labour Organization, which involves sending delegates to the Assembly, the Labour Conference, and other conferences called from time to time, and to the quarterly meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Canada's distance from Geneva has made it both difficult and costly always to secure adequate representation at these meetings. It was therefore to avoid these handicaps and to give continuity to our representation that a permanent Advisory Officer was duly accredited to the League of Nations. Since my appointment almost two years ago, I have continuously represented the Minister of Labour at the meetings of the Governing Body, have been a member of the Canadian delegation to the Sixth and Seventh Sessions and the Special Session of the Assembly, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference, and the Second Passports Conference, and have represented the Canadian Government at the Second Opium Conference, the Arms Control Conference, and the Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Naturally I have reported on all these conferences and have tried to keep the Government informed of the developments in the various activities of the League and Labour Organizations.

The office provides clerical assistance for the Canadian delegations to the various conferences held in Geneva. Previously secretaries were brought from Canada for these meetings at considerable expense. The office also seeks as far as possible to keep Canada to the fore in Geneva by trying to secure more adequate representation on the staff of the secretariat and on the numerous committees of the League and the Labour Organization. It is also necessary to see that references to Canada in articles appearing in the publications of the League and the Labour Office are accurate and at the same time do justice to Canada's importance. The office is a headquarters for Canadians coming to Geneva. Information is given concerning the various activities of the League and Labour Office, and, whenever this is desired, arrangements are made for visits to the Secretariat of the League and the Labour Office. One of the three rooms of our "palatial offices," reference to which was made in the press, has been set aside as a reading room for the use of our visitors.

Canada, from the beginning, has had an excellent record in Geneva. She has been fortunate in the men she has sent over to represent her. Possibly because of their experience of our rather complex federal-imperial constitutional system, our delegates have shown a peculiar aptitude in dealing with the constitutional problems of the League and Labour Organization. The Canadian delegation threw a bomb into the First Assembly, in the shape of a proposal "that Article 10 of the Covenant be and is hereby struck out." During the First and the next three Assemblies, this question was one of the most important presented for consideration. Committee after committee tried to shelve it, but the skill and tenacity of four Canadian delegations finally succeeded in securing an interpretative declaration defining the obligations of the members under this Article, which left no doubt as to its meaning and accomplished what Canada had long desired.

At the First International Labour Conference, Mr. Rowell, as Chairman of the Committee on admission of new members, found himself in a minority of one on this Committee, but notwithstanding he defended his report with such skill and clarity at the plenary meeting of the Conference that it was adopted by a large majority.

The Fourth International Labour Conference was called upon to deal almost entirely with constitutional questions, the most important being that of changing the basis of selection of the permanent members of the Governing Body. Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles had laid down that the permanent members were to be chosen on account of their industrial importance. As a Committee of the League appointed to determine the states of chief industrial importance had reported that three members of the British Commonwealth (Great Britain, Canada and India) would be entitled to permanent seats on the Governing Body, certain European countries were determined to avoid this by limiting the permanent seats to those states which already had permanent seats on the Council of

the League. After a Committee of the Labour Conference had declared by 20 votes to 4 in favour of the change, the Canadian delegation determined to defend its case before the Conference. This Mr. Lapointe did, in a speech not soon to be forgotten by those who heard it, with the result that the proposal of the Committee was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

From the beginning of her connection with the League, Canada has shown keen interest in the social and humanitarian questions considered in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly; and a Canadian has twice held the position of Chairman of this Committee, and once that of Rapporteur. The Canadian delegations have never lost an opportunity to commend arbitration and disarmament to the Assembly, and to point out that their practical results have been a hundred years' peace between Canada and the United States. There have been different views as regards Canada's attitude to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, but experience, I believe, is showing that the Canadian attitude toward these draft-security pacts of the League has been justified. It has been evident to many that there could be no lasting peace in Europe until Europe was prepared to agree voluntarily to settle her differences, as we had become accustomed to settle ours, by the more civilized method of conciliation and arbitration. If Canada and Great Britain had not refused to be a party to the Protocol, it is doubtful whether the Locarno Treaties would have been negotiated and signed. Instead we might have had the highly unsatisfactory situation of certain nations of Europe still at enmity, and the rest of the world guaranteeing that these nations would remain at peace.

Lead Paint Protection Act in Great Britain

The Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act of Great Britain, took effect on January 1, having received the Royal Assent on December 15. It is intended to give effect to the Draft Convention adopted at the third session of the International Labour Organization at Geneva concerning the use of white lead in painting (references to the bill were made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 693; September, 1926, page 847). The Act empowers the Home Secretary to make regulations for preventing danger from the use of lead paint to persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings. It makes it illegal, on and after November 19, 1927, to employ any woman or young person in painting any part of a building with lead paint. Certain exceptions to this provision, however, are permitted. All persons employing others in painting buildings, whether using lead paint or not, are required to keep a register on a form supplied by the Home Secretary. They must immediately report any case of lead poisoning among their employees. The powers of factory inspectors are extended to cover work in connection with the painting of buildings where there is risk of lead poisoning. Among the regulations issued under the new Act is one providing that no painted surface shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process, except where the employer, after taking all reasonable steps for the purpose, has satisfied himself that the surface is not painted in whole or in part with lead paint.

Ratification of Draft Conventions

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, announces in its issue of January 3 that there have been 215 ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference to date registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations (including 4 conditional or with delayed application), which indicates a gain of 30 over the total registered at the beginning of last year. In addition to the number registered, ratification has been approved in 39 cases and recommended in 154 others.

The list of ratifications compiled by the International Labour Office does not show in the case of federal countries such as Canada information concerning legislation in the separate provinces, etc., approximating to or in conformity with the Conventions.

The Draft Conventions registered are as follows:—

Australia.—Employment for Seamen.

Austria.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead.

Belgium.—Hours, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Bulgaria.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum

Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Canada.—Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Chili.—Hours, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Czechoslovakia.—Hours, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Denmark.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers).

Esthonia.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Finland.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

France.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Germany.—Unemployment, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Great Britain.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea), Workmen's Compensation (diseases), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Greece.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, White Lead.

India.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Irish Free State.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Italy.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Unemployment Indemnity, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Japan.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Latvia.—Hours, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Netherlands.—Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Norway.—Unemployment, Employment for Seamen.

Poland.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Roumania.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

South Africa.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Spain.—Unemployment, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Sweden.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea), Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Switzerland.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons).

Japan and the Draft Convention Relating to Children's Employment

Formal ratification by Japan of a Convention of the International Labour Conference of 1919, fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment, was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on August 7th. This convention forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial undertakings. At the time the convention was adopted in 1919, a special provision was inserted in the terms following, applicable to Japan:—

(*a*) Children over twelve years of age may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary school;

(*b*) As regards children between the ages of twelve and fourteen already employed, transitional regulations may be made.

The provisions in the present Japanese law admitting children under the age of twelve years to certain light and easy employments shall be repealed.

The Government of Japan had previously ratified five other conventions of the International Labour Conference as follows: Convention respecting Unemployment, which provides for the establishment of a free public employment service; Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea, which forbids the employment of children under fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; Convention for establishing Facilities for finding Employment for Seamen, which provides for the organization of public employment offices through which seamen may find employment without charge; Convention respecting the age of Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture, which forbids the employment of children under fourteen years in agricultural undertakings, save outside the hours fixed for school attendance; Convention concerning the compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea, which requires the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work in the case of all young persons under eighteen years of age.

Legislation has also been adopted in Japan dealing with four other conventions of the International Labour Conference as follows: Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth; Convention concerning Employment of Women during the Night; Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry; and Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the Prohibition of the use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.

Certain amendments which were made to the Factory Act of Japan in 1923 have now been put into effect and mark a considerable advance in Japanese social legislation. As a result of the amendments introduced, the Factory Act will now cover 46,400 undertakings employing 1,636,000 men and 896,000 women workers. Among other things it reduces hours of work and deals with the prohibition of night work of women and young persons, maternity benefits, etc. The minimum age for the admission of children in industry is fixed on principle at 14 years instead of 12 years. It will be seen from the foregoing that Japan is making determined progress on the path of social reform. Under the guidance and inspiration of the decision of the International Labour Conference, she is progressively applying the principles laid down in the various conventions.

The Alberta Electrical Contractors' Association, at their annual meeting held at Calgary in January, recommended that provision be made whereby the provincial government would appoint a board of examiners for the examining, licensing and regulating of electrical workers throughout the province, such board to act in consultation with the executive of the association. They suggested further that rules and regulations be made for the examination of candidates for contractors' and journeymen's licenses, and to fix what fees should be paid to the government by such contractors or journeymen for the licenses and examinations.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1927, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1, 1926, but the percentage loss was practically the same, while both absolute and proportionate reductions were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms whose staffs declined from 833,638 on December 1 to 781,559 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 52,079 persons, or 6.2 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index number on January 1, 1927, stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation thus continues to be much more favourable than in the corresponding month of any other year of the record.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, while employment in trade, though not at its holiday maximum, was nevertheless more active than on December 1; the index was, in fact, higher than in any other month of the record which was begun in 1920.

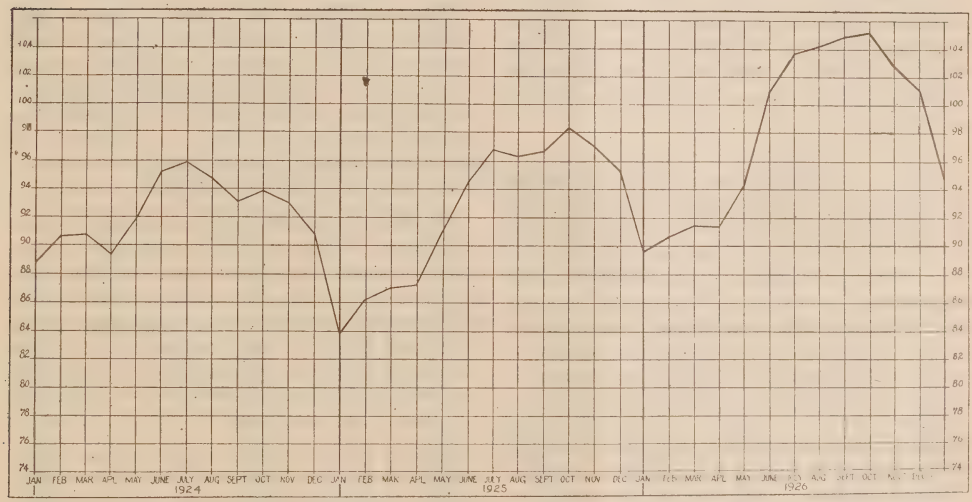
Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing (chiefly of food and iron and steel products), construction and trade, were seasonally slacker but greater increases were noted in logging and transportation. The improvement in the latter, which was especially noteworthy, was due to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statistics were received from 509 employers with 67,331 workers, or 4,342 more than in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated on January 1, 1926, and the index then was over six points lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.



Quebec.—Considerable contractions were shown in Quebec, where 21,122 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,258 co-operating firms, who employed 217,669 workers. This reduction was larger than on the same date of last year, though smaller than at the beginning of 1925, but the situation was much more favourable than on January 1 of any other year of the record. Manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, beverage and pulp and paper industries, showed marked curtail-

ment, as did construction and transportation. The only significant increases reported were in logging and retail trade.

Ontario.—The losses registered in Ontario were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, and the index on January 1, 1927, was at its highest for that date in the years since 1920. Data were received from 2,698 employers with 323,633 persons on payroll, as compared with 344,603 on December 1. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest reductions, but there were also decreases in transportation, mining and communication. Within the manufacturing group, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries. Logging and trade, however, showed considerable improvement, although employment in the latter was not so active as just before Christmas.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was slacker, and there were also heavy declines in construction. Smaller losses were noted in mining, transportation, trade and communication, while the only general increases were in logging. A combined working force of 107,065 persons was reported by the 767 firms making returns who had 111,996 in the preceding month. These contractions were larger than those noted on January 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

British Columbia.—More extensive reductions than have been reported at the beginning of January of the last few years were indicated in British Columbia, where unfavourable weather conditions and holidays had an adverse effect upon industry, particularly upon logging and lumbering. Construction, mining and manufacturing also showed curtailment. Statements were received from 621 employers, whose staffs aggregated 65,861 on January 1 as against 75,259 in the preceding month. Employment was at a rather lower level than on the corresponding date last year, though higher than on January 1 in the years 1921 to 1925.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced.

Montreal.—The decrease in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1926, when conditions were less favourable. Statements were received from 676 firms with 104,589 employees, as compared with 113,743 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions, showed important declines; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—Seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss in Quebec, where 85 employers reduced their staffs from 9,128 persons on December 1, to 8,776 at the beginning of January. Approximately the same sized decrease was noted on the corresponding date in the preceding year, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto showed a seasonal drop that was considerably less than on January 1 of any of the four preceding years, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. There were general reductions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, while retail trade showed important gains over December 1. Statements were received from 773 firms with 96,769 employees, as compared with 100,599 in their last report.

Ottawa.—Lumber mills showed seasonal curtailment, as did construction. The working forces of the 127 reporting establishments aggregated 9,270 persons, or 623 fewer than at the beginning of December. Although this reduction was greater than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, employment was in practically the same volume.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. Data were tabulated from 201 firms in Hamilton with 28,399 employees, as against 29,495 in the preceding month. The shrinkage recorded on January 1, 1926, involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—The closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contractions in employment in the Border Cities at the beginning of January; 86 employers reported 6,400 workers, or 4,558 less than on December 1. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg.—Construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, where the 286 co-operating firms reported 27,804 persons on payroll, compared

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NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Jan. 1	88·7	95·9	88·3	83·4	95·7	86·6	78·4
1922							
Jan. 1	77·9	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	68·7
1923							
Jan. 1	86·3	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	78·1
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	80·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1927	100·0	8·6	27·9	41·4	13·7	8·4	55·1

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Dec. 1	79·8	.....	84·7	94·4	81·5	.....	92·6	87·7
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1927	13·4	1·1	12·4	1·2	3·6	0·8	3·5	3·0

(Continued from page 192)

with 29,334 in the preceding month. Although this reduction involved a larger number of workers than than noted on January 1, 1926, the index then was some 10 points lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—Employment in lumber mills, construction and transportation showed a falling off, and trade was also slacker. Returns were compiled from 226 employers with 23,297 workers or 2,155 less than on December 1. Rather less extensive losses were registered on the corresponding date last year, when the situation was not quite so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative weight	Jan. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1923
Manufacturing	55·1	87·5	93·8	83·2	75·5	80·1	78·1
Animal products—edible	1·8	89·2	98·5	88·7	87·2	79·5	81·5
Fur and products	0·1	82·3	88·3	82·6	80·3	98·8	100·0
Leather and products	2·2	80·7	83·2	73·3	71·0	74·9	82·2
Lumber and products	4·9	77·8	90·5	77·7	70·4	74·8	80·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	79·1	97·6	72·3	76·1	83·0	86·1
Furniture	1·0	80·1	88·8	74·4	63·9	65·9	70·8
Other lumber products	1·1	73·0	76·1	67·9	62·4	63·5	73·4
Musical instruments	0·4	75·6	80·7	68·8	59·1	61·5	76·2
Plant products—edible	3·2	90·6	196·4	90·5	86·6	85·0	82·5
Pulp and paper products	7·0	107·0	112·6	100·8	95·6	98·4	95·4
Pulp and paper	3·5	114·2	124·1	104·6	95·3	102·1	94·3
Paper products	0·8	90·5	96·8	87·8	83·3	84·3	85·0
Printing and publishing	2·7	104·0	104·2	100·5	98·8	98·9	97·6
Rubber products	1·6	89·3	90·4	93·2	70·7	57·8	59·1
Textile products	9·0	91·2	94·4	87·7	80·1	80·9	84·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	108·1	109·9	105·9	94·6	96·1	99·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	101·9	106·1	91·0	81·9	79·1	83·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	68·8	72·6	66·9	62·7	67·0	97·1
Other textile products	1·1	97·4	102·6	98·5	92·3	88·5	87·9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	90·9	103·2	86·4	75·5	88·6	81·2
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	111·3	98·1	102·7	138·8	105·4	99·6
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	79·7	86·2	77·5	76·2	84·6	83·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	91·3	100·5	78·2	68·5	79·1	86·3
Electric current	1·5	123·0	127·8	122·5	128·6	117·9	113·0
Electrical apparatus	1·4	134·1	137·2	115·8	120·0	106·9	86·5
Iron and steel products	15·0	76·0	81·1	70·0	60·0	72·6	64·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	59·1	63·4	58·0	38·4	57·6	67·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	76·0	77·5	69·5	62·6	71·5	62·5
Agricultural implements	1·2	87·3	88·9	70·3	40·4	53·2	56·1
Land vehicles	6·6	84·9	92·6	82·2	74·9	92·0	69·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	31·3	30·7	32·3	20·1	23·2	19·1
Heating appliances	0·6	81·2	90·9	78·1	67·2	76·1	66·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	88·8	94·4	76·5	59·1	77·8	76·9
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	84·5	83·9	73·2	72·2	67·6	73·5
Other iron and steel products	2·1	77·1	82·8	69·5	62·1	66·8	69·5
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	98·0	103·4	86·1	73·3	77·7	68·1
Mineral products	1·2	100·9	104·9	98·4	95·8	93·5	89·3
Miscellaneous	0·5	88·5	91·7	81·0	79·5	81·4	84·0
Logging	4·1	75·4	77·1	71·6	83·4	92·1	87·0
Mining	5·7	100·1	104·2	96·5	97·1	100·5	100·8
Coal	3·6	90·0	92·1	86·6	87·6	92·1	101·3
Metallic ores	1·4	150·6	155·0	140·3	145·7	137·2	108·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·7	89·8	103·5	91·2	75·5	89·6	87·5
Communication	3·1	115·9	119·0	111·3	108·9	104·2	97·4
Telegraphs	0·6	111·5	122·5	106·7	102·6	103·7	96·8
Telephones	2·5	117·0	118·1	112·5	110·6	104·3	97·6
Transportation	13·9	107·3	109·9	103·9	99·0	107·3	104·8
Street railways and cartage	2·4	110·1	112·8	109·6	108·2	118·3	111·0
Steam railways	10·0	101·0	102·0	98·6	93·8	102·4	98·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	170·9	190·9	149·6	135·1	135·4	173·0
Construction and maintenance	7·9	119·2	148·9	103·3	93·3	98·8	96·0
Building	3·4	138·5	166·9	109·1	91·3	99·5	81·8
Highway	0·7	615·2	1,279·2	708·0	701·4	754·6	1,401·5
Railway	3·8	93·4	106·4	83·8	78·3	84·1	90·5
Services	1·8	115·8	117·2	107·8	107·1	106·6	92·8
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	114·7	115·1	108·0	109·9	112·7	92·6
Professional	0·2	111·1	121·0	111·9	114·8	111·0	95·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	118·8	118·9	106·3	100·7	97·3	92·3
Trade	8·4	110·8	109·8	102·1	96·3	99·4	98·2
Retail	5·8	117·4	114·3	104·6	97·0	101·7	100·4
Wholesale	2·6	98·6	101·7	97·1	94·9	95·1	94·4
All Industries	100·0	94·8	101·1	89·6	83·9	88·7	86·3

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Manufacturing Industries

The losses registered in manufactures were somewhat larger than on January 1, 1926, but were smaller than on the same date in previous years of the record, while the index number on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in iron and steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories, but all divisions recorded curtailment. As in former years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,747 manufacturers employing 430,730 operatives, compared with 461,412 on December 1.

Animal Products, Edible.—Continued reductions on a large scale were reported in this division; all branches reported curtailment, those in meat and fish preparing and preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 151 manufacturers with 13,735 employees, as compared with 15,218 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was rather larger than that recorded on January 1, 1926, the index number then was slightly lower. All provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

Leather Products.—Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment in leather-using factories at the beginning of January, boot and shoe and glove plants having the greatest falling-off. The shrinkage was rather smaller than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was over seven points lower. A combined working force of 17,479 persons was reported by the 190 firms making returns, as compared with 17, 991 in the preceding month. The tendency was generally downward, but the greatest losses took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment on a larger scale than on January 1, 1926, was noted in lumber mills, 696 of which reduced their payrolls from 44,315 on December 1 to 38,327 at the beginning of January. Employment was in practically the same volume as on the corresponding date last year; sawmills registered the most pronounced shrinkage, but there were also decreases in furniture, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario and British Columbia, but employment declined in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-nine manufacturers of musical instruments released 234 persons from their payrolls, bringing them to 3,322 at the beginning of January. Firms in Ontario reported the bulk of this recession, which exceeded that noted on January 1 of a year ago when the index was several points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were contractions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the largest being in confectionery, biscuit and canning factories. The working forces of the 307 co-operating employers totalled 25,082 persons, as compared with 29,294 in their last report. The decreases in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The reductions noted at the beginning of January last year were smaller; the index number then, however, was practically the same as on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—In spite of decided shrinkage at the beginning of January, employment in pulp and paper products was more active than in any month of the years 1920-1925. Statistics were received from 454 firms, whose staffs aggregated 54,658 persons, or 2,688 less than in their last report. The largest losses were in Quebec, although the trend was downward in all provinces. Nearly all the reductions took place in pulp and paper mills, but there were also much smaller declines in plants producing paper goods.

Rubber Products.—There was a comparatively slight decrease on January 1 in the number of persons employed by 32 rubber factories, which had 12,746 operatives as against 12,903 at the beginning of December. The most marked shrinkage was in Quebec, while improvement was shown in Ontario. Much greater contractions were reported on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was considerably lower.

Textile Products.—The 512 firms furnishing data released practically the same number of persons from their working forces as at the beginning of January, 1926, but the index number then was a few points lower than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 70,289 persons on January 1, against 72,773 in the last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially pronounced in garment and personal furnishing, knitting and woollen factories.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malted Liquors.—Shutdowns for inventories and holidays caused large reductions in employment at the beginning of January, although the shrinkage was not as extensive as on January 1 last year, when employment was in smaller

volume. Statements were tabulated from 104 manufacturers in this group employing 10,801 workers, or 1,494 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in Quebec.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied product factories, chiefly in Ontario, showed a falling off on January 1, when 499 workers were released from the payrolls of the 112 reporting manufacturers, who had 6,155 employees. Somewhat smaller losses were noted on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then was slightly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions were made in employment in building material works, 113 of which reported 9,046 workers, as compared with 10,017 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which was most marked in Quebec. Brick and stone yards recorded the largest shrinkage. Declines on a rather greater scale were noted on January 1, 1926, and the situation then was much less favourable.

Electric current.—There were continued decreases in the number of persons employed in electric current plants, according to statistics received from 90 producers employing 11,656 workers, or 480 less than on December 1. A considerable proportion of this contraction was in Quebec. The seasonal recession reported at the beginning of January a year ago involved a smaller number of workers, but the index was about the same as on January 1, 1924.

Electrical apparatus.—Reductions in personnel on approximately the same scale as on the corresponding date last year were reported in electrical apparatus factories, but employment at the time of writing was in much greater volume. Firms in Ontario showed most of the decline. Statements were received from 38 establishments having 10,577 employees, compared with 10,896 in their last report.

Iron and Steel products.—The automobile and other land vehicle, rolling-mill, boiler, engine and tank, agriculture implement, general plant machinery, heating appliance, iron pipe, hardware, sheet metal and other branches of the iron and steel group reported curtailment, while the only significant increase was in steel shipyards. The payrolls of the 637 co-operating factories totalled 117,244 persons, as compared with 125,088 in the preceding month. This reduction (which was most marked in Ontario, though all provinces shared in it to some extent) was larger than that recorded on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then stood five points lower.

Non-ferrous metal products.—The losses recorded in non-ferrous metal products, chiefly in the lead, tin, zinc, copper and precious metal divisions, involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on the corresponding date last year; the index number then was over ten points lower than on January 1, 1927. Returns were compiled from 104 employers with 14,725 workers, as compared with 15,580 at the beginning of December. Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec reported practically all this reduction.

Mineral Products.—Further and somewhat greater declines were noted in this group, but the shrinkage was less pronounced than on the corresponding date a year ago. A combined working force of 9,415 persons was employed by the 77 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 9,708 persons in their employ on December 1. Quebec reported the largest contractions. The situation was more favourable than on January 1, 1926.

Logging

Logging camps registered a smaller decrease than on January 1 last year, when employment was in less volume. A combined working force of 31,782 men was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 32,820 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia, where unfavourable weather retarded operations.

Mining

Coal.—Following four months of pronounced recovery in coal mining, there was a reduction of 668 persons in the number employed by 88 operators, who had 28,062 workers. The losses were heavy in Alberta, while an increase was shown in Nova Scotia. Improvement in the situation had been noted on January 1, 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ores showed a further recession, 374 persons being released by the 46 reporting concerns, who had 11,201 persons in their employ. This shrinkage was largely confined to British Columbia, and exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date last year. The index number then was over ten points lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals Other Than Coal.—The trend of employment in this division continued to be downward, but the losses were

greater than on January 1 a year ago and the index number then was very slightly higher. Statements were received from 66 firms employing 5,526 workers, as compared with 6,344 in the preceding month. The greatest shrinkage was in Quebec and Ontario.

Communication

Further curtailment in personnel was reported on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies furnishing data declined from 24,764 on December 1 to 24,106 at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline in which fewer persons were released than on January 1, 1926, when the index number was very slightly lower. A combined working force of 18,692 persons was reported by the 117 co-operating firms, who had 19,119 in the preceding month. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the reductions.

Steam Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed a further, but rather smaller contraction; there was considerable improvement in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere employment declined, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 78,169, as against 79,010 in their last report. The index number was rather higher than on January 1, 1926, although the shrinkage then involved a smaller number of workers.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—In spite of pronounced seasonal gains at the winter ports, employment in water transportation showed a net decline, owing to losses, chiefly in Quebec, but also in Ontario and British Columbia. This falling off was substantially smaller than that reported on December 1 last year, when the index number stood at 149.6, as compared with 170.9 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in building construction generally; 335 contractors reduced their staffs from 32,706 at the beginning of December to 27,017 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec where building was unusually active last season. Rather less extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, but the index number then was nearly 30 points lower.

Highway.—Statements were received from 111 firms employing 5,389 workers, as compared with 11,254 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario reported the heaviest losses, but the movement was downward in all provinces. Large contractions were also noted at the beginnnig of January, 1926; employment then was in rather greater volume.

Railway.—A further, but smaller recession was reported in this division, in which 35 employers reported 29,375 persons on payroll, as compared with 33,490 in the preceding month. The situation was considerably better than on the corresponding date last year, when approximately the same percentage reduction was noted. Comparatively small increases were registered in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere employment showed a downward trend.

Services

Another but less extensive contraction was reported in the service group; 171 firms employed 14,218 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, when losses on about the same scale were noted.

Trade

Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on December 1, although it was not as active as in Christmas week. Wholesale trade, however, was slacker. The result was an increase of 637 persons in the staffs of the 559 establishments making returns, which had 65,487 employees. The index number was higher than at the beginning of any other month of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The largest gains on the date under review were in Ontario, while elsewhere the trend generally was unfavourable.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for January 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

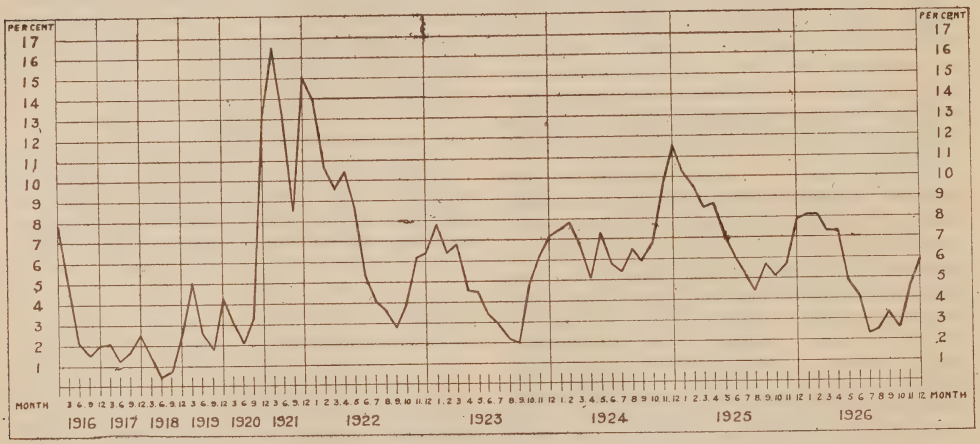
UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1926, and is based on the returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month during the quarter. The percentage of idleness on October 31, 1926, was 2.6, or .7 per cent lower than in September. During November and December the improvement noted in the previous month was not maintained, and conditions became gradually less favourable until at the end of December the percentage out of work stood at 5.9. The percentage of unemployment at the end of November was 4.7. The situation throughout the quarter under review followed much the same course as in the corresponding period of 1925, but the level of employment each month during the quarter was higher than in each corresponding month of 1925.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1921 inclusive, and by months from 1922 to date. From the beginning of the year until the end of August the curve showed no upward tendencies, though in February it remained on the same level as at January, and in April the same as in March. In September, however, the trend was slightly upward, followed in October again by a slightly downward tendency. At the end of November there was a sharp upward turn, followed by a continuation of the same movement in December, which showed a steady increase in unemployment. The situation, however, throughout the year 1926 was more favourable than during 1925.

When comparing the situation in October with September, Quebec unions showed the most substantial increase in employment, due largely to the better conditions in the metal trades. Minor increases also were reported in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. In the remaining provinces the declines were nominal in character. The lumber and logging industry registered a decided increase in employment. In the manufacturing industries, where a 3.1 per cent gain was recorded, iron and steel workers were much better engaged, as were also glass and textile workers, and of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



the reductions the most noteworthy was among garment workers. In the building trades there was over 2 per cent of a decline, but in the transportation industry practically no change was reported.

Comparing November returns with those of October, all provinces except Saskatchewan registered less favourable conditions, the most substantial declines being those in Alberta and British Columbia, due to the decrease in employment afforded in the coal mines of the two provinces. In the manufacturing industries as a whole the situation was less favourable, though fluctuations occurred within the group. Textile workers were more fully engaged, and glass and garment workers also were afforded a greater volume of employment. Iron and steel workers, on the other hand, reported considerable idleness, due mainly to an adverse situation among railway carmen. The building trades registered more unemployment, owing to a continuation of the seasonal retrenchment in operations. In the transportation industry there was scarcely any change. Though the shipping division of the industry improved greatly, the gain was almost offset by a decline in the steam railway division. Coal miners were much slacker than in October, but among lumber workers and loggers additional employment was registered.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and P.E. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug. 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov. 1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec. 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan. 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb. 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April 1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May 1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug. 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept. 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov. 1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec. 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan. 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb. 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May 1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug. 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept. 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov. 1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec. 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug. 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct. 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov. 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec. 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan. 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb. 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar. 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug. 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept. 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct. 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov. 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec. 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9

In making a comparison between the December situation and that of November, British Columbia was the only province to record a gain in employment, due to better conditions prevailing in the coal mines of the province. In Alberta there was no change, while of the contractions in the remaining provinces that of 2.7 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced. In the manufacturing industries unemployment increased slightly, due to inactivity especially in the textile, glass and garment and iron and steel trades. Papermakers and hat and cap workers, on the other hand, were more active than in November. The building trades reported a considerable advance in unemployment. Transportation, especially shipping and stevedoring, afforded much less work. Coal miners, on the other hand, were much busier. Lumber workers and loggers reported 14 per cent unemployed, as compared with no idleness in November, and among fishermen there was no change in the situation.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from July, 1922, and Table III on page 204 presents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from July, 1922.

During October the improvement over October, 1925, in the manufacturing industries was pronounced, the greater share being due to the increased volume of employment in the garment trades, supplemented by smaller gains among iron and steel and glass workers and printing tradesmen. On the other hand, hat and cap workers registered a substantial reduction, and conditions in the pulp and paper industry were slightly less favourable. The building trades showed almost 4 per cent gain in employment, and a nominal change only occurred in the transportation industry. The mining situation improved, and among fishermen there was a greater volume of

employment. Lumber workers, however, reported a small percentage of unemployment as compared with no idleness in December, 1925.

In November the situation in the manufacturing industries improved over November, 1925, the textile and garment, glass and printing trades all contributing to the gain.

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	0	0
Lumber Workers and Loggers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining	16	8477	287	3·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Miners	15	8177	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	300	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing Industries	10	293	0	0	15	1475	29	2·0	72	15278	1646	10·8	195	16589	870	5·2
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	4	810	107	13·2	6	309	114	36·9
Soft drink workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	97	0	.....
Cigar and tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	2	333	100	.....	5	212	114	.....
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	477	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulp and paper products	2	113	0	0	2	107	3	2·8	15	1793	83	4·6	53	5420	76	1·4
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	629	5	·8	18	2204	0	0
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	2	113	0	0	2	107	3	2·8	8	1164	78	6·7	35	3216	76	2·4
Compositors	2	113	0	.....	1	78	3	.....	3	656	46	.....	17	1851	51	.....
Pressmen and assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	0	.....	2	315	30	.....	6	558	0	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	0	.....	2	144	10	.....
Stereotypers and electrotypers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	126	2	.....
Engravers and lithographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	151	2	.....	5	452	13	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	85	0	.....
Wood products (except paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	21	77·8	3	157	57	36·3	6	237	0	0
Fibres, textiles and textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	0	9	4635	304	6·6	17	2833	213	7·5
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	0	1	201	39	19·4	4	137	0	0
(*b*) Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4088	225	5·5	11	2469	205	8·3
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	0	.....	2	81	5	.....
Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4070	225	.....	9	2388	200	.....
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	346	40	11·6	2	227	8	3·5
Animal products (except textile fibres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	312	16	5·1	2	189	60	31·7
Leather workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	312	16	.....	2	189	60	.....
Iron and its products	8	180	0	0	10	1321	0	0	33	6629	969	14·6	102	7225	388	5·4
Blacksmiths	1	10	0	.....	2	101	0	.....	4	429	22	.....	5	192	1	.....
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	13	0	.....	2	188	0	.....	2	51	2	.....	11	554	9	.....
Machinists	1	43	0	.....	3	501	0	.....	5	203	8	.....	25	2059	181	.....
Moulders	2	27	0	.....	1	52	0	.....	2	817	118	.....	17	790	90	.....
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0	.....
Railway carmen	3	87	0	.....	2	479	0	.....	16	4789	780	.....	39	3465	79	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	340	39	.....	3	155	28	.....
Non-ferrous metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	10	6·9	2	109	8	7·3
Metal polishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	109	8	.....
Mill and smeltermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	0	0	3	156	11	7·1
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	135	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	620	100	16·1	4	111	0	0

Building tradesmen reported a minor reduction in employment, and transportation a slight increase, the gains in the shipping division of the transportation industry being pronounced. Fishermen registered much slackness, and among miners there was curtailment of operations. Lumber workers were afforded much more employment.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada				
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	
																			Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926
												2	750	100	13·3	3	775	100	5·2	12·9	12·9
												2	358	50	14·0	2	358	50	2·4	0	14·0
								11	3694	362	9·8	4	845	20	2·4	31	13016	669	·3	10·8	5·1
								11	3694	362	.....	4	845	20	.....	30	12716	419	·4	11·2	1·0
																1	300	250	0	0	0
21	2045	24	1·2	23	759	5	·7	32	2023	31	1·5	54	4382	403	9·2	422	42844	3128	3·7	6·3	7·3
								5	263	12	4·6	4	205	11	5·4	20	1592	249	3·1	2·4	15·6
								3	227	12	.....	3	151	0	.....	7	475	12	1·3	1·0	2·5
								1	3	0	.....					9	553	219	2·7	3·4	39·6
								1	33	0	.....	1	54	11	.....	4	564	18	4·5	2·7	3·2
6	564	13	2·3	8	236	1	·4	8	374	11	2·9	12	705	39	5·5	106	9312	226	2·2	3·3	2·4
																25	2833	5	2·0	3·4	·2
6	564	13	2·3	8	236	1	·4	8	374	11	2·9	12	705	39	5·5	81	6479	221	2·4	3·3	3·4
2	366	5	....	3	133	1	.....	4	245	6	.....	6	443	12	.....	38	3885	124	2·0	2·6	3·2
2	138	7	....	2	52	0	.....	2	102	5	.....	2	143	2	.....	17	1337	44	3·1	4·4	3·3
				2	37	0	.....	1	20	0	.....	2	82	9	.....	8	325	19	5·8	9·8	5·8
1	28	0	....	1	14	0	.....	1	7	0	.....					5	175	2	1·6	0	1·1
1	32	1	....									2	37	16	.....	10	672	32	1·5	1·8	4·8
																3	85	0	0	0	0
												7	1926	345	17·9	17	2347	423	10·1	12·1	18·0
								1	307	0	0	2	157	0	0	30	7947	517	6·9	5·9	6·5
																6	353	39	12·8	7·3	11·0
								1	307	0	0	2	157	0	0	19	7021	430	5·9	4·7	6·1
												2	157	0	.....	5	256	5	1·6	2·0	2·0
								1	307	0	.....					14	6765	425	6·0	4·9	6·3
																5	573	48	16·2	15·8	·8·4
												1	15	0	0	5	516	76	2·1	15·1	14·7
												1	15	0	.....	5	516	76	2·1	15·1	14·7
14	1457	11	·8	15	523	4	·8	17	1074	8	·7	27	1345	128	9·5	226	19754	1508	2·4	7·1	7·6
1	16	0	....					1	20	3	.....	2	19	2	.....	16	787	28	·5	0	3·6
1	120	0	....	2	26	0	.....	2	76	0	.....	1	70	10	.....	22	1098	21	5·3	3·9	1·9
3	387	4	....	3	126	4	.....	3	235	4	.....	6	215	22	.....	49	3769	223	2·3	5·4	5·9
1	52	3	....					1	9	0	.....	2	144	40	.....	26	1891	251	10·7	12·9	13·3
1	44	3	....									1	21	0	.....	4	75	3	6·0	3·7	4·
7	838	1	....	9	365	0	.....	9	714	0	.....	12	764	25	.....	97	11501	885	1·0	7·7	7·7
				1	6	0	.....	1	20	1	.....	3	112	29	.....	12	633	97	2·	3·1	15·3
												1	29	0	0	4	283	18	16·8	4·9	6·4
																1	145	10	29·2	8·6	6·9
																2	109	8	0	0	7·3
												1	29	0	.....	1	29	0	0	0	0
								1	5	0	0					5	203	11	3·6	1·4	5·4
1	24	0	0													2	159	0	0	0	0
																7	731	100	3·6	7·3	13·7

When comparing the returns of December, 1926, with those of December, 1925, the movement in the manufacturing industries was again upward, the percentage of improvement being almost 6 per cent. Practically all tradesmen in the division contributed to the gain, the most noteworthy of which was among glass and textile and garment workers. The building trades and transportation industries also indicated a slightly upward trend, the large percentage of idleness in the shipping division of the transportation industry being more than overcome by the gain in the steam railway division. Employment for lumber

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	8	272	38	14·0	5	156	0	0	28	4813	563	11·7	88	8033	1632	20·3
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	230	85	
Bridge and structural iron workers																
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	2	77	6		2	64	0		4	906	13		30	2140	756	
Carpenters and joiners	2	129	25		1	14	0		12	1577	203		25	3036	609	
Electrical workers					1	30	0		4	735	2		9	1248	33	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	0						1	175	75		6	151	28	
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	2	25	7						2	1032	254		4	99	10	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	23	0		1	48	0		4	366	12		11	953	76	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									1	22	4		1	36	25	
Hod-carriers and building labourers													1	140	10	
Transportation	40	2304	51	2·2	34	2242	65	2·9	102	11885	790	6·6	234	22185	326	1·5
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	2	181	26	14·4					5	826	574	69·5	2	47	42	89·4
(*b*) Steam railway operation	37	1959	25	1·3	34	2242	65	2·9	95	8729	216	2·5	222	18488	284	1·5
Conductors	2	62	0		2	145	0		9	489	0		25	1182	1	
Locomotive engineers	6	219	0		5	354	0		12	852	0		31	2293	4	
Locomotive firemen	8	387	18		1	58	8		12	810	44		33	2520	0	
Trainmen	4	390	1		5	529	2		10	2172	59		32	5683	79	
Railway employees, n.e.s	10	417	0		13	591	2		30	2595	56		52	3123	94	
Express employees	1	11	0						2	325	0		8	529	0	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	473	6		8	565	53		20	1486	57		41	3158	106	
(*c*) Local transportation	1	164	0	0					2	2330	0	0	10	3650	0	0
Street and electric railway employees	1	164	0						2	2330	0		10	3650	0	
Teamsters and chauffeurs																
Communication	7	195	0	0	4	162	0	0	10	3815	9	·2	10	2615	100	3·8
(*a*) Telegraph operation	7	195	0	0	4	162	0	0	10	3815	9	·2	10	2615	100	3·8
(*b*) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									3	179	0	0	1	15	0	0
Services	6	152	0	0	8	309	0	0	25	4229	29	·7	121	5961	195	3·3
(*a*) Governmental	6	152	0	0	7	279	0	0	14	3654	9	·2	65	4129	131	3·2
Federal employees	6	152	0		4	167	0		6	1274	0		43	1883	0	
Civic employees					3	112	0		8	2380	9		22	2246	131	
(*b*) Miscellaneous					1	30	0	0	11	575	20	3·5	56	1832	64	3·5
Hotel and restaurant empl									1	54	4		1	10	0	
Theatre and stage empl					1	30	0		3	63	11		13	344	21	
Barbers									5	277	0		17	554	3	
Stationary engineers and firemen									2	181	5		20	689	40	
Others													5	235	0	
All Occupations	87	11693	376	3·2	66	4344	94	2·2	240	40199	3037	7·6	650	55423	3123	5·6

workers and loggers increased. Among fishermen the situation was considerably less favourable, and in the mining division there was a practically 3 per cent drop in employment.

The accompanying tabulation, Table II, shows the percentage of unemployment for the months of October, November and December for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of December. For this month reports were received from 1,560 locals with a combined membership of 157,701 persons, of whom 9,349, or a percentage of 5.9, were unemployed.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Continued.*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent		
																			Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926
5	423	218	51·5	8	209	11	5·3	16	1014	342	33·7	16	1277	329	25·8	174	16197	3133	7·8	12·7	19·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	230	85	7·7	10·6	37·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	3	.....	1	140	70	.....	2	169	73	61·6	14·8	43·2
3	253	202	....	3	77	10	.....	5	144	87	.....	3	292	35	.....	52	3953	1109	11·4	18·6	28·1
1	10	0	....	1	12	0	.....	5	579	235	.....	3	308	56	.....	50	5665	1128	5·4	12·7	19·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	0	.....	3	223	5	.....	2	116	2	.....	21	2408	42	1·4	1·3	1·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	33	.....	10	381	136	7·7	17·5	35·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	100	.....	9	1356	371	14·8	21·0	27·4
1	160	16	....	2	64	1	.....	1	27	0	.....	2	39	3	.....	23	1680	108	2·1	3·7	6·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	12	.....	1	45	20	.....	4	115	61	12·3	32·8	53·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	10	.....	2	240	20	2·5	7·1	8·3
51	1851	185	3·8	63	3467	101	2·9	57	4289	103	2·4	58	4976	90	1·8	639	56199	1711	1·6	1·5	3·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1054	642	9·3	2·7	60·9
50	1803	185	3·9	60	3321	101	3·0	55	3927	103	2·6	54	3096	88	2·8	607	46565	1067	1·6	1·7	2·3
6	464	0	....	6	264	0	.....	5	335	0	.....	7	337	13	.....	62	3278	14	·6	·7	·4
6	429	0	....	9	428	0	.....	7	442	3	.....	7	328	0	.....	83	5345	7	·3	·1	·1
8	506	15	....	10	325	5	.....	10	610	0	.....	6	302	3	.....	8	5518	93	3·3	2·7	1·7
6	752	0	....	6	640	15	.....	5	590	27	.....	6	662	48	.....	74	11418	231	2·0	2·1	2·0
11	816	29	....	16	688	36	.....	11	565	5	.....	10	594	0	.....	153	9389	222	1·1	·9	2·4
1	180	10	....	3	95	9	.....	2	110	11	.....	3	102	0	.....	20	1352	30	·5	·7	2·2
12	1656	131	....	10	881	36	.....	15	1275	57	.....	15	771	24	.....	127	10265	470	1·9	3·0	4·6
1	48	0	0	3	146	0	0	2	362	0	0	4	1880	2	·1	23	8580	2	0	0	0
1	48	0	....	3	146	0	.....	2	362	0	.....	3	1665	2	.....	22	8365	2	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	215	0	.....	1	215	0	0	0	0
5	1787	0	0	4	547	0	0	4	605	0	0	5	773	7	·9	49	10199	116	·1	·1	1·1
4	1697	0	0	4	547	0	0	4	605	0	0	5	773	7	·9	48	10409	116	·1	·1	1·1
1	90	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	605	0	0	5	799	0	0	0	0
9	797	3	·4	17	788	3	·4	23	1269	23	1·8	26	3509	189	5·4	235	17014	442	1·8	3·2	2·6
7	751	0	0	11	658	0	0	10	581	0	0	12	1478	0	0	132	11682	140	·2	1·6	1·2
5	660	0	....	8	568	0	.....	3	162	0	.....	2	718	0	.....	77	5584	0	0	0	0
2	91	0	....	3	90	0	.....	7	419	0	.....	10	760	0	.....	55	6098	140	·4	3·2	2·3
2	46	3	6·5	6	130	3	2·3	13	688	23	3·3	14	2031	189	9·3	103	5332	302	5·3	6·4	5·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	278	10	.....	3	763	70	.....	7	1105	84	10·5	11·0	7·6
1	34	2	....	2	32	1	.....	4	77	4	.....	2	55	9	.....	26	635	49	7·0	8·1	7·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	2	.....	3	104	2	.....	4	289	2	.....	31	1286	9	·4	1·0	·7
1	12	0	....	2	36	0	.....	3	173	7	.....	4	869	108	.....	32	1960	160	6·5	7·8	8·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	0	.....	1	55	0	.....	7	346	0	1·2	1·1	0
91	9903	430	4·3	115	5770	120	2·1	143	12894	861	6·7	168	17475	1308	7·5	1560	157701	9349	2·6	4·7	5·9

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	11·4	17·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	3·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·4	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·9	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	44·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	6·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	·0	·0	·0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	1	34·0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	·0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	6·0	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	·4	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	·0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	19·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	·0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	·0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·3	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December 1926	12·9	14·9	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9

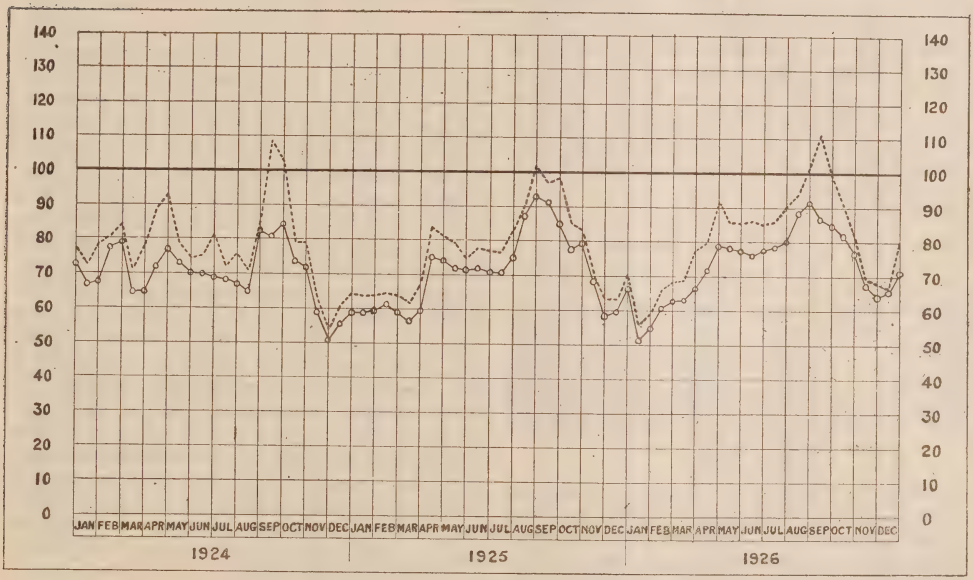
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1926, showed a decrease of 16 per cent in the number of placements effected, but when a comparison is made with the corresponding period of 1925 an increase of 20 per cent is recorded. The decline was mainly due to decreased placements in the logging industry, while farming, as was the case last month, also continued to show a seasonal reduction. The increase over December, 1925, was also found during the latter half of the month being quite pronounced. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 66.5 and 80.2 during the first and second half of December, 1926, in contrast with the ratios of 63.2 and 70.6 during the same periods in 1925. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review were 65.6 and 71.2, as compared with 59.7 and 66.2 during the corresponding month in 1925.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applica-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



in these two groups, though minor gains were recorded in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but showed a sharp upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, while the curve of placements in relation to applications showed a steady upward trend throughout the time, the rise

tions recorded during the first half of December was 1,562 daily as compared with 1,600 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,409 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,227 daily in contrast with 1,115 daily during the latter half of December, 1925.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,039 vacancies during the first half and 984 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 890 and 787 vacancies during the month of December, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of November, 1926, averaged 1,091 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,024 placements during the first half of December, of which 679 were in regular employment and 345 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,031 daily, and with 841 daily during the first half of December, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 874 daily (517 regular and 357 casual) as compared with an average of 738 daily during the corresponding period in 1925.

During the month of December, 1926, the offices referred 25,641 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,667 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 15,540, of which 12,896 were of men and 26,444 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 9,127. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 18,756 for men and 7,531 for women, a total of 26,287. The number of applications for work was 36,245, of which 27,831 were from men and 8,414 from women. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia declined over one per cent from the preceding month, but were nearly 34 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. Placements showed a nominal decline only from November and were over 45 per cent higher than during December 1925. Farming was the only industrial group in which placements were fewer than in December, 1925, and in this the declines were nominal. Services was the only group to show a substantial increase. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing—100; logging—66; construction and maintenance—81; trade—57 and services—331, of which 201 were of household workers. During the month 169 men and 73 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during December when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of over 28 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were over 4 per cent lower than in November, but over 20 per cent higher than during December, 1925. Increased placements in the transportation and services groups were mainly responsible for the gains during the month under review over the corresponding month of 1925, as the changes in other divisions were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 98; transportation, 59; construction and maintenance, 57; and services, 515, of which 311 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 201 of men and 97 of women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Quebec during the month of December declined over 40 per cent when compared with the preceding month and nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. There was a decline of over 45 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with December, 1925. Placements in the logging industry showed a substantial gain over December, 1925, but this increase was more than offset by declines in the industrial groups, the most noteworthy being services, where the demand for household workers was not fully satisfied. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 82; logging, 682; transportation, 50; construction and maintenance, 222; and services, 320, of which 248 were of household workers. During the month 1,020 men and 332 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During December, offices in Ontario received orders for over 3 per cent less workers than in November, but nearly 16 per cent more than in December, 1925. Placements during December were less than one per cent below the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. The only groups to show a smaller number of placements than during the same month of 1925 were manufacturing, farming and trade, and in these the declines were small. The logging industry and construction and maintenance showed the most noteworthy gains. Placements by industrial groups

(Continued on page 208)

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**742**	**55**	**776**	**715**	**242**	**448**	**548**	**277**
Halifax	368	36	398	328	71	257	314	102
New Glasgow	128	10	153	163	85	55	161	123
Sydney	246	9	225	224	86	136	73	52
New Brunswick	**900**	**96**	**869**	**826**	**298**	**528**	**311**	**311**
Chatham	85	0	79	79	13	66	0	30
Moncton	361	93	290	286	117	169	46	107
St. John	454	3	500	461	168	293	265	174
Quebec	**1,471**	**288**	**2,922**	**1,501**	**1,352**	**30**	**501**	**1,423**
Hull	373	129	506	374	372	2	71	314
Montreal	568	76	1,665	560	527	21	315	853
Quebec	279	53	399	277	244	0	87	60
Sherbrooke	73	17	143	78	55	7	19	80
Three Rivers	178	13	209	212	154	0	9	116
Ontario	**13,023**	**2,163**	**16,336**	**11,781**	**7,436**	**3,872**	**6,245**	**6,662**
Belleville	147	0	155	138	84	54	66	83
Brantford	135	13	367	173	139	34	180	61
Chatham	205	4	268	205	87	118	108	54
Cobalt	281	88	239	221	212	8	26	218
Fort William	648	63	618	585	486	99	36	293
Guelph	101	23	194	105	32	51	122	38
Hamilton	723	0	1,200	711	154	555	859	187
Kingston	464	6	538	462	97	365	190	74
Kitchener	295	12	468	327	60	227	150	65
London	304	57	383	303	188	87	302	242
Niagara Falls	135	19	187	136	69	65	194	59
North Bay	636	160	644	616	590	26	32	390
Oshawa	176	26	396	120	47	73	127	111
Ottawa	692	215	717	611	392	131	624	290
Pembroke	191	235	207	207	178	29	39	142
Peterborough	154	11	166	170	79	61	102	89
Port Arthur	1,696	321	1,006	1,006	844	162	0	617
St. Catharines	188	16	400	167	57	110	429	96
St. Thomas	161	9	179	159	72	87	123	80
Sarnia	161	5	188	159	68	91	136	69
S. S. Marie	201	131	315	153	85	65	94	105
Sudbury	201	0	234	207	194	13	0	414
Timmins	414	446	312	269	252	17	39	224
Toronto	4,240	285	6,432	4,153	2,794	1,102	2,016	2,400
Windsor	424	18	523	418	176	242	251	261
Manitoba	**3,139**	**91**	**4,556**	**3,719**	**2,097**	**1,536**	**789**	**1,416**
Brandon	215	13	227	183	168	15	50	99
Dauphin	179	44	129	116	78	38	11	49
Winnipeg	2,745	34	4,200	3,420	1,851	1,483	728	1,268
Saskatchewan	**2,203**	**193**	**2,189**	**2,176**	**1,478**	**655**	**170**	**1,216**
Estevan	48	0	36	36	36	0	0	34
Moose Jaw	430	45	418	458	264	151	117	229
North Battleford	98	0	62	62	51	11	0	36
Prince Albert	348	92	183	172	134	38	11	162
Regina	571	11	671	667	449	218	14	305
Saskatoon	439	20	585	559	400	159	1	311
Swift Current	81	7	70	76	50	26	9	57
Weyburn	80	3	73	73	47	26	2	40
Yorkton	108	15	91	73	47	26	16	42
Alberta	**2,317**	**61**	**3,539**	**2,321**	**1,743**	**533**	**956**	**1,091**
Calgary	540	4	1,403	590	410	180	413	291
Drumheller	206	6	290	169	140	29	47	75
Edmonton	1,187	48	1,478	1,191	959	187	424	587
Lethbridge	230	3	211	217	114	103	21	57
Medicine Hat	154	0	157	154	120	34	51	81
British Columbia	**2,492**	**94**	**5,058**	**2,602**	**894**	**1,525**	**2,708**	**836**
Cranbrook	115	3	239	114	114	0	81	30
Kamloops	59	4	232	62	17	25	69	27
Nanaimo	21	2	31	12	4	8	111	20
Nelson	101	0	97	105	100	2	35	82
New Westminster	100	1	178	98	27	71	153	22
Penticton	46	2	75	50	14	25	51	11
Prince George	100	9	80	80	80	0	75	74
Prince Rupert	47	0	78	52	16	36	53	35
Revelstoke	27	0	109	19	15	4	30	1
Vancouver	1,266	69	3,130	1,386	389	872	1,306	407
Victoria	610	4	809	624	118	482	744	127
All Offices	**26,287**	**3,041**	**36,245**	**25,641**	**15,540**	**9,127**	**12,228**	**13,239**
Men	18,756	1,971	27,831	18,338	12,896	5,282	10,227	10,443
Women	7,531	1,070	8,414	7,303	2,644	3,845	2,001	2,796

* 7 placements effected by offices since closed.

(Continued from page 206)

included: manufacturing, 921; logging, 2,221; farming, 394; transportation, 662; construction and maintenance, 3,149; trade, 308; and services, 3,486, of which 1,855 were of household workers. During the month 6,535 men and 901 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for 23 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 36 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were 25 per cent lower than in November, but nearly 40 per cent higher than during December, 1925. All industrial groups participated in the gains in placements over the same month of 1925, those in logging and farming being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 122; logging, 859; farming, 700; construction and maintenance, 143; trade, 205; and services, 1,570, of which 1,248 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,664 of men and 433 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 20 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. Placements declined 29 per cent from November, but were nearly 22 per cent higher than in December, 1925. Placements were higher than in December, 1925, in all industrial groups, the gains being most marked in logging, farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 342; farming, 662; construction and maintenance, 180; trade, 133; and services, 670, of which 474 were of household workers. During the month 1,175 men and 303 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was a decline of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through the offices in Alberta during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 48 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were nearly 15 per cent lower than in November, but nearly 53 per cent higher than in December, 1925. Farm placements were slightly lower in December, 1926, than in the same month of 1925, but all other industrial groups showed gains under this comparison, those in logging being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 172; logging, 587; farming, 370; mining, 181; construction and maintenance, 162; trade, 118; and services, 621, of which 437 were of household workers. During the month 1,458 men and 285 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in British Columbia during December were over one per cent better than in the preceding month and increased nearly 30 per cent over the corresponding month of 1925. There was a gain of over 2 per cent in placements in comparison with November and of nearly 28 per cent when compared with December, 1925. All industrial groups except farming and construction and maintenance participated in the placement gains over December, 1925, and in those the declines were nominal. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 229; logging, 333; transportation, 289; construction and maintenance, 269; trade, 202; and services, 969, of which 490 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 674 men and 220 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During December, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,540 placements in regular employment of which 8,629 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,004 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,188 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 816 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The offices in Quebec issued 264 certificates all to bushmen, 118 going to points within the province and 146 of whom travelled from Hull to camps in the vicinity of North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury. Provincially, the Quebec City office despatched 52 bushmen and one camp cook and the Montreal office 50 bushmen to employment within their respective zones while Hull transferred 15 bushmen to points in the Quebec zone.

The reduced rate certificates granted in Ontario numbered 440, of which 423 were provincial and 17 interprovincial. Of the latter, Pembroke issued certificates to 7 bush-

men, North Bay to 6 miners and 2 bushmen and Sudbury to 2 miners, all going to the Hull zone. Within the province Toronto despatched one instrument man to North Bay, one cook to Belleville, one timekeeper, one machinist, one steam shovel operator, 7 bricklayers and one rigger to Port Arthur, one electrician to Timmins and one line man to Ottawa. From Port Arthur one construction labourer was transferred to Toronto, from Kingston one toolmaker to Brantford, from Niagara Falls one blacksmith to Fort William, from Windsor one diemaker to Oshawa and one machinist and 2 moulders to Hamilton, from North Bay one electrician to Timmins and one hotel cook to Cobalt and from Sudbury 2 miners to the Ottawa zone. The remaining 397 were bushmen sent chiefly from Fort William, Port Arthur, North Bay and Sudbury offices to logging camps in the northern part of the province.

In Manitoba the Winnipeg office issued all the certificates for special transportation which numbered 752 and of these 122 were issued for provincial points and 630 for other provinces. The movement within the province included 94 farm hands and 7 hotel and household workers destined to the Brandon zone, 4 bushmen, 3 cooks and one farm hand to Dauphin and 12 farm labourers and one female hotel worker to points in the Winnipeg zone. Of those going outside the province the Port Arthur region received 590 bushmen, one construction foreman, one electrician, one housekeeper, one baker, 3 machinists, one blacksmith and 8 hotel and household workers and the Regina district 13 farm labourers, one farm domestic and 3 female hotel workers; in addition 4 farm labourers were despatched to the Yorkton zone, 2 farm labourers to Weyburn and one farm domestic to Prince Albert.

In Saskatchewan 290 certificates were granted, 270 provincial and 20 interprovincial. Provincially from Regina 51 bushmen went to employment around Prince Albert, 2 labourers to North Battleford, one domestic to Saskatoon, 27 bushmen, 8 farm hands and one housekeeper to Yorkton, one chambermaid to Moose Jaw, 9 labourers and one hotel cook to Estevan and 6 farm labourers and one housekeeper within the Regina zone. Saskatoon transferred 84 bushmen, one farm labourer, one housekeeper and one saw-mill engineer to Prince Albert, 38 bushmen to North Battleford and 6 farm labourers within its own zone. Moose Jaw issued transportation to one waitress, one farm labourer and one housekeeper for the Swift Current zone, 2 miners for Weyburn, one bushman for Prince Albert and one cook for the Moose Jaw zone and from Prince Albert 16 bushmen and 8 sawyers went to points within its own zone. Of those going to other provinces Dauphin received 5 bushmen, Toronto one farm labourer, Port Arthur 2 bushmen and Calgary 3 bricklayers all from Regina, Lethbridge 2 bricklayers from Moose Jaw and Dauphin 7 bushmen from Saskatoon.

Alberta offices issued transportation to 189 persons, 186 going to employment within the province. Of the remainder Calgary transferred 2 cooks, one to each of the Swift Current and Cranbrook zones and Edmonton one farm labourer to the Saskatoon zone. Within the province Edmonton despatched 4 carpenters, 2 electricians, 3 plasterers, one shingler, 7 farm labourers, one edgerman, 9 miners, 13 labourers, 2 sawyers, 6 teamsters, one bookkeeper, 5 cooks, 6 mine labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 3 engineers and 92 bushmen to points within its own zone, one cookee to Calgary and 5 labourers to Drumheller. From Calgary one carpenter and one blacksmith were despatched to Lethbridge, 2 blacksmiths and 3 farm labourers to the Edmonton zone, 2 miners and 2 farm labourers to Drumheller, one sheep herder and one choreman to Medicine Hat and 5 bushmen, 2 farm labourers and one housekeeper to points within the Calgary zone. Medicine Hat in addition issued transportation to one farm labourer and one farm domestic going to the Calgary zone.

In British Columbia 69 persons benefited by the reduced rate, all of whom went to provincial points. Of these, Vancouver sent one bricklayer to Nelson, one sawyer, 2 engineers and one blacksmith to Prince George, one flunkey, one cook and 4 miners to Penticton, one edgerman, one cook and 3 miners to Kamloops, 5 bushmen to Revelstoke and one planerman and 5 mine workers to points within the Vancouver zone. From Penticton one farm hand and from Prince George 19 bushmen were transferred to employment within their respective zones. The movement from Prince Rupert included 6 bushmen shipped to Prince George and 7 miners and 5 bushmen to points within the Prince Rupert zone. The remainder comprised one engineer and one cook travelling from Kamloops to Prince George and one handy man and one cook from Nelson to Revelstoke.

Of the 2,004 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 1,585 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 289 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 126 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, one by the Kettle Valley Railway and one by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 31, 1926

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1926, were more favourable than during the corresponding quarter of 1925, as there was shown an increase of over 9 per cent both in the vacancies offered and in the placements effected in regular and

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**311**	**165**	**141**	**66**	**17**	**42**	**418**	**363**	**17**	**4,333**	**2,654**	**1,394**
Animal products edible	29	.....	28	6	2	4	5	4	.....	181	43	94
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	1	6
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	83	39	35
Lumber and its products	22	13	5	35	3	25	54	51	.....	469	248	190
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14	13	1
Pulp and paper products	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	53	35	16	457	297	146
Rubber products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	96	66	16
Textile products	6	1	4	2	1	1	122	114	.....	217	130	59
Plant products edible	29	1	29	8	7	1	48	33	.....	641	412	192
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Chemical and allied products	8	.....	8	6	1	5	12	12	.....	93	66	24
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	128	89	25
Electric current	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	177	159	11
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	266	143	118
Iron and steel products	186	134	53	4	1	3	27	26	1	989	649	274
Non-ferrous metal products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	42	.....	61	39	18
Mineral products	17	5	10	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	153	79	73
Miscellaneous	2	.....	2	3	1	2	11	8	.....	299	180	111
Logging	**232**	**214**	**4**	**545**	**424**	**5**	**2,322**	**2,857**	.....	**11,031**	**7,004**	**83**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	.....	**23**	**3**	**20**
Farming	**36**	**34**	**1**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**68**	**66**	**2**	**2,546**	**2,152**	**405**
Mining	**1**	**14**	**1**	**71**	**63**	.....	**25**	**14**	.....	**232**	**250**	**2**
Coal	1	11	1	71	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	201	219	2
Non-metallic ores	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	.....	31	31	.....
Communication	**5**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	.....	**9**	**7**	**2**	**63**	**46**	**16**
Transportation	**76**	**28**	**50**	**116**	**62**	**54**	**150**	**139**	.....	**2,231**	**1,039**	**1,115**
Street railway and cartage	38	6	32	21	6	15	9	10	.....	692	188	495
Railway	16	7	9	28	3	25	1	.....	.....	509	455	47
Shipping and stevedoring	22	15	9	67	53	14	140	129	.....	1,030	396	573
Construction and Maintenance	**197**	**96**	**100**	**217**	**127**	**77**	**2,082**	**2 006**	**2**	**8,072**	**6,964**	**983**
Railway	29	27	.....	123	81	38	373	408	.....	1,212	1,186	26
Highway	29	14	15	.....	.....	.....	76	76	.....	3,582	3,091	465
Building and other	139	55	85	94	46	39	1,633	1,522	2	3,278	2,687	492
Services	**1,072**	**260**	**662**	**1,567**	**280**	**1,272**	**1,677**	**1,272**	**54**	**12,529**	**3,736**	**6,601**
Governmental	40	4	35	9	9	.....	2	3	.....	868	475	395
Hotel and restaurant	66	21	39	49	38	9	192	172	6	779	425	142
Professional	96	31	54	195	12	183	147	83	4	592	307	225
Recreational	5	1	4	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	401	102	282
Personal	115	3	111	416	12	403	169	131	40	1,822	238	1,563
Household	750	200	419	891	202	677	1,164	882	4	8,030	2,175	3,994
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	14	.....
Trade	**194**	**10**	**186**	**66**	**30**	**35**	**193**	**167**	**6**	**1,051**	**345**	**682**
Retail	149	7	144	58	28	29	126	118	3	946	309	616
Wholesale	45	3	42	8	2	6	67	49	3	105	36	66
Finance	**20**	.....	**20**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**9**	.....	**118**	**52**	**67**
All Industries	**2,144**	**822**	**1,169**	**2,678**	**1,022**	**1,496**	**6,949**	**6,901**	**83**	**42,229**	**24,245**	**11,368**
Men	1,202	565	630	1,531	760	626	5,482	5,759	77	32,025	20,790	6,882
Women	942	257	539	1,147	262	870	1,467	1,142	6	10,204	3,455	4,486

casual employment. All industries recorded gains in both instances, the most noteworthy being in logging, farming, transportation, construction and maintenance, and services. Increased vacancies and placements were also recorded in all provinces except Quebec, where there was only a very slight reduction in the vacancies offered. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December 31, 1926.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 31, 1926

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
495	**102**	**369**	**277**	**87**	**185**	**591**	**292**	**300**	**1,063**	**450**	**592**	**7,554**	**4,130**	**3,040**
45	2	18	59	14	44	32	21	10	54	17	39	411	103	237
8	.....	5	3	.....	3	62	1	61	6	.....	6	87	3	81
21	2	12	24	1	23	17	2	15	12	2	8	159	46	93
29	22	19	37	15	22	139	124	19	344	241	86	1,129	717	366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	18	14	4
64	6	59	5	1	4	13	3	10	34	16	18	628	359	254
4	.....	4	4	.....	4	3	3	.....	11	.....	7	125	76	31
93	12	80	1	1	.....	4	1	3	13	2	11	458	262	158
43	17	27	64	26	38	61	37	23	94	17	76	988	550	386
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	16	20	3	17
47	3	44	6	.....	6	9	.....	9	7	2	5	188	84	101
26	3	22	18	12	5	23	17	6	19	8	11	231	146	70
6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	13	7	6	3	2	1	207	180	19
28	3	25	12	3	8	4	2	2	9	1	8	321	153	162
43	19	25	35	12	22	146	46	99	317	43	272	1,747	930	749
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	84	87	.....	200	175	20
6	2	4	1	.....	.....	27	22	5	21	2	19	239	124	111
28	3	24	8	2	6	32	3	29	15	8	7	398	205	181
754	**2,653**	.....	**1,512**	**1,654**	**1**	**1,143**	**1,151**	.....	**1,241**	**1,211**	**32**	**18,780**	**17,168**	**125**
11	**9**	.....	**8**	**8**	.....	**12**	**12**	.....	**32**	**32**	.....	**93**	**69**	**22**
4,015	**3,235**	**765**	**4,210**	**4,005**	**51**	**7,231**	**6,837**	**24**	**411**	**340**	**50**	**18,532**	**16,680**	**1,302**
11	**6**	**6**	**76**	**76**	.....	**616**	**611**	**3**	**224**	**216**	**11**	**1,256**	**1,250**	**23**
.....	.....	.....	75	75	.....	581	579	.....	56	62	7	784	790	8
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	156	138	.....	374	365	2
9	3	6	1	1	.....	30	27	3	12	16	4	98	95	13
12	**12**	.....	**43**	**41**	**2**	**21**	**12**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**162**	**126**	**35**
115	**51**	**59**	**222**	**67**	**148**	**168**	**67**	**97**	**987**	**54**	**912**	**4,065**	**1,507**	**2,435**
97	34	58	215	67	141	149	55	90	218	15	200	1,439	381	1,031
17	17	.....	7	.....	7	19	12	7	47	6	30	644	500	125
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	33	682	1,982	626	1,279
798	**407**	**381**	**1,062**	**921**	**138**	**1,369**	**1,243**	**130**	**1,223**	**649**	**530**	**15,020**	**12,413**	**2,341**
92	95	.....	424	406	16	395	388	12	241	215	19	2,889	2,806	111
32	11	16	151	144	8	153	150	.....	228	147	83	4,251	3,633	587
674	301	365	487	371	114	821	705	118	754	287	428	7,880	5,974	1,643
5,828	**1,461**	**4,133**	**2,568**	**987**	**1,304**	**2,419**	**1,091**	**1,083**	**2,919**	**830**	**1,911**	**30,579**	**9,917**	**17,020**
21	9	7	39	10	25	18	2	16	86	13	70	1,083	525	548
504	360	154	186	120	23	260	202	17	180	109	51	2,216	1,447	441
162	46	113	157	126	25	60	31	28	68	29	33	1,477	665	665
40	6	32	20	3	17	42	14	31	87	1	85	600	130	451
617	26	578	439	25	416	311	43	261	735	54	681	4,624	532	4,053
4,349	906	3,249	1,430	522	798	1,408	578	730	1,757	619	991	19,779	6,084	10,862
135	108	.....	297	181	.....	320	221	.....	6	5	.....	800	534	.....
1,018	**166**	**841**	**283**	**25**	**258**	**421**	**114**	**298**	**485**	**51**	**429**	**3,711**	**908**	**2,735**
617	113	492	243	23	220	257	89	158	388	43	341	2,784	730	2,003
401	53	349	40	2	38	164	25	140	97	8	88	927	178	732
36	**2**	**34**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**206**	**72**	**140**
13,093	**8,104**	**6,588**	**10,267**	**7,873**	**2,091**	**13,997**	**11,433**	**,1947**	**8,601**	**3,840**	**4,476**	**99,958**	**64,240**	**29,218**
7,092	6,508	2,398	8,152	6,840	1,286	11,992	10,416	1,203	6,620	3,088	3,419	74,096	54,726	16,521
6,001	1,596	4,190	2,115	1,033	805	2,005	1,017	744	1,981	752	1,057	25,862	9,514	12,697

From the chart on page 205 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of December, it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications showed a sharp decline during October, November, and the first half of December, but during the latter half of December again showed a marked upward trend. Throughout the three months, however, the curve both of vacancies and of placements was on a considerably higher level than that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1925, the level of vacancies to applications at the close of 1926 standing about 10 points higher than that shown in December, 1925, while that of placements also showed a rise of 5 points. During the period October to December, 1926, there was a ratio of 76.9 vacancies and 71.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 73.8 vacancies and 69.3 placements during the corresponding period of 1925. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,689; of positions offered, 1,299; and of placements effected, 1,214; in contrast with a daily average of 1,607 applications, 1,185 vacancies and 1,113 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1925.

During the three months October to December, 1926, the offices reported that they had made 97,478 references to positions and had effected a total of 93,458 placements, of which 64,240 were in regular employment and 29,218 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 54,726 were of men and 9,514 of women, while casual work was found for 16,521 men and 12,697 women. Comparison with the same period in 1925 shows that 85,698 placements were then made, of which 59,674 were in regular employment and 26,024 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 99,046 men and 30,954 women, a total of 130,000, in contrast with a registration of 123,682 persons during the same period of 1925. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1926, of 99,958 vacancies, of which 74,096 were for men and 25,862 for women as compared with 91,238 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1925.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1926.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1926

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in December, 1926, was the highest for that month since this record was begun in 1920, there being authorizations valued at $11,472,131. This was an increase of 15.1 per cent over the November total of $9,968,937 and of 55.8 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $7,363,777 in December, 1925.

Detailed statements were received from some fifty cities, showing that they had issued over 500 permits for dwellings valued at almost $3,300,000 and nearly 900 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately $7,000,000. During November, the construction was authorized of over 1,000 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost nearly $5,300,000 and $4,200,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Quebec registered an increase of $4,054,818 or 134.7 per cent in the value of the building permits issued. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, those of $2,096,930 or 39.1 per cent in Ontario and $172,990 or 84.3 per cent in Manitoba were the largest.

As compared with December, 1925, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of building authorized, Quebec again showing the most marked gain of $4,882,070 or 223.6 per cent. The other provinces reported reductions in the value of building authorized, that in Ontario of $910,650, or 21.8 per cent, being the largest.

Montreal registered an important increase in the building permits issued; the December total was the greatest registered in any month of 1926 and was also larger than in December of any other year since 1910. Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported declines as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with the same month in 1925. Ottawa, Windsor, Kamloops, New Westminster and Prince Rupert recorded increases in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for 1926.—The following table gives the values of the building authorized by 63 cities during the month of December, 1926, and also in the twelve months of each year since 1920; the 1926 figures are unrevised, while for the preceding years the statistics are revised. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale prices of building materials
	In December	In Twelve months	
	$	$	
1926	11,472,131	156,303,912	149·2
1925	7,363,777	125,029,367	153·7
1924	6,463,319	126,583,148	159·1
1923	6,974,256	133,521,621	166·8
1922	9,517,402	148,215,407	162·2
1921	5,537,330	116,794,414	183·2
1920	4,844,354	117,019,622	214·9

The December total for the 63 cities was the highest in the record, as shown above, while for the 35 cities it was higher than in any other year of the record, except 1912, when the total was $12,450,215.

Unrevised statistics for 1926 show that the last year's aggregate was greater than in any other of the six preceding years, exceeding the previous high level in 1922 by 5.5 per cent. The twelve months' total for the 35 cities was exceeded only three times, in 1911, 1912 and 1913, since the record was begun in 1910.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Dec., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.– Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	18,917	28,295	35,685
*Halifax	8,365	14,595	24,995
New Glasgow	500	100	100
*Sydney	10,052	13,600	10,590
New Brunswick	10,800	11,705	10,500
Fredericton	.....	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	3,800	1,850	6,000
*St. John	7,000	9,855	4,500
Quebec	7,065,082	3,010,264	2,183,012
*Montreal–*Maisonneuve	6,890,170	2,332,789	2,021,000
*Quebec	47,522	205,175	26,890
Shawinigan Falls	1,300	8,300	925
*Sherbrooke	2,350	33,900	69,300
*Three Rivers	82,765	106,025	16,585
*Westmount	40,975	324,075	48,312
Ontario	3,261,262	5,358,192	4,171,912
Belleville	4,700	7,950	31,200
*Brantford	11,700	47,305	10,360
Chatham	4,450	31,200	38,700
*Fort William	26,205	74,400	28,350
Galt	565	925	4,818
*Guelph	2,260	19,490	8,505
*Hamilton	186,100	217,150	110,150
*Kingston	810	9,610	116,250
*Kitchener	60,263	47,032	106,000
*London	114,415	837,585	320,260
Niagara Falls	21,608	97,185	42,375
Oshawa	29,180	80,900	4,735
*Ottawa	604,080	153,990	61,100
Owen Sound	5,200	3,625	Nil
*Peterborough	18,315	25,140	6,725
*Port Arthur	1,740	13,558	2,611
*Stratford	765	6,115	560
*St. Catharines	21,970	345,265	17,205
*St. Thomas	2,200	1,300	1,075
Sarnia	17,825	51,955	74,445
Ontario—*Con.*			
Sault Ste. Marie	1,435	2,793	1,275
*Toronto	1,240,785	2,258,645	2,495,628
York and East York Townships	143,225	395,000	385,625
Welland	1,365	11,515	7,635
*Windsor	611,255	338,775	164,775
Ford	59,000	87,810	37,050
Riverside	27,400	20,700	38,500
Sandwich	26,700	102,300	36,000
Walkerville	15,000	63,000	20,000
Woodstock	746	5,974	Nil
Manitoba	32,150	205,140	73,000
*Brandon	8,425	210	500
St. Boniface	6,175	29,930	7,700
*Winnipeg	17,550	175,000	64,800
Saskatchewan	10,400	109,130	119,655
*Moose Jaw	600	1,495	2,060
*Regina	2,800	57,835	67,000
*Saskatoon	7,000	49,800	50,595
Alberta	87,850	217,701	43,450
*Calgary	39,900	110,230	32,070
*Edmonton	38,950	60,435	5,235
Lethbridge	Nil	47,036	5,945
Medicine Hat	9,000	Nil	200
British Columbia	985,670	1,028,510	726,563
Kamloops	42,594	18,472	1,575
Nanaimo	2,960	Nil	3,286
*New Westminster	38,425	24,610	30,925
Prince Rupert	22,340	10,080	14,650
*Vancouver	408,175	408,840	429,452
Point Grey	371,700	419,300	148,900
North Vancouver	16,001	24,612	20,450
South Vancouver	70,320	84,700	43,740
*Victoria	13,155	37,986	33,585
Total—63 Cities	11,472,131	9,968,937	7,363,777
*Total—35 Cities	10,570,842	8,363,575	6,393,948

* The 35 cities for which records are available since 1900 are marked with asterisks.

Mr. Herbert C. Cox, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company at Toronto in January, commented on the marked increase in the volume of group insurance during the past year. "While the individual," he said, "is indulging in the purchase of life insurance to a greater extent than ever before, there has also been a vary marked increase in the more recently developed plan of group coverage by which the employer provides protection for those in his service. This has an important bearing upon all the relations between employer and employeee, and has already had a pronounced effect in reducing the turnover of labour, which is always costly and disturbing. Its best recommendation is its adoption by the greatest industrial and financial corporations of the continent."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Coal Mining

CASSIDY, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING, SMELTING AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

Agreement effective June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1927. Parties to meet in conference thirty days prior to expiration of the agreement to discuss renewal.

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and direction of working forces are vested exclusively in the company.

In case of grievances or disputes arising, same are to be submitted to the employees' committee, but only after persons affected have endeavoured to settle matter with the overman or foreman. In case of failure to agree the committee shall present grievance to the resident manager, or later to the general manager. In the meantime, work shall continue. Before any stoppage of work, matter shall be submitted to a secret ballot.

The employees' committee shall not exceed five underground and surface men, who must have been employed at the colliery for at least 12 months. Vacancy on committee to be filled by pithead ballot. Committee in discharge of duties shall not go around the mine and property without first making arrangements with the management. Committee shall meet the management once a month to discuss work and welfare conditions.

Company is to deduct from employees to defray expenses of committee such amounts as ordered by the individual employees, with a specified sum as limit.

Employees connected with the management of the mine shall not come under the agreement.

An employee absent from work for two days except through sickness, or after arrangement, may be discharged.

Employees causing stoppage of work in violation of the agreement shall be subject to discharge.

When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to abnormal conditions, preventing him from earning $4.50 plus bonus, per shift, company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure the minimum, if he has done a fair day's work.

A miner taken from the face to do day work shall receive miner's day rate, but when there is not work at the face, and miner elects to do day work, he shall be paid regular day work wage for the class of work.

No work shall be done on holidays.

In case of suspension of mining, maintenance men shall not suspend work, but shall protect the property.

Miners shall be supplied with sufficient cars.

A bonus of 64 cents per day shall be paid, any increase or decrease in the bonus or base wages being governed by competitive conditions.

Scale of wages: On surface, hours eight per day, wages, per day—Engineers, power house, first class, $5.53; second class, $5.03; third class, $4.50. Wipers, $3.85, firemen, $4; ashmen, $3.25; hoisting engineers, main hoist, $5.14; fan men, $3.25; blacksmith, $4.95; tool sharpener, $4.60; blacksmith helper, $3.85; carpenters, $4.95; car repairer, $4.50; machinist, first class, $5.13; second class, $4.95; fitter, $4.50; machinist helper, $3.85; labourer (shop), $3.25; boys (apprentice), according to ability; plumber, $4.50; plumber helper, $3.85; electrician, $4.66; electrician's helper, $3.85; lineman, $4.60; truck driver, $4.14; teamster, $3.78; labourers, $3.25.

Preparation and loading: Hours, eight per day; carhaul feeder, $3.25; dumpers, $3.60; slate picker foreman, $3.75; slate pickers (men), conveyor man, car handler (railway), car trimmers, $3.25; tipple engineer, $4.50; washery men, $3.25 to $4.05; lampman (head), $3.80; lampman (assistant), $3.25. Boys, in any of above positions or in any other surface positions, from $1 to $2.60. Outside labour, not classified, $3.25.

Wages per day, underground, miners $4.50; miners (wet places) $5; rock miners, $5.04; timbermen, $4.50; timbermen helpers, $3.85; track layers, $4.50; track layers helpers, $3.85; bratticemen (first class), $4.50; second class, $4.25; bratticemen helpers, $3.85; pipemen, $4.25; pipeman helper, $3.85; motormen, $4; switch boys, $2.80; door boys, $2.10; rope riders (main rope) $4.01; rope riders, pushers, $3.85; pumpmen, $4; winch drivers (men), $3.85; boys, $3.35; roadmen, and underground labour not classified, $3.85.

The agreement also specifies regarding contract rates and conditions, penalties for loading impurities, dockage, cross shift partners, charges for supplies, employees' coal supply, and use of wash-house and lockers.

The execution of this agreement shall not preclude discussion or negotiation with reference to reduction of bonus similar to that in effect and pending at some mines on the Island.

Employees are to sign agreements before accepting employment.

If Company cease operations and suspend contract, Company shall be under no obligation to find employment for workers.

Canmore, Alberta—The Canmore Coal Company, Limited and The Canmore Miners' Union.

Agreement to be in effect from May 11, 1926, until May 11, 1928.

The management has the right to hire and discharge and direct working forces.

All men in and around the mine may become members of the Union and agree to sign the check-off for dues and assessments, in which case the Company will collect the monies so checked off and forward amount to the union secretary. The amount will be limited to $2.50 per member per pay period.

The agreement provides for a settlement of disputes by a pit committee and the management.

There shall be a pit committee of three in each colliery or plant, selected by the employees from their number; one member may be a checkweighman or an officer of the union, previously elected. The committee shall settle disputes.

Price of new work shall be taken up under "settlement of disputes." If work is continued until a price has been arranged men shall be paid on day wage scale.

The agreement provides 20 per cent extra for Sunday work done by repairmen, while overtime and work on Sundays and holidays is to be eliminated as far as practicable. There are provisions regarding tools, moving track, and dockage.

Day Wage Scale—inside—Rock miner, $5.85; driver spike team, miner, shotlighter, bratticemen, timberman, tracklayer, main and tail rope rider, $5.40; timber handler, $5.10; hoistman, motorman, driver, rope rider, $5.05; locomotive engineer, $4.90; bratticeman's helper, timberman's helper, tracklayer's helper, motorman's helper, pipefitter's helper, locomotive switchman, cagers (slope and incline), pumpman, all other labour unclassified, $4.65; boys to 18 years, $3.50.

Day Wage Scale—outside—Power house engineer, tail rope engineer, $5.70; hoisting engineer, locomotive engineer, $5.55; blacksmith, carpenter, $5.50; machinist, $5.15–$5.50; fireman, $5.40; head locomotive switchman, $5.35; box car loader engineer, car repairer, $5.15; locomotive switchman, locomotive fireman, $4.90; blacksmith's helper, carpenter's helper, car repairer's helper, machinist's helper, tipple dumper, breaker picker boss, $4.80; teamster, $4.75; lampman, $4.50, stablemen, all other labour unclassified, $4.45; boys to 18 years, $3.

The agreement also provides for contract rates.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Halifax, N.S.—Certain Local Newspaper Publishers and Halifax Typographical Union, No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, and thereafter until 30 days' notice of change is given.

Only union workmen are to be employed. The union shall endeavour to furnish men capable of performing the work required, or if unable, any able help may be employed, and shall join the union.

Minimum wage, per week—Operators, machinists and handmen, day, $32; night, $35. Machinist, operators, $2 above this scale.

Hours, eight per day or night, for six days. Overtime, time and one-half. All work in news offices is to be time work except in offices working piece work at the beginning of this agreement. Work on Sundays and three holidays, double time, provided this shall not apply to morning papers published every week day.

One apprentice to three journeymen, and one for each additional three. Not more than four to an office. At least one member of the union, aside from the proprietor, shall be regularly employed in composing room before the office is entitled to an apprentice. In case of firm publishing a morning and an evening edition, this applies to each.

An apprentice shall be examined at end of six months, and if good reason exists, apprenticeship shall be terminated, otherwise continuing for five years. Minimum wages, third year, one quarter of journeymen's wage; fourth year, two-fifths; fifth year, two-thirds.

A standing committee of two from each party shall be appointed, to decide questions about scale of pieces and interpretation of the agreement. If no decision is reached, matter shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, the representatives of each party to select one arbitrator and the two to agree upon a third. Decision to be binding.

Halifax, N.S.—Certain Local Book and Job Offices and The Halifax Typographical Union, No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Only union members to be employed. The union shall endeavour to furnish men capable of performing the work required; if unable, any able help may be employed by the firm, and shall join the union.

Workrooms to be sanitary; no obstacles to be placed in way of employees joining the union.

Wages per week—Operators, machinists and handmen, day, $30; night, $35. Machinist operators, $2 above scale. Foreman, $3 per week above scale for handmen.

Hours, eight per day (except Saturday); 44 per week. Hours, day work, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on Saturdays between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.; night, between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Apprenticeship regulations are the same as in the case of news offices, with the exception of a clause applying only to newspaper work, with an added clause providing that apprentices shall complete the International Typographical Union course of lessons in printing, beginning in their third year.

The Arbitration clause is the same as in the newspaper agreement.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

Montreal, Quebec—Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company—Transportation Department.

Schedule governing working conditions and rates of pay of trainmen. Schedule in effect September 1, 1926, until September 1, 1929. This schedule is in accordance with the recommendations of the Board appointed last year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, July 1926, page 643; December, 1926, page 1188).

Trainmen to mean any conductor, motorman, baggageman or brakeman.

Trainmen required by the Company to attend court will be reimbursed for time lost and for expenses.

Trainmen not to lose seniority rights on account of illness.

In reduction of staff, seniority and proficiency shall govern. Trainmen laid off shall be given preference of reemployment when staff is increased, if available, and if unemployed within six months shall be allowed credit for length of time previously worked.

Trainmen may leave or be required to leave service on a day's notice, and must return equipment, etc., before being paid.

Trainmen leaving after three years' service may have a service letter showing length and kind of service rendered.

Trainmen will not be disciplined or dismissed (except for intoxication) except after investigation. They may be laid off for investigation and if not guilty will resume duty with pay for time lost. If not satisfied with decision they may appeal to the Superintendent, and then up to the highest officer designated by the Company.

Promotion and seniority will be confined to the Transportation Department in the following groups—Motormen, conductors, milk messenger, trainman. Trainmen will be in line of promotion for car starters, inspectors and dispatchers. Senior employees among trainmen shall have precedence of promotion if faithful and qualified.

Trainmen may file applications for bulletined positions. To be eligible for interurban work, trainmen must work six months on suburban division, pass examination for "A" book, and equip themselves with a standard watch.

Trainmen after six months must take examination on standard rules. Failing to pass, they must try again within 60 days, and if they fail they will not be retained. Trainmen assigned to perform other work, and not having had opportunity to write examination, will not lose their seniority.

Trainmen who have resigned and have been reengaged shall lose seniority.

Trainmen temporarily assigned to higher positions (paid on monthly basis) shall receive higher rates, but in lower positions rates shall not be reduced. This not to apply to relief for vacations or regular relief.

Provision is made for uniforms and for application and assignment of runs.

Rates of pay, per hour—Passenger, baggage, express and work service, conductors and motormen, 1st year, 45 cents; 2nd year, 49 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents; 4th year, 52 cents. Freight and snow plough service, conductors and motormen, 1st year, 50 cents; 2nd year, 52 cents, 3rd year 54 cents; 4th year, 55 cents; assistant motorman and brakeman—1st year, 46 cents; 2nd year, 47 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents; 4th year, 51 cents; 2nd brakeman, 45 cents.

Trainmen called out except for regular runs, minimum wage of 2½ hours; additional work to be paid actual time.

Only recognized qualified trainmen are to be employed on operation.

When necessary, meals will be provided by the Company.

Trainmen away from home will be provided with places to sleep, cook and eat their meals.

If spare men are available, regular trainmen will not be assigned extra work.

Provision is made for lapsed time and for booking of regular extras and spare work.

Leave of absence will be granted for committee work not interfering with the service. Free transportation will be granted for this over the Company's lines.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Steam Railways

Three agreements, covering shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and shop labourers, are summarized in the next article. The agreement involving conductors, brakemen, etc., was outlined in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 28.

Service: Public Administration

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.: For agreement for fire fighters see page 140.

AGREEMENTS AS TO CHANGES IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BETWEEN RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES

REFERENCE was made in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the settlement of a dispute between conductors, brakemen, baggage men, and yardmen and the principal railways in Canada, increases of approximately 6 per cent being agreed to and the agreements in force since 1921 being amended accordingly. Early in January negotiations between the railways and shop men which began in May 1926 were resumed and a settlement was made providing for increases of 4 cents per hour for mechanics receiving 70 cents per hour and 63 cents per hour, and for helpers and other classes, while rates for apprentices were raised by 2 cents per hour, to be in effect from January 1, 1927.

The agreement between the Railway Association of Canada representing the two principal railways in Canada and various associated and other railways, and the Railway Employees Department, Division No. 4, American Federation of Labour, representing employees in the Locomotive and Car Departments of the several railways, in respect to rates of pay, work hours and conditions of service, (namely Wage Agreement No. 6, December 1, 1922, as amended by Supplement A thereto, effective December 31, 1923) was amended to provide for the above changes in wages and amendments were made to various rules, chiefly with reference to work on Sundays and holidays for certain classes, special work, filling of vacancies, promotion, leave of absence, seniority, apprentices, and to special rules for certain classes.

Negotiations were also carried on between the railways and the maintenance of the way employees and increases of two cents per hour and upward were agreed to. The agreement between the Railway Association and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (from 1918 to 1925 the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Labourers) namely Wage Agreement No. 7, dated November 30, 1922, amended by Supplement A, December 1, 1923, was amended to provide for the increases agreed to namely:—section foremen from $4.40-480 per day to $4.55-5.00 per day; assistant section foreman in yards, from $4.40 per day to $4.55 per day; foremen of extra gangs from $4.70-5.50 to $5.10-5.60 per day; assistant foremen of extra gangs from a minimum of $4.40 to a minimum of $4.55; snow plow or flanger foremen from $5.40 to $5.55 per day; sectionmen in classified yards from 38 cents per hour to 41 cents; all other sectionmen during first year from 36 cents to 38 cents; all other sectionmen after one year from 38 cents to 40 cents. Wages for mechanics on bridge and building work were increased by 2 cents per hour, pile drivers and hoist engineers by 15 cents per day, foremen by 25 cents and 30 cents per day, labourers at terminals west of Port Arthur and Superior Junction from 37 cents per hour to 40 cents.

The section of Wage Agreement No. 7, with reference to shop labourers stipulated that it applied only to shop labourers not otherwise provided for in other wage agreements and the Canadian Pacific Railway entered into an agreement with a committee of the maintenance of way employees and shop labourers providing for substantially the same working conditions as in Wage Agreement No. 7 but providing for increases in pay of 2 cents per hour, effective from January 16, 1927.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of the wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council is as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for

the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the entire superstructure, including the approach spans, of the Double Leaf Rolling Lift Bascule Bridge at the Queenston Road over the Welland Ship Canal, known as Bridge No. 4. Name of contractor, the Hamilton Bridge Works Company Limited, of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Ont. Date of contract, December 31, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Concrete substructure, the steel framework and the concrete smoke ducts of a train shed, in the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, as per plans and specifications thereto affixed. Name of contractor, Standard Construction Company Limited, of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, January 10, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 794 15
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	137 44
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	12,970 04
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	326 89
Bag fittings	1,028 15
Cotton Duck for mail bags	443 72
Scales	519 80
Letter Carriers' Satchels	380 25

A new schedule under the Boilers' Act of Alberta fixes the fees for engineers' and firemen's certificates as follows: for engineers' first and second-class certificates, $10; for engineers' third-class, final traction and provisional certificates and for firemen's final certificate, $5; for a permit, $7.50; for engineers' annual re-registration, $1.

A contributory pension scheme for the police department is under consideration of the authorities at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The pensions would follow a plan similar to that for the city firemen, described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924 (page 392).

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, due chiefly to seasonal changes, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was practically unchanged.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.37 for January, as compared with $11.18 for December, 1926; $11.63 for January, 1926; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.30 for January, 1920; $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The prices of butter showed a substantial seasonal advance, while less important advances, also mainly seasonal, occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, cheese, beef, fresh and salt pork, rolled oats, evaporated apples and sugar. Prices of bacon, lard, and prunes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.59 at the beginning of January, as compared with $21.41 for December, 1926; $21.96 for January, 1926; $21.09 for January, 1925; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.15 for January, 1920; $19.80 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was practically unchanged at 150.6 for January, as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. Forty prices quotations were higher, forty-three were lower and one hundred and fifty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, while five were lower. Higher prices for grains, flour and milled products caused an advance in the vegetables and their products group. The animals and their products group was higher, because of increases in the prices of live stock, butter and milk, which more than offset declines in the prices of eggs and furs. The fibres, textiles and textile products group also advanced, due to higher prices for raw cotton and manila rope, which more than offset the lower prices for silk and wool. The groups which declined were: the iron and its products, mainly because of declines in the prices of steel sheets and wire; the non-ferrous metals, due to decreased prices for copper, lead, tin and antimony, which more than offset advances in the prices of silver and spelter; the chemicals and allied products, due to declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and glycerine; the wood, wood products and paper, and the non-metallic minerals and their products.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were practically unchanged, while producers' goods were slightly higher. In the former group higher prices for flour and other milled products, milk, butter and cheese were offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, eggs, sugar and tea. In producers' goods, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the meat packing industries, and for the milling industries advanced, while prices of materials for the fur industry, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced slightly, lower prices for potatoes, sugar, tea, wool, silk and non-ferrous metals being more than offset by higher prices for grains, live stock, milk, eggs, cotton and jute. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also advanced slightly, due mainly to higher prices for flour, butter and cheese. Domestic farm products were slightly higher, while articles of marine origin, of forest origin, and of mineral origin were slightly lower.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was slightly higher for January at 170.8, as compared with 170.1 for December, 1926; 181.3 for January, 1926; 265.1 for January, 1920; and 117.3 for January, 1914. The index of twenty foodstuffs declined from 188.1 for December, 1926, to 187.7 for January; that for manufacturers' goods, however, advanced from 152.1 for December, 1926, to 153.4 for January.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

INDEX NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using

the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9, and the table is reproduced here with figures for January, 1927, added. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1926*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
June 1914....	102	99	97	100	100	100
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
June 1915....	106	95	94	109	105	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
June 1916....	116	96	95	125	116	112
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
June 1917....	162	120	102	147	128	138
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
June 1920....	231	167	137	251	170	200
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Dec. 1922....	142	176	155	162	176	158
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Dec. 1924....	144	161	158	159	171	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
June 1926....	151	161	156	157	168	157
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	167	158

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef, which had averaged lower each month from July to December, 1926, were somewhat higher in January, 1927, sirloin steak averaging 28.7 cents per pound, as compared with 28.4 cents in December; round steak 23.4 cents in January and 23.2 cents in December; shoulder roast 15.9 cents in January and 15.6 cents in December; and stewing beef 12.3 cents in January and 12.1 cents in December. Veal and mutton showed little change. Both fresh and salt pork were slightly higher, fresh averaging 28.8 cents per pound and salt averaging 27.4 cents per pound. Bacon declined from an average of 42.6 cents per pound in December to 41.8 cents in January, declines in some localities being more than offset by advances in others. Ham showed little change, averaging 63.1 cents per pound. In fresh fish, halibut and age of 23.6 cents per pound in December to whitefish averaged slightly higher. Lard continued to decline, being down from an aver-

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23.2 cents in January. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities.

The seasonal advance in the price of eggs continued, fresh averaging 66.5 cents per dozen in January, as compared with 64.9 cents in December, and 56.1 cents in November; and cooking averaging 52.7 cents per dozen in January, 50.8 cents in December, and 48.2 cents in November. Higher prices for milk were reported from Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Kitchener, London, Brandon and Prince Albert. Prices of butter were substantially higher, increases being reported from practically all localities. Dairy butter was up from an average of 39.5 cents per pound in December to 43 cents in January, and creamery from 43.2 cents per pound in December to 47.9 cents in January. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 30.5 cents per pound.

No changes were reported in the prices of bread. Soda biscuits advanced from an average of 18.3 cents per pound in December to 18.6 cents in January. Flour was unchanged in the average, slightly higher prices in some localities being offset by declines in others. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were up from an average of 4.7 cents per pound in December to 4.9 cents in January. Potatoes were practically unchanged at an average price of $2.04 per ninety pounds. Evaporated apples averaged slightly higher at 20.2 cents per pound, while prunes declined somewhat at an average of 15.4 cents per pound. Raisins and currants showed little change. Sugar showed a general advance, granulated averaging 8.4 cents per pound in January, as compared with 8.1 cents in December and 7.9 cents during the remainder of 1926; and yellow averaging 7.9 cents per pound in January, 7.7 cents in December, 1926, and 7.5 cents during the remainder of the year. Coffee rose from an average price of 61.1 cents per pound in December to 61.5 cents in January. Somewhat higher prices were reported from nearly all localities. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average at $16.85 per ton. Bituminous coal was down from an average of $10.46 per ton in December to $10.33 in January. Lower prices were reported from Kingston, Windsor, Sarnia, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Coke was slightly lower in the average at $11.38 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, moved to higher levels during January, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.36¼ per bushel, as compared with $1.33½ in December. The low price during the month was $1.32¾ per bushel reached on the 8th and the high $1.40¼ on the 24th. The report that the Argentine government would seek to stabilize prices by buying a large quantity of wheat was said to be the reason for the higher prices. Coarse grains in general followed the movement in wheat. Western barley rose from 63½ cents per bushel to 67¾ cents; western oats from 56 cents per bushel to 58¾ cents; Ontario oats from 51½ cents per bushel to 56 cents; and rye from 91½ cents per bushel to 95¼ cents.

Flour was slightly higher, in sympathy with the higher prices for wheat, advancing at Toronto from $7.93 per barrel to $7.95¾. Rolled oats rose from $3.35 per ninety-pound sack to $3.45. Shorts at Toronto advanced from $33.05 per ton to $34.25. Raw sugar declined from $4.71 per hundred to $4.55, and granulated from $6.51 per hundred to $6.41. Potatoes at Montreal were $1.45 per bag, as compared with $1.47 in December. At Toronto the price fell from $1.74 per bag to $1.57½. Rubber again declined, Ceylon falling from 38 cents per pound to 37½ cents. Baled hay advanced from $17 per ton to $17.50, while straw was lower at $10.16 per ton. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $6.05 per hundred pounds to $6.69, and choice steers at Toronto from $6.66 per hundred pounds to $7.21. Hogs at Toronto advanced from $11.19 per hundred pounds to $11.62, and choice sheep from $6.40 per hundred pounds to $6.62½. The producers' price of milk at Montreal advanced from 25 cents per gallon to 29 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 42 cents per pound to 43 cents, and creamery prints at Toronto from 43 cents per pound to 47 cents. Cheese advanced 1 cent per pound to 26 cents. Fresh eggs declined from 68-70 cents per dozen to 60-63 cents, while storage eggs were higher, due, it was said, to the duty recently imposed upon foreign supplies, the price at Toronto rising from 42 cents per dozen to 46-48 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 12¾ cents per pound to 13½ cents. Raw silk fell from an average of $5.85 per pound to $5.60, and wool from 27 cents per pound to 25-26 cents. Manila rope advanced 1 cent per pound to 27 cents. Non-ferrous metals were mostly lower, electrolytic copper being down from $15.45 per cwt. to $14.95; copper sheets from 21¼ cents per pound to 20¾ cents; lead from $7.80 per cwt. to $7.65; and tin from 67¾ cents per pound to 67½ cents. Silver and zinc advanced, the former from 53¾ cents per ounce to 55⅛ cents and the latter from $8.60 per cwt. to $9. Lime was down from $7.50 per ton to $7. Sulphuric acid declined from $2.25 per cwt. to $2. Glycerine was also lower at 28 cents per pound.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	47·2	52·8	63·8	73·6	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	56·4	56·8	57·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	32·4	34·8	45·0	51·6	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	30·6	31·2	31·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	17·8	20·3	25·3	27·7	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·5	19·8	19·9
Mutton, leg	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	21·1	24·8	31·2	34·9	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·9	28·6	28·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	19·9	24·6	33·1	36·9	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·5	28·7	28·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	36·0	44·8	62·6	70·8	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·8	54·2	54·8
Bacon, breakft.	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	26·7	31·2	44·8	51·0	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·4	42·6	41·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	36·6	48·6	66·6	73·8	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·8	47·2	46·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	46·4	56·9	63·3	73·6	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	62·8	64·9	66·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	36·1	45·3	51·2	62·5	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	51·9	50·1	50·8	52·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	52·2	59·4	71·4	82·8	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	72·6	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	66·6	88·4	93·8	106·0	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·0	79·0	86·0
Butter, cream.	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	38·1	48·9	51·2	59·1	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50·7	43·2	47·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	24·4	30·5	33·3	35·7	40·9	39·2	32·6	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·4	§30·4	§30·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	22·4	28·8	30·4	33·9	38·1	37·5	29·3	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·4	§30·4	§30·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	66·0	91·5	114·0	120·0	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	115·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	37·0	53·0	65·0	69·0	74·0	68·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§55·0	§54·0	§52·0	52·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	24·0	27·0	35·0	40·0	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	30·0	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	12·0	13·6	19·6	25·2	30·4	28·2	19·6	§21·0	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§21·6	§21·8
Beans, handpd.	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	17·2	24·4	33·4	30·2	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·0	16·2	16·2
Apples, evapd.	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	12·5	14·6	19·7	22·7	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	20·3	20·0	20·2
Prunes, med	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·7	13·6	17·3	19·6	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·6	15·4
Sugar, gran	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	31·2	36·8	42·8	49·2	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	32·4	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	14·4	17·0	19·8	22·4	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·4	15·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·7	10·1	12·5	15·9	16·0	14·5	13·5	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	10·0	10·1	12·1	15·3	16·7	15·7	15·1	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·8	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·1	15·3	15·4
Potatoes	24 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	47·0	64·7	72·7	62·3	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	88·0	68·0	68·0
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 8·28	$ 10·27	$ 12·42	$ 13·78	$ 15·30	$ 14·48	$ 11·03	$ 10·52	$ 10·78	$ 10·77	$ 11·63	$ 11·18	$ 11·37
Starch, laund	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anth	½₀ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	53·2	64·0	72·4	82·5	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	114·7	105·2	105·3
Coal, bitum	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	36·9	47·7	55·9	63·4	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·8	65·4	64·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	41·6	45·7	63·7	76·8	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·9	76·0	75·9
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	30·7	32·7	47·2	56·5	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·2	55·8	55·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	23·0	23·2	25·8	28·2	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·1	31·5	31·7
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·85	$ 2·13	$ 2·65	$ 3·07	$ 3·27	$ 4·17	$ 3·53	$ 3·61	$ 3·49	$ 3·37	$ 3·44	$ 3·34	$ 3·33
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 3·98	$ 4·05	$ 4·50	$ 4·83	$ 5·54	$ 6·60	$ 6·92	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
**Total		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 14·14	$ 16·49	$ 19·61	$ 21·73	$ 24·15	$ 25·30	$ 21·52	$ 21·13	$ 21·23	$ 21·09	$ 21·96	$ 21·41	$ 21·59

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	8·30	10·16	12·45	14·09	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·80	11·18	11·34
Prince Edward Isld.	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	7·03	8·63	10·63	12·25	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·44	9·68	9·76	10·77	10·21	10·52
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	8·29	9·92	12·33	13·41	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·82	11·26	11·42
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·27	8·03	10·03	12·18	13·19	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·23	10·37	10·62
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	8·23	10·35	12·51	13·70	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·66	11·31	11·48
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	8·44	9·80	11·84	13·50	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·83	10·51	10·74
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	8·47	10·44	12·18	14·31	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·21	11·12	11·47
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·38	8·76	8·41	10·53	12·72	13·84	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·31	11·07	11·24
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	8·71	10·64	12·69	14·52	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·42	11·99	12·12

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

**An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase these figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·7**	**23·4**	**21·4**	**15·9**	**12·3**	**19·9**	**28·5**	**28·8**	**27·4**	**41·8**	**46·2**	**63·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·7**	**25·0**	**21·6**	**16·5**	**13·2**	**15·6**	**24·2**	**28·2**	**26·3**	**38·5**	**43·7**	**62·6**
1—Sydney	31·6	25·1	22·6	17·7	15	15	26·2	30·3	27·8	40·6	44·7	62·4
2—New Glasgow	27·6	25	19·6	15·6	11·9	15·7	22·5	29	26·2	37·4	41·7	63·3
3—Amherst	23·7	22·5	17	14·3	11·7	15	25	25	23·8	36·7	41·1	60
4—Halifax	32·5	24·2	25·6	17	14	15·5	27·5	29·2	25·5	38·6	42·9	62·8
5—Windsor	33·3	28·3	23·3	17·7	13·3	16·7	20	28·3	25·6	39	42·5	62
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	49	65
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	25	25	20·7	16·1	13·5	18	21·5	25	26	40·5	43·5	55
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**24·3**	**20·8**	**17·2**	**12·9**	**18·7**	**24·8**	**28·6**	**25·5**	**41·9**	**46·7**	**61·2**
8—Moncton	30	23·7	20	16·2	12	.....	30	32·5	25·8	41·8	47·1	60·8
9—St. John	35	25	22·1	17·5	13·2	19·7	24	30	25·9	40·4	46	65·6
10—Fredericton	33·2	25·8	23·3	20·3	14·8	17·7	20	26·7	25·4	40·5	43·6	58·3
11—Bathurst	25·4	22·5	17·7	14·7	11·7	.....	25	25	25	45	50	60
Quebec (average)	**24·8**	**22·5**	**21·8**	**15·2**	**11·1**	**18·9**	**25·4**	**24·8**	**25·1**	**39·0**	**42·4**	**63·3**
12—Quebec	23·9	23·5	20·6	15·5	11·5	18·9	27·2	24	25·3	40·8	41	61·5
13—Three Rivers	25	23·6	23·2	15	10·6	19	22·6	24	26·1	41	47	62·5
14—Sherbrooke	31·5	27	28·2	19·1	13·8	19·7	27·3	29·5	25	40	42·5	65·8
15—Sorel	20	18	17	14	9	20	20·5	22	23	40	45	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	20·6	19·2	14·5	10·4	21·6	26·2	22·1	22·1	37	.....	60
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	.....	25	25	25·3	.....	42·5	68·3
18—Thetford Mines	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	22	26·5	.....	.....	.....
19—Montreal	29·3	24·1	26·2	13·6	10·6	15·6	29·8	27·4	26·6	38·3	40·4	67·3
20—Hull	25·2	21·1	22	15·3	9·6	16·2	30·4	27·3	26·1	36·1	38·7	60·7
Ontario (average)	**29·6**	**24·1**	**22·3**	**16·5**	**12·8**	**22·0**	**28·9**	**29·3**	**27·7**	**39·9**	**43·9**	**63·1**
21—Ottawa	28·6	22·2	20·6	15·3	10·7	21·3	27·6	28·7	25·5	41·6	45·8	63·5
22—Brockville	30·8	25·8	23·1	14·3	11·7	16·5	29·3	29·1	25	39·5	42·6	61·1
23—Kingston	27·4	21·1	21·2	15·8	10·9	17·5	24·4	27·4	23·9	37·4	41·3	57·5
24—Belleville	27·4	22·6	23	16	12·2	22	30	27·6	26	44	47	64·4
25—Peterborough	31·5	26	23·2	17·7	13·9	22·6	31·7	30·5	29	39·1	42·8	63·7
26—Oshawa	29·5	24·2	23·2	16	14·3	22·5	26·5	29·5	27·3	42·7	46·4	63·3
27—Orillia	25	21·7	20·2	16·9	13·7	22·3	28·3	27	27·8	41	44	63
28—Toronto	31·2	23·4	24·4	15·3	13	23·3	33·5	29·1	29·5	42·4	46·2	63·1
29—Niagara Falls	31	25·7	24·7	18·2	12·3	24·2	33	30·7	30·8	40·6	43·7	64·2
30—St. Catharines	28·5	24·1	23·6	15·8	12·2	23·6	25	29·6	27·8	39·4	42·6	60·4
31—Hamilton	31·7	25	25·8	18	14·2	22·2	25·2	29·5	.....	39·2	43·6	63·3
32—Brantford	29·4	23·8	22·3	16·7	12·6	23·5	27·5	31·1	29·3	38·6	42·3	64·5
33—Galt	31·2	24·7	22·7	17·2	14·1	23·4	30	31	32·3	40·2	44·4	63·3
34—Guelph	30	25	21·4	16·2	14·2	22·2	30	24·7	30	38·8	43·3	60·5
35—Kitchener	28·1	24·5	20·6	17·7	14·6	24·3	32·5	28·5	.....	38·1	42·1	59·5
36—Woodstock	32	25·4	23·6	17·4	13·4	19·6	30	27·8	26	38	41	62·1
37—Stratford	30	25	19·5	16·9	13·5	23·7	25	29·5	25	42·1	45·9	65
38—London	31·4	24·5	23·2	17·1	11·7	21·5	28·3	30	26·8	39·5	43·9	61·9
39—St. Thomas	28	22·6	20·6	16·2	12·9	21	26	29·6	27·6	39·9	44	63·7
40—Chatham	31	24·3	22	17·3	12·8	24·6	33·2	29·1	27·3	40·4	43·8	66·2
41—Windsor	28·3	22·7	22·1	15·2	12·5	23·9	32·2	28·6	27·7	38·8	43·4	62·3
42—Sarnia	31·2	24·7	23·8	18·5	14·8	23·7	30	31·3	30·5	39·4	45	66·8
43—Owen Sound	27	22·5	20	17·2	13·8	23·2	22·3	25·7	25	40·4	45	60
44—North Bay	32·8	27·2	25	16·4	12·5	25·7	30	29·4	25·8	35·3	40	63
45—Sudbury	32·5	24·8	22·8	17	11·7	23·4	25	34	27	40·4	47·8	61
46—Cobalt	29·3	25	24·7	18	9·7	21·5	.....	29·7	29·3	40·8	43·6	65·5
47—Timmins	30·5	25·5	20·5	14·5	11·9	21·5	30	32·5	29	38·6	40	65
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31	25·8	22	17·4	12·1	20·8	30·7	29·4	27·8	38·6	43·1	63·7
49—Port Arthur	26·8	21·4	19·5	15·8	12·5	18·6	33·7	29·7	29·1	41·7	46·1	66·9
50—Fort William	26	20·4	18·6	13·9	12·8	16·9	28·3	28·6	27·8	39·5	44·8	65·8
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**18·8**	**18·4**	**13·2**	**10·1**	**15·1**	**26·6**	**26·2**	**28·9**	**39·2**	**41·9**	**60·0**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	18·6	18·3	12·3	9·9	14·2	25·1	26·8	27·8	37·6	42·5	60
52—Brandon	23·6	18·9	18·5	14	10·3	16·1	28·1	25·5	30	40·8	41·2	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·4**	**21·5**	**19·0**	**14·4**	**10·4**	**15·8**	**32·1**	**26·6**	**27·9**	**47·2**	**53·2**	**65·7**
53—Regina	27·7	19·5	17·7	12·7	10·5	15·1	32·6	26	30	47·1	54·5	69·3
54—Prince Albert	26·7	21·3	15·3	13·7	9·3	15·3	31·7	25	30	49	52	60
55—Saskatoon	26·3	21	19	14·1	9·9	15·2	30·6	26·7	25	44·5	49·6	62·5
56—Moose Jaw	33	24·1	23·8	17·2	11·9	17·7	33·5	28·5	26·6	48·3	56·7	71·1
Alberta (average)	**25·4**	**19·7**	**17·1**	**12·9**	**9·6**	**15·4**	**29·8**	**27·7**	**25·6**	**44·3**	**50·4**	**60·2**
57—Medicine Hat	23·7	17·2	17	14·6	7·6	18·1	31·2	28·3	28·3	47·5	52·1	60·5
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	11·2	16·5	32·5	29	25	44·3	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	25·8	18·3	18	11·6	10·3	15·9	27·5	29·2	25·5	43·6	46·9	58·3
60—Calgary	22·5	17·8	15·4	11	9·3	14	27·6	27·1	24	40	48	60
61—Lethbridge	25	20	15·3	12·1	9·8	12·5	30	25	25	46	52·6	62·1
British Columbia (average)	**31·6**	**24·5**	**22·5**	**16·5**	**14·1**	**22·3**	**35·1**	**34·8**	**31·1**	**50·1**	**55·5**	**66·5**
62—Fernie	30	22	22	15	10	20	.....	35	31·5	46	52·5	63·3
63—Nelson	32	25	22	20	16·5	22	35	35	29	44	51	63·3
64—Trail	30·8	25	21·8	18·8	14·8	22·5	34·9	33·8	28·6	53·7	59·6	66·7
65—New Westminster	30	24·2	20·5	13·5	12·5	21·6	32·2	34·5	31·8	47·4	53·9	66·9
66—Vancouver	32·8	24·4	23·6	14·2	14·8	22·4	37·5	35	31·5	50·8	53·7	71
67—Victoria	31	23·1	22·3	15·1	14	25	35·2	31·7	27·5	51·6	56·7	65·6
68—Nanaimo	33·3	25	24	18·7	18·5	25·7	.....	35	35	52·6	56	69·2
69—Prince Rupert	33·1	26·9	23·7	16·5	12	19·4	36	38·4	33·6	55	60·7	65·7

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
20·0	**30·7**	**21·4**	**13·7**	**60·6**	**20·7**	**20·5**	**36·4**	**23·2**	**66·5**	**52·7**	**12·2**	**43·0**	**47·9**	
18·8	**29·0**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·5**	**17·7**	**28·5**	**23·9**	**67·6**	**55·2**	**11·3**	**45·9**	**51·2**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	16·9	15·4	30·8	22·6	71·7	53·8	12–14	44·3	50·6	1
20–25	.....	.....	.....	60	17·6	19·6	29·6	22·5	62·8	52·8	12–13	47	51·8	2
15	28	.....	.....	45	17·3	15	30·2	23·4	69	52·5	9	42·5	46·7	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17·8	16·7	27·9	25·1	76·9	59·5	a13·3	42·5	51·8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17·4	19·3	28·7	26·3	60	54	10	51·2	53·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	23·5	23·5	65	58·3	10	47·7	52·7	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·6	20·7	40·5	24·1	57·6	49	9–12	40·4	47·9	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	10	**56·9**	**18·0**	**18·7**	**33·6**	**22·9**	**68·3**	**56·3**	**12·1**	**43·5**	**46·2**	
12	35	.....	10	60	17·9	17·3	39·8	22·6	73·7	57·3	10–12	47·7	51·1	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·4	17·8	39	21	72·5	56·5	a13·5	43·6	47·5	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19·1	18·2	30·6	23	67	55·7	12	44·2	46·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18·5	21·5	25	25	60	.....	12	38·5	40	11
17·2	**30·8**	**20·8**	**9·5**	**59·0**	**20·5**	**20·6**	**32·1**	**23·0**	**66·6**	**51·5**	**11·7**	**41·5**	**44·1**	
10	25	20	.....	50	17·5	22	35·7	24·2	71	48·3	12–14	38	43·9	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	22·7	31·6	23·5	67·2	51·4	13	42	44·6	13
15–20	35	30	.....	.....	21·3	18·8	31·1	22·2	66·2	51·6	12	42·4	45·7	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	25	20	32·5	23	64·6	48·1	10	.....	41·4	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·5	22·3	67·2	51	9	.....	42·5	16
25	.....	15	10	60	20	18	35·5	22·6	73·1	65	10	44·5	44·8	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·2	23·5	51·7	48	12	38·5	42·3	18
18	35	25	.....	75	19	22·1	34·4	22	68·9	51·4	14	41·6	45·8	19
15	30	.....	10	60	18·5	20·6	32·6	23·3	69·2	49·1	12	43·7	45·7	20
19·1	**31·4**	**22·5**	**12·4**	**67·4**	**20·2**	**20·2**	**39·6**	**22·9**	**66·7**	**51·9**	**12·1**	**42·9**	**47·5**	
18	35	25–30	10	.....	19·8	21·7	40·5	22·1	75·7	54	12	42·5	46·9	21
.....	38	25	12·5	.....	22·3	19·4	44·2	24·8	63	54·4	10	40	45·7	22
15	.....	20	10–20	.....	19·2	17·2	34·6	20·1	70	50·5	10	40	46·3	23
.....	30	20	15	.....	25	22·7	38·4	22·3	62·9	52·2	a 9	44·8	48·8	24
20	30	20	.....	60	18·7	22·2	36·5	22·9	65	51·8	11	40·3	43·2	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	21·5	17·7	38·6	25	70·8	51·1	13	43	47	26
20	30–35	18·20	10	.....	20	20·7	34·4	24·5	60	49·2	10–11·5	42	46·4	27
16	30–32	20	12·5	72	23	17·7	42·3	22·5	75·8	49·9	a13·3	42·3	45	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	21·6	19·7	46·1	24·1	74·1	52·2	12	41	49·2	29
20	35	30	.....	.....	19	21·3	43·3	20·2	66·3	52·3	12	.....	47·8	30
20	35	25	.....	60	19·1	17·9	45·3	21·9	75·9	54·7	13	43·7	48·8	31
20	28	23	15	.....	19·4	17	40·6	21·8	61·9	49·8	a10·5	46·7	47·7	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20·8	21·8	37	22·7	61·7	51·7	a11·8	45·5	48·7	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	22·5	18·4	40·9	22·4	66·9	54·8	12	46·5	48·5	34
.....	.....	20	.....	75	20	20·3	34·2	20·7	65·3	52	12	44·3	49·1	35
20	30	22	12·5	.....	18·7	22·6	36·1	20·4	62·2	52·5	10	41·7	46·2	36
20	35	25	15	.....	19·4	21	37·1	22·4	62·9	51·7	12	42·3	47	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	19·2	19·1	40·5	22·8	66·6	54·3	11	43·1	46·8	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	19·9	21·3	43·4	23·2	63·1	53·9	10	45·1	47·7	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	22·6	40·7	23	62·5	55·4	12	45·8	49·1	40
20	35	28	15	.....	21·7	24	44·5	22·2	71·1	54·3	15	45·5	49·1	41
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	20	22·5	45·1	24·4	66·6	54·5	a12	45·6	49·7	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	15	22	37·2	21·3	57·1	47·2	12	42·5	44·8	43
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	21·7	19·3	35·7	22·7	66	48·9	12	40	46·1	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20·4	19·2	37·5	23·4	73·5	50·8	15	40	47·1	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	22·1	20	37·2	26	65·8	50·3	15	.....	50·3	46
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·7	18·3	32·5	25	76·6	50·2	14·3	.....	49·2	47
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20·5	23	44·3	23·2	69·6	50	13	41	46·2	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19·6	17·3	37·1	24·6	59·4	51·2	a14·3	42·5	49	49
15–20	30	20	.....	80	18·8	17·1	42·6	23·6	63·1	51·5	a14·3	40	48·8	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20·4**	**16·5**	**36·3**	**21·3**	**71·7**	**51·5**	**12·3**	**39·0**	**45·5**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·6	17	40·9	20·2	73·4	50·3	12	40·2	46·4	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	16	31·7	22·4	70	52·6	12·5	37·7	44·6	52
24·4	**28·8**	**16·5**	**16·0**	.....	**24·5**	**23·1**	**31·5**	**23·9**	**72·7**	**55·9**	**12·5**	**38·4**	**49·1**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	23·3	21·5	36·3	25·6	74	58·9	13	38·2	49·5	53
20–25	25	.....	12	.....	25	23·7	27·5	21·7	71	54·3	12	37·1	49·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·5	23	24·5	23·4	75	53·8	12	39·4	47·9	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	24	37·6	24·8	71·1	56·7	13	38·7	49·3	56
24·1	**28·8**	**18·4**	**18·3**	.....	**23·1**	**23·6**	**36·2**	**23·8**	**66·1**	**56·4**	**12·4**	**39·8**	**48·1**	
30	30	20	20	.....	23·3	28·7	30·5	25·6	64·2	51·8	13	40·5	48·2	57
25	35	18	.....	.....	25	25	30·6	22·3	61·7	.....	a12·5	.....	47	58
20	23–25	.....	15	.....	20·8	22·7	34·6	24	75·7	62·8	a12·5	38·6	48·1	59
25–30	30	15–20	18	.....	24·5	20·7	45	22	68·3	59·9	12	40·6	48·9	60
18	25	18	20	.....	22	20·7	40·3	25	60·7	51·2	12	39·5	48·2	61
22·6	**28·8**	.....	**17·4**	.....	**22·9**	**22·1**	**38·5**	**23·7**	**60·6**	**50·3**	**14·0**	**48·1**	**52·0**	
30	30	.....	18	.....	23·3	23·7	42·9	24·5	58·3	55	a12·5	.....	48·2	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25·8	23·7	35·5	24·3	57·2	47·8	14·3	47·5	51·3	63
25	30	18–20	22	.....	24·4	23·5	33·1	22	63·5	51·2	15	47·5	50	64
.....	27·5–30	.....	12·5	.....	20	22	39·6	22·2	57	45·8	a12·9	51·3	52·5	65
18–22·5	25–30	.....	12	.....	21·5	18·9	37·4	22·5	58·6	50·9	a12·9	45·6	53·4	66
20	30	.....	20	.....	22·9	20	33·9	22·2	58·9	50·5	a14·3	48·4	55·1	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	23·1	22·5	42·7	26	62	.....	a13·3	50	55	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22·5	42·5	26·1	69·5	51·2	a16·7	46·2	50·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·5**	**7·6**	**18·6**	**5·2**	**6·1**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**17·0**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·1**	**7·9**	**17·7**	**5·8**	**6·5**	**9·9**	**14·7**	**18·3**	**18·1**	**17·1**
1—Sydney	31·1	8	18·2	5·9	6·6	10·9	14·3	18·6	18·3	17·8
2—New Glasgow	29·6	8	16·9	5·5	6	10	13·9	16·8	16·7	16·2
3—Amherst	29	8	17·5	5·8	6·9	9·7	13	19·3	18·6	16
4—Halifax	31·1	7·3	18·5	5·7	6·6	9	15·1	17	17·1	16·7
5—Windsor	30·2	8·3	18·2	6·5	6·7	9	17·5	19·7	19·7	20
6—Truro	29·3	8	17	5·5	6	10·5	14·3	18·5	18	16
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·5	7·4	19·1	5·4	5·8	10·4	15·1	17	17·2	17·2
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**6·0**	**10·6**	**14·2**	**16·5**	**16·3**	**15·7**
8—Moncton	33·1	9·3	18·2	5·9	6·6	12	14·5	17·8	16·8	15·9
9—St. John	29·1	8·7	18·8	5·2	5·4	9·5	13·1	15·1	15·2	14·6
10—Fredericton	28·3	8·7	17	5·3	5·9	10·9	14·2	15·5	16	14·9
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	17·5	17	17·5
Quebec (average)	**28·5**	**6·4**	**18·0**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**9·5**	**13·3**	**14·7**	**16·9**	**15·9**
12—Quebec	30·6	7·5	17·9	5·2	6·3	10·8	13·5	15·5	17·4	17·3
13—Three Rivers	29·1	6	17·7	5·5	7·3	10	15·3	14·9	19·2	15·7
14—Sherbrooke	27·4	6·7	17·4	5	6·1	8·8	13·2	14·2	17·8	15·2
15—Sorel	25·7	6	18·2	4·9	6·3	9·5	13	14·5	18·5	17·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·1	5	17·4	4·9	6·5	9·7	13·2	14·6	14	15·9
17—St. John's	30·7	5·3	18·4	5·2	7·4	9·5	14·3	14·6	17·2	16·7
18—Thetford Mines	28·1	6·7	18·4	5·6	6·9	8·2	12·7	15·7	17·4	15·8
19—Montreal	30·8	5·3-8	17·9	5·5	5·7	10·1	12·2	14·4	15·3	14·7
20—Hull	29·3	6·7-8	18·4	5·7	6	8·8	12·3	14	15·5	14·6
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**5·9**	**11·6**	**13·1**	**15·8**	**16·0**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	31·7	7·3-8	18·8	5·8	6·3	11·4	11·5	15·8	16·3	15·2
22—Brockville	29·9	6·7	17	5·5	5·4	10·6	11·6	16·9	16·5	16·4
23—Kingston	28·5	6·7	15·6	5·5	5·2	10·1	12·1	13·9	13·7	13·8
24—Belleville	29·5	6·3	18·1	4·9	5·7	11·2	12·6	14·8	15·2	14·8
25—Peterborough	28·9	7·3	18	4·7	5·6	11·7	12	15·8	15·7	15·3
26—Oshawa	34·4	7·3	17·2	4·3	6·3	12·7	13·7	15·9	15·2	15·2
27—Orillia	30·4	6·7	19·5	4·6	6·1	12·3	12·2	16·1	16·9	16
28—Toronto	33·8	7·3-8	18·5	5	5·9	10·9	12·5	15·6	15·4	15·3
29—Niagara Falls	33·4	7·3	19·3	5·3	5·7	12·8	12	15·9	17·1	15·6
30—St. Catharines	28·4	7·3	18·4	4·8	5·1	12·1	13·4	14·7	14·9	14·9
31—Hamilton	34	7·3-8	17·7	4·6	5·9	11·1	12·6	15·2	15·3	14·9
32—Brantford	31·8	7·3	17·8	4·4	5·4	12·5	13·3	14·5	14·8	14·5
33—Galt	32·5	7·3	19·4	4·9	5·8	13·2	13·9	15·4	15·9	15·3
34—Guelph	31·5	7·3	18·3	4·6	5·7	11·9	13·3	15·4	15·6	16·2
35—Kitchener	30·1	7·3	18·5	4·3	5·5	11·7	12·8	15	15·3	15
36—Woodstock	31·2	7·3	17·7	4·3	5·6	10·5	12·4	15	15	15
37—Stratford	30·2	7·3	19·1	4·7	6·5	12·4	12·6	16·8	15·7	15·7
38—London	33	7·3-8	18·6	4·7	5·7	12·5	14·4	16	16·6	15·6
39—St. Thomas	30·3	7·3	19·3	4·7	5·7	12·6	14·5	16	16·5	15·1
40—Chatham	31·2	6·7	18·2	4·3	5·5	11·8	14·3	14·9	16	14·4
41—Windsor	30·1	8	19	4·8	6·3	11·9	13·6	15·9	16·6	16·3
42—Sarnia	29·7	6	18·5	4·3	5·9	11·7	13·5	16·2	16·4	15·3
43—Owen Sound	29·4	6·7	18·2	4·5	5·7	10·5	13·7	15·8	15·4	15·4
44—North Bay	28·6	5·8	16·2	5·5	6·2	9·9	13·3	15·6	15·5	15
45—Sudbury	31·2	8	16·7	5·6	7·2	11·1	14·5	17·1	17	16·2
46—Cobalt	32	8·1	18·5	5·7	7	11·1	14·8	18·9	19·7	18·2
47—Timmins	32·7	8·3	15·5	5·6	5·8	10	13·7	16·5	15·2	15·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·2	8	19·5	5·5	6·8	12·7	14	16·1	15·8	15·8
49—Port Arthur	30·4	7·3	19	5·6	5·7	10·2	11·5	16·3	16·7	16·7
50—Fort William	30·5	7·3	17·6	5·5	5·2	11·5	11·4	16·7	17	15·9
Manitoba (average)	**31·2**	**6·7**	**19·5**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**12·1**	**13·8**	**18·6**	**19·0**	**18·3**
51—Winnipeg	31·8	7	19·5	5·3	6·8	11·9	13·4	18·6	18·2	18·1
52—Brandon	30·5	6·4	.....	5·3	6	12·2	14·2	18·7	19·7	18·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·5**	**8·0**	**19·6**	**5·2**	**5·9**	**10·6**	**12·3**	**18·2**	**18·6**	**18·5**
53—Regina	29·2	8	.....	5·2	6·2	12	12·2	18·5	17·6	18·2
54—Prince Albert	31·7	8	21	5	5·5	8·1	12·4	18·7	18·6	18·2
55—Saskatoon	29·2	8	18	5·2	5·7	11·3	12·8	17·7	19·7	19·2
56—Moose Jaw	31·8	8	19·7	5·3	6	10·9	11·8	18	18·4	18·2
Alberta (average)	**30·8**	**8·5**	**18·9**	**5·6**	**5·7**	**11·8**	**10·3**	**15·9**	**19·0**	**18·7**
57—Medicine Hat	31·2	7·4	18·4	5·5	6·5	13	10·9	16·5	20	18·9
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·7	6	12·5	10·3	15	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	27·6	8	20·5	5·4	5·1	9·8	9·4	16·3	19	18·2
60—Calgary	33	8·4	18·2	5·7	5·5	12	10·4	15·6	19·1	19·5
61—Lethbridge	28·8	10	18·5	5·6	5·4	11·5	10·5	16·1	19·2	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**31·8**	**8·9**	**20·9**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**10·4**	**9·6**	**16·6**	**18·2**	**17·5**
62—Fernie	31·7	8·3	21·5	5·1	5·6	12·5	11·7	15·8	18·3	18·3
63—Nelson	30·8	10	18	5·5	6·2	10·7	9·7	16·7	19·7	19·2
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·3	5·6	5·5	10·8	8·8	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	31·7	8	23·7	5·3	5·9	9	8·7	16·1	17·1	15·9
66—Vancouver	31·6	8	21·6	5·5	5·8	9·4	8·6	15·1	16·5	15·6
67—Victoria	31·9	8·9	22	5·4	7	10·2	9·5	16·3	18	16·7
68—Nanaimo	32·5	8·9	21·7	5·4	7·3	10	9·5	18·4	17·8	16·6
69—Prince Rupert	34·5	10	22·5	5·8	6·9	10·6	10·6	19·2	19·5	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·1	4·9	2·041	40·0	24·9	20·2	15·4	18·5	18·2	·819	28·8	·685	45·5	
8·4	5·4	1·682	33·3	23·0	20·1	16·0	19·1	19·7	·877	30·0	·719	52·3	
8·5	4·9	1·774	35·7	.....	22·5	17·4	20·1	21·9	·787	30·2	·75	61·2	1
7·5	4·9	1·614	20·6	25	25	15·1	19·8	18·1	·862	31·3	·623	49	2
7·8	5·2	1·40	27·1	19·2	18·3	16·3	18·2	19·7	·90	30·8	.....	53·7	3
8·6	4·9	1·67	37·4	20·6	17	15·7	19	18·7	·838	27·5	·66	46·3	4
9·6	6·3	1·983	35	30	20	15·7	19·7	20	·85	30	·812	55	5
8·2	5·9	1·65	35	20	18	16	18	19·5	1·025	30	·75	48·3	6
7·5	4·9	1·25	23·7	19·5	25	15·5	17·4	18·2	·90	29·3	·737	57·5	7
7·7	4·6	1·636	31·7	22·7	19·4	17·2	17·5	18·8	77·0	29·3	65·9	49·0	
8·6	4·6	1·525	30	20·7	18·3	16·2	18	18·6	·762	30·6	·69	58·3	8
7·6	4·5	2·05	36·6	27·5	16·2	15·9	16·4	17·6	·712	28·4	·562	44	9
7	4·3	1·719	32·8	20	21	16·7	18	18·8	·835	30·7	·725	43·5	10
7·5	5	1·25	27·5	.....	22	20	17·5	20	.....	27·5	.....	50	11
7·3	5·9	1·803	34·2	28·3	18·3	15·2	18·8	18·4	·867	27·8	·737	43·5	
6·9	6·5	1·377	28·5	30	18·6	17·3	19	18·7	·95	25·5	·804	45·3	12
7·6	7	1·669	33·2	28·3	20·1	15·1	21·3	19·1	·962	29	·767	45	13
7	5·8	1·822	33·3	26·8	19·4	15·1	19·9	17·6	·837	31	·698	43·7	14
8	7	1·65	32	20	14·5	13·3	18·1	20·2	·867	29·2	·85	42	15
6·6	5·4	1·521	27·5	18	16·7	15·7	17	17·5	·737	27	·60	41·8	16
7·7	5·4	2·162	38	41·7	16·7	14·4	20·6	20	·817	27·5	·625	45	17
7	5·6	1·85	36	.....	20	17	19·2	16	·965	30	·85	44	18
7·7	5	2·008	38·1	35·2	18·7	14·5	18·2	18	·905	25·8	·701	41·9	19
7·6	5	2·165	40·8	26·3	20·2	14·5	16·1	18·8	·76	25	·737	42·6	20
8·6	4·9	2·418	46·0	24·7	19·5	15·5	18·0	17·8	·817	28·3	·673	41·8	
8·3	5·6	2·25	43·9	28·9	17·9	16	18	18·9	·839	29·7	·638	44·4	21
8·5	5·2	2·49	44·1	29	25	15·7	18·4	18·2	·93	29·6	·736	43·6	22
8·7	5·2	2·48	43·5	28·1	21	14·6	17·4	18	·839	25·6	·604	43·7	23
9·4	5·4	2·47	47·2	20·7	.....	16	17·5	16·7	·828	27·6	·678	43·1	24
8·1	4·1	2·44	40·2	24	19·5	14·5	16·8	17	·807	31·2	·632	36·7	25
8·8	4·5	2·32	43·8	22	15	15·2	18·6	19	·83	26	·676	42	26
8·1	5·9	1·93	36·2	35	.....	16·2	17·4	18·4	·75	30	·679	42	27
8·5	4·5	2·25	45	26·1	16	13·6	17·4	17·4	·745	26·3	·653	38·5	28
9·5	4·9	2·65	47·8	22	.....	14·8	18·5	18·5	·962	29·2	·75	42·6	29
9	4·7	2·762	50·4	21·5	.....	15	17·6	15	·858	25·9	·629	41·1	30
8·3	4·6	2·57	48·9	23·3	25	14·8	17·8	16·6	·74	26·3	·618	41	31
7·6	4·9	2·40	45·2	19·8	.....	14·4	17·2	15·2	·75	27·1	·621	38·1	32
8·3	5	2·46	49·5	23·6	.....	14·7	17	17·1	·832	25	·687	40·6	33
8·3	5	2·333	51·9	23·7	.....	14·3	17·1	16·4	·773	25·7	·65	40·4	34
8·7	4·7	2·328	44·8	29·2	.....	14·4	17·2	15·9	·75	28·3	·597	37·7	35
8·5	5·4	2·43	44·8	22	.....	14·6	16·4	16	·755	28·3	·75	37·7	36
8·9	5·3	2·56	48·6	23·7	15	16·4	18·7	17·1	·806	25·9	·61	41	37
7·8	4·8	2·69	49·7	19·2	.....	15·3	17	16·9	·875	27	·681	42·6	38
8·7	4·7	2·68	49·3	21·9	.....	15·4	18·6	17·1	·779	26·6	·649	43·3	39
8·2	3·5	2·637	48·3	18·2	.....	16·2	17·7	15·7	·825	29	·691	40·4	40
9·4	5	2·71	48·5	25	.....	17·6	18·2	17·6	·811	30	·754	41·1	41
9·1	5·4	2·61	48·9	22·7	.....	15	17·7	17·7	·891	30·4	·725	39·9	42
7·6	4	1·606	32·2	25·8	.....	14·8	18·1	16·9	·85	30·3	·733	40·6	43
8·1	4·6	2·481	49·2	25	18·2	14·2	17·8	18·3	·744	29·7	·65	41·2	44
9·2	5·4	2·377	51·5	.....	21·2	17·3	19·7	20·8	·886	31·8	·733	47	45
9·4	6·8	2·81	51·7	.....	23	17·5	20·6	21	·931	31·4	·744	50	46
9·2	5·4	2·75	57·5	.....	18·5	16·5	20	20·3	·80	26·7	·75	45	47
8·8	5	2·36	45·5	28·2	18	16·5	18·2	20·4	·77	28	·64	42	48
8·2	4·5	1·86	35·8	29·4	20·8	16	19·8	20·1	·78	29	·61	42·5	49
8·1	4·3	1·85	35·3	29·7	18	16·2	18·1	20	·761	30	·631	43·9	50
8·3	4·8	1·310	24·7	.....	.....	16·0	19·6	19·5	·783	29·5	·617	46·4	
8·3	4·9	1·43	28·2	.....	20	15	19·1	19	·766	29	·624	46·1	51
8·2	4·7	1·19	21·2	.....	.....	17	20	20	·80	30	·61	46·7	52
8·3	5·0	2·023	39·8	.....	19·5	15·4	19·9	20·4	·789	29·9	·695	49·7	
8	5·1	1·82	36·7	.....	20	15·3	18·5	19·5	·774	28·1	·645	47·4	53
8·1	5·3	1·83	32	.....	20	13·7	21·3	21	·771	31·7	·675	49·3	54
8·2	4·7	2·25	43·3	.....	19	14·7	19	19·8	·788	29·3	·71	50·5	55
8·7	4·7	2·19	47	.....	18·9	17·9	20·6	21·2	·822	30·5	·75	51·7	56
7·1	3·9	1·644	35·6	.....	22·3	15·6	19·5	18·8	·776	29·0	·653	48·8	
7·7	3·9	1·97	39·2	.....	23·7	16·6	20	19·1	·707	29·4	·731	52·1	57
6·5	5·3	1·68	40	.....	21·7	17	20	18·5	·817	28·3	·60	48·3	58
7	3·3	1·34	27·8	.....	20·7	14·7	18·5	19·8	·757	27·6	·62	46·1	59
7·3	3·6	1·78	36·2	.....	23·5	14·6	20	18·9	·80	28·8	·667	50	60
7·1	3·3	1·45	35	.....	21·7	15	18·8	17·8	·80	31	·645	47·5	61
7·4	3·9	1·903	42·2	.....	22·7	14·0	18·7	16·8	·791	30·1	·685	49·4	
9·2	3·1	1·86	42·7	.....	21·7	15	20·4	20	·85	34·2	·708	50	62
6·7	5·1	2·03	47·5	.....	25	14·3	18·8	17·1	·833	32·5	·708	51·7	63
6·8	4·1	2·02	47·5	.....	25	14·2	18·3	16	·817	35	·667	48·7	64
6·3	3·3	1·44	33	.....	20	12·7	17·5	14·8	·704	25·7	·642	45	65
6·6	3·2	1·70	33·2	.....	18	13·3	17·2	15	·711	24·2	·636	43	66
7	3·6	1·86	40	.....	22	14·3	18	15·9	·774	28·9	·623	48·1	67
8·1	4·8	2·13	45·8	.....	25	13·3	19·2	15·7	·80	30	·737	53·3	68
8·4	4·2	2·18	47·5	.....	25	14·5	20·5	19·5	·84	30	·76	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**61·5**	**71·8**	**27·1**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**54·9**	**58·9**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**16·846**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·6**	**7·9**	**67·3**	**71·3**	**29·9**	**13·0**	**3·9**	**60·2**	**44·8**	**13·4**	**7·8**	**16·583**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·2	66·7	70·9	31	14·9	3·9	70·4	50·7	13·4	7·7	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·6	8	67·5	72·9	30·8	13·1	3·1	57·3	39·9	14	8·2	.....
3—Amherst	8·4	7·6	68·7	71·9	30	12·5	5	50	35	13·2	7·2	17·50
4—Halifax	8	7·4	68·1	68·7	27·7	14·2	3·7	71	52·7	12·9	7·4	16·00-16·50
5—Windsor	8·7	7·9	65	73·3	30	11·7	4·2	57·3	54	13·7	8	.....
6—Truro	9	8	67·5	70	30	11·7	3·4	55	36·7	13	8·2	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	8	7·4	63·3	71·9	28·2	13·8	4	55·7	42·2	13·5	7	18·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**62·4**	**70·5**	**25·9**	**12·6**	**3·5**	**62·1**	**39·6**	**12·6**	**7·4**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·4	7·9	67·5	74·6	29	12·9	3·9	66	45·6	13·8	8	g 18·00
9—St. John	7·8	7·8	58	62·7	25	11·6	3·3	62·5	35	12·5	7·2	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·6	8·2	64	71·1	25·4	12·9	3·1	56	38·2	11·6	7·2	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·5	8	60	73·7	24	13	3·6	64	.....	12·5	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·8**	**7·4**	**60·5**	**68·9**	**26·0**	**14·0**	**3·8**	**53·0**	**64·5**	**11·2**	**6·9**	**16·222**
12—Quebec	7·7	7·3	61	72·3	26·7	17·1	3·3	51	66	11·3	7·5	16·50-17·00
13—Three Rivers	8·3	7·7	61·4	72·1	25	14·8	3·9	49·5	56·7	11	7·2	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·7	7·2	61·2	70	26·4	14·1	3·1	46·2	58·7	10·8	6·4	16·75-17·75
15—Sorel	8·1	7·6	57·2	56·2	25·8	12·4	4·5	51·2	70	10·4	6·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·6	7·1	59·3	71	25·6	12·4	3·7	51·9	71	10	6·8	15·50-16·00
17—St. John's	8	7·4	62·1	68·1	27	13·6	3·9	57·1	66·2	13·2	6·6	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	8·2	7·7	64·6	70·4	27	14	4·7	55	61	12·2	7	16·50-17·00
19—Montreal	7·5	7	60·8	70·3	25·3	14·8	3·3	55	67·3	11·1	6·6	16·50-17·00
20—Hull	7·5	7·3	57	69·5	25·4	12·6	3·4	60	64	10·8	6·7	16·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**62·9**	**72·8**	**26·2**	**13·7**	**3·5**	**54·0**	**59·8**	**11·8**	**7·2**	**16·275**
21—Ottawa	7·8	7·4	62·2	72·2	26	13	3·5	59	60·8	11·3	7·1	16·75
22—Brockville	8·4	8·1	63	74·6	27	13·2	3·4	54	58	11·8	7·2	16·00
23—Kingston	7·8	7·4	57·2	67·6	26	13	3·9	56·1	55·7	11·3	7	15·50
24—Belleville	8·3	8·2	63·7	72	25·7	13·4	3·9	57·8	70	11·1	6·9	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·3	62·1	67·3	25·5	14·8	3·4	56·7	55	11·2	6·6	15·75
26—Oshawa	8·2	7·9	66	74·2	25	12·7	3·3	57	60	12·1	6·8	16·00
27—Orillia	8·6	8·4	68	73	26	14·6	3·4	55	50	13	7·9	16·00-16·25
28—Toronto	7·9	7·7	62·3	72·5	24·5	11·9	3·4	53·8	52·3	9·9	6·6	15·50-16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·8	8	64·2	76	26·4	14·6	3·6	55·8	66·2	11·6	7·3	g14·50-15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·2	65·6	75·7	24·3	12·2	3·9	50	60	10·9	6·7	g15·50-16·00
31—Hamilton	7·8	7·6	63·5	74·1	24·5	12·2	3·5	53·8	58·5	10·4	6·5	15·50
32—Brantford	8·1	8	61·5	72	24·7	12·8	3·2	55·8	66·8	10·7	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·9	7·8	61·2	71·6	24·9	13·6	3	57·5	58·7	10·6	6·7	16·00
34—Guelph	8·6	8·3	62·1	72·6	24·7	11·7	3·9	48·3	54	11·1	6·7	15·50-16·00
35—Kitchener	8	7·9	49·7	67·9	24·8	13·1	3·5	53·7	57	10·9	6·8	16·00-16·50
36—Woodstock	8	7·6	66	71·5	24·6	12·7	3·2	53·8	57·5	11	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	8·3	7·9	61	72·3	25	13·6	2·9	54	51·2	11·2	7·2	15·50-16·00
38—London	8·5	8·	66·8	73	25·4	14·4	3·5	57·5	61·4	11·6	7·5	16·00-16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·7	8·4	65·9	73·6	26·1	13·9	3·6	59·4	63·7	12·3	7·4	16·50
40—Chatham	8	7·8	60·1	69·2	25·6	13·6	3·4	52·7	66·1	11·6	7·1	15·50
41—Windsor	8·1	7·8	63·8	73·9	26	14·6	3·3	55	60	10·6	7·3	g15·50-16·50
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·2	64·7	72·8	27·2	13·4	3·3	55	64	11·4	7·3	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·6	65·6	75	25	12·9	3·4	50·6	58	11·4	7·2	16·00-16·50
44—North Bay	8·4	8·1	65·8	74	26·6	14·1	3·5	55	60	13·7	7·1	16·50
45—Sudbury	9·2	8·6	69·2	74·4	28	16·1	3·8	54·2	75	14·2	8	17·00-17·50
46—Cobalt	9·1	8·4	64·3	74·6	31·2	16·2	4·3	52·1	50	14·7	8·3	18·50-19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·5	63·3	73·3	30	15	4·3	45	45	15	7·8	18·50-19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	9·2	9	62	76·8	28	15·6	3·6	52	71·6	14·3	7·7	16·50-16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·8	8·3	51	73·8	28·5	15	3·2	50	61·2	10·7	8	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	8·3	8	66·6	73·8	29·2	14·4	3·1	48·7	65	12·8	8·2	17·00-17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·6**	**8·3**	**57·8**	**72·6**	**28·6**	**13·6**	**3·5**	**50·0**	**53·4**	**11·8**	**7·6**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·6	8·4	55·6	73·1	27·9	12·9	3·4	50	50	11·6	7·9	19·00
52—Brandon	8·5	8·2	60	72·1	29·3	14·2	3·6	50	56·7	12	7·2	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·6**	**8·3**	**59·0**	**74·4**	**28·2**	**20·6**	**3·7**	**54·1**	**68·9**	**14·6**	**7·2**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·7	8·6	60·6	70·5	27·4	a 21·1	3·3	53·7	73·7	14·5	7·1	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·4	8·5	57·1	77·1	30·8	a 19·6	4·3	56·4	60	.....	8	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·2	7·8	58·2	74	26·5	a 21·4	3·6	52·1	72	15	6·5	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	9	8·3	60	76	28·2	a 20·1	3·7	54·2	70	14·2	7·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·8**	**8·1**	**56·0**	**72·1**	**27·0**	**19·3**	**3·5**	**56·1**	**62·7**	**14·7**	**7·5**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·7	8·1	55·6	74·7	26·9	a 20·7	3·7	62·8	72	15·2	7·4	g
58—Drumheller	9·7	8·8	50	70	26·7	a 22·5	3·6	55	65	15	8·3	.....
59—Edmonton	8·5	8·1	57	69·3	24·5	a 18	3·3	54	58·7	14·4	7	.....
60—Calgary	8·9	8·1	58·8	72·3	28·8	a 16·7	3·2	50	60·2	14·1	8	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·4	7·5	58·7	74·2	28	a 18·7	3·5	58·7	57·5	15	b 7	.....
British Columbia(Aver'ge)	**8·5**	**7·8**	**57·9**	**70·7**	**28·9**	**23·3**	**3·9**	**53·4**	**63·2**	**13·2**	**9·0**	**16·833**
62—Fernie	9·1	8·2	65·8	73	28·3	a 20	3·8	56·7	66·7	13·7	b 8	.....
63—Nelson	9	8·3	59·2	71·3	27·5	a 29·2	3·8	50·8	63·3	15	b 10	.....
64—Trail	8·2	7·7	55·8	69	26·7	a 27·5	4	50	60	13·7	b 10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·4	56·4	66·1	29·1	a 17·5	3·9	53·3	61·2	12·6	b 10	.....
66—Vancouver	8	7·4	55·5	68·3	28·3	a 22·4	3·7	56	58·3	11·1	b 7·3	d 16·00
67—Victoria	8·4	7·7	58·3	72·2	28·7	a 22·1	3·4	58·7	59	12·3	b 7	d 16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·9	7·9	56·2	71·2	31·2	a 22·5	4·3	51·7	61·7	13·3	b 10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·5	8	56	74·5	31	a 25	4·3	50	75	14·2	b 10	d 18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses working men, but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·332	**13·371**	**12·138**	**14·472**	**8·947**	**10·932**	**10·076**	**31·7**	**13·1**	**27·394**	**19·560**	
9·110	**11·950**	**8·650**	**10·000**	**6·050**	**7·100**	**5·333**	**34·3**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c 8·00	c 6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	10·00	13·00	8·00	10·00	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	c 4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	.....	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·50–11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c 9·00	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·013	**13·167**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g 13·50	g 10·00	g 12·00	g 8·00	g 9·00	g.....	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c 4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·80	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
10·081	**14·100**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**11·092**	**11·876**	**30 0**	**13·0**	**23·000**	**14·813**	
10·00	13·00	c 14·67	c 14·67	c 12·00	c 12·00	c 12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
11·00–12·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c 8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
12·00	.....	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c 16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c 10·67	c 13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c 16·67	.....	c 12·00	.....	30	10·2	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c 10·00	c 12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c 12·00	.....	c 9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	10·50	18
9·00–11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c 16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c 16·00	c 17·23	7·00	9·00	c 9·00	28	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
11·009	**12·862**	**13·114**	**15·799**	**9·952**	**12·408**	**11·337**	**30·1**	**12·0**	**28·643**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c 16·00	.....	c 11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c 14·00	30	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00–12·00	12·00–12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c 13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–13·00	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c 7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00–13·00	10·50–13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g 12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–13·00	g 12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00–30·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
7·00–9·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c 8·348	28–30	10	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c 12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	10·75–13·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c 9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
11·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	28	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c 12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·50	12·00–13·00	.....	c 18·00	.....	c 11·25	c 11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–13·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c 20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c 18·00	.....	c 16·00	c 9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g 11·00	g 13·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	**35**	12·1	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c 12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c 15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c 6·50	30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c 14·00	10·00	c 12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**18·063**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h 8·00–9·50	19·00	i 6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	.....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h 10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c 14·00	c 14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**13·000**	**32·5**	**13·8**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	35	15	r	r	58
h 5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c 6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h 6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c 13·00	35	13·8	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h 5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·185	**12·050**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·333**	**5·295**	**35·4**	**13·7**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c 7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·25	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	8·00	c 10·00	c 4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s 7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

c ord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia as high as $40 per month. m. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by $30-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·7**	**151·4**	**156·9**	**165·5**	**163·8**	**150·5**	**150·6**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	145·8	136·8	139·0	187·9	183·9	158·5	158·9
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	136·8	141·5	137·9	141·1	148·5	143·2	144·2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	173·0	189·0	216·5	196·7	188·0	155·3	155·7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	175·7	176·0	157·4	159·7	155·7	155·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	150·3	158·9	168·5	158·4	147·5	146·0	145·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·3	9 ·5	94·5	107·7	105·9	96·7	96·4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	191·3	185·7	185·5	177·2	177·2	174·5	174·4
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	169·5	166·4	168·4	156·7	157·6	157·8	155·7
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	139·3	128·2	128·2	178·1	173·0	151·8	152·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·3	132·3	130·4	155·1	161·7	149·5	147·5
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	175·7	176·0	157·4	159·7	155·7	155·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	159·5	156·9	159·1	153·6	150·8	147·6	147·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	146·5	142·8	145·9	166·4	164·4	151·2	151·5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·7	156·7	159·4	163·3	159·2	149·6	149·8
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**156·2**	**153·0**	**154·3**	**154·5**	**166·1**	**158·2**	**158·1**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**147·5**	**148·1**	**151·1**	**159·1**	**173·2**	**156·3**	**156·2**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	190·1	212·0	208·7	252·4	246·1	230·4	227·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	146·5	139·4	125·0	204·1	177·8	159·2	160·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	116·0	128·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·3	132·3	130·4	155·1	161·7	149·5	147·5
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	206·0	180·8	165·6	181·5	156·2	163·8	160·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	126·7	136·2	120·8	131·3	150·2	138·1	139·0
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	147·0	148·9	156·4	139·0	157·5	144·5	148·6
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	185·2	229·8	159·0	140·7	155·5	153·1
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	162·7	126·8	196·1	138·6	370·6	200·0	192·2
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	154·4	160·9	196·2	198·1	147·2	185·3	178·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	176·7	156·9	164·6	152·8	153·4	153·7	152·7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**166·9**	**159·3**	**158·3**	**148·7**	**157·2**	**160·5**	**160·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	164·5	158·9	152·9	152·6	151·6	151·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	167·7	157·6	158·1	147·3	158·7	163·3	163·3
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	325·3	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·2	321·2
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	166·0	156·2	157·1	146·3	157·5	162·2	162·2
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·4**	**143·6**	**143·3**	**163·8**	**153·1**	**142·5**	**143·8**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**193·6**	**188·3**	**187·6**	**181·0**	**180·7**	**180·2**	**180·2**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	282·0	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	193·2	187·9	186·8	180·6	180·7	180·8	180·8
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	157·1	193·9	204·0	188·9	174·5	160·5	158·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**138·0**	**138·8**	**138·6**	**162·0**	**150·1**	**138·5**	**139·9**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·2	163·8	167·7	152·1	152·6	147·7	147·5
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·3	163·2	166·1	146·6	149·8	148·0	147·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	161·3	189·6	199·9	211·0	185·3	169·6	167·1
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·7	163·2	169·0	161·1	157·0	145·0	145·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**132·2**	**133·2**	**132·3**	**164·2**	**149·5**	**136·4**	**138·1**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	170·0	194·4	227·6	200·3	190·2	151·8	152·1
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	318·3	273·9	254·7	268·2	333·8	443·7	414·8
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	96·3	110·6	89·8	108·2	100·6	92·8	93·1
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	110·7	114·4	117·8	121·8	116·1	109·7	109·3
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	167·9	158·4	152·7	152·0	154·8	161·1	153·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	105·8	100·3	94·7	103·4	117·5	102·9	104·5
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	128·1	124·4	111·1	215·6	169·4	150·9	154·0
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	149·7	147·8	148·3	164·1	155·9	150·9	150·6

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Prices in Great Britain and the United States and in various countries of Europe showed a downward tendency at the end of the year. This was due in a large measure to a decline in prices of fuel following the settlement of the British strike.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 180.7 in December, 1926, a decline of about 5 per cent for the month. There was a slight increase in "other foods" and declines in cereals and meat, textiles and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils). The outstanding variation was a decline of about 20 per cent in minerals, which brought the level of the group almost down to that of July.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, was 142.1 for December, showing a decline of 7.1 per cent for the month. While all groups except "other food" showed declines, the low level was largely due to the drop in coal prices, for the group "other metals and minerals" declined 23.0 per cent. Cereals declined 3.5 per cent; meat and fish, 10.1 per cent; iron and steel, 6.3 per cent; cotton, 3.5 per cent; other textiles, 0.1 per cent, and other materials 3.3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914= 100, was 175 in January a decline of 4 points or 2.2 per cent. The chief change for the month was a decline in the fuel and light group of 14.0 per cent, to reach 215. Foods declined one point, rent rose one point and clothing and sundries showed no change. The index number at February 1 was 172, foods, clothing and fuel and light all showing declines.

Austria

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living in Vienna, on the base July, 1914=1, was 15,113 in January, as against 15,043 in December. Foods rose about 7 per cent, with increases shown in bread, rye flour, loaf sugar, and veal. In the fuel and light group, a slight increase was shown, caused by a higher price for coal. Other groups showed no change.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statistique Générale*, on the base 100 in 1914, was 641 at the end of December, as against 698 at the end of November. When the recent rise of about 50 per cent in the franc is taken into consideration it is seen that the level of prices is very high. The index numbers of native French and imported products, which were 733 to 1,074 at the end of July and practically the same at the end of November, were 648 to 628 at the end of December, making native products so high as to handicap French goods in foreign markets and enabling foreign producers to undersell the French manufacturers at home.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index numbers of retail prices in Paris, showing prices of 13 articles, July 1914=100, was 599 in December, the same as in November.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official statistical office has reconstructed its wholesale prices index number, making it more elaborate and including manufactured goods, the base remaining as before, 100 in 1913. The groups contained in the new index are as follows: agricultural products (four groups); colonial products; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, (eleven groups); manufactured goods (producers' goods, consumers' goods). The index number of all commodities declined from 137.2 on December 21 to 135.7 on January 12. Agricultural products declined from 144.3 to 139.4; colonial products rose from 127.3 to 129.5; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods rose from 128.5 to 129.0, and manufactured goods fell from 142.0 to 141.6.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-14= 100, was 144.3 in December as against 143.6 in November. Foods rose 0.9 per cent with slight increases shown by bread, flour, groceries, milk and milk products. Potatoes and eggs rose more slowly than they had done previously. Vegetable prices rose after a period of decline. The decline in meats, which had been noticed previously, ceased. Clothing declined slightly, and other groups showed no appreciable change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base prices in 1913=100, was 150 in December, an

advance of two points over the November level. The greatest advance was one of 20 points or 16.1 per cent in fuels and lubricating oils. Animal foods rose slightly and there were slight declines in feed and forage, iron and its products, textiles and chemical products.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, showed a decline for December of more than one-half of one per cent, reaching 147.2. Fuels declined 3.8 per cent owing to decreases for bituminous coal and coke. In all other groups except farm products and miscellaneous commodities, December prices averaged slightly below those of the month before. Farm products were slightly higher than in November, while there was no change in the general level of the miscellaneous group.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of 106 commodities) was $12.5153 for February 1, a decrease of 2 per cent from January 1. "Seasonal and climatic conditions operated to depress some dairy products, eggs and tobacco, and a large decline in the drug list is chargeable to lower alcohol prices. Of thirteen groups of commodities, nine moved downward, while prices on four advanced. Commodity groups declining included provisions, chemicals and drugs, miscellaneous products, textiles, metals, coal and coke, building materials, fruits and naval stores. Groups advancing were oils, hides and leather, food, animals and breadstuffs."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, showing the changes in level of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 162.3 in December as against 162.1 in November. Foods rose slightly, fuel and light declined slightly, and other elements showed no change.

COMPARISON OF PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD AND RENT IN CAPITAL AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SINCE July, 1924, the International Labour Office has maintained the record of the comparative real wages in various countries, compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE in August, 1923, June 1924, December, 1924, November, 1925. The accompanying table is taken from the *International Labour Review* for October, 1926.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking 100 to represent the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' normal wages in each trade would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included.

The International Labour Office has calculated the averages weighting the figures according to British standards of consumption and has produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards so adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

A calculation has also been made as to the comparative purchasing power of the wages if an allowance is made for rent payments as well as for food costs and this appears in the last column of the table of index numbers.

It is pointed out that the data used for the comparisons are not strictly comparable owing to differences in consumption in the various countries, that the wages data is for only four industries, building, metal, furniture and printing trades and that the prices data is for only eighteen items of food and that while a percentage allowance of the cost of food is made for rent no allowance is made for fuel, clothing and miscellaneous items.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES (OR COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY—WAGES) IN VARIOUS CITIES AT JULY 1, 1926
(London = 100).

City	Food only							Food and Rent
	Index Numbers based on quantities of each kind of food consumed in						General Average index nos. (based on food only)	General Average index nos. (with allowance for rent)
	Belgium and France	Central European Countries	Great Britain	Southern European Countries	Scandinavian Countries	Overseas Countries		
London	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam	94	93	82	89	98	89	91	91
Berlin	63	81	63	65	78	69	70	66
Brussels (*a*)	40	44	38	38	45	43	41	44
Copenhagen	99	122	103	106	132	112	112	112
Dublin	97	99	100	96	102	97	99	108
Lisbon (*b*)	38	36	32	33	34	35	35	
Lodz	37	51	36	40	51	44	43	48
Madrid	57	64	50	56	57	53	56	
Milan (*b*)	44	50	43	46	53	46	47	49
Ottawa	144	144	149	145	162	158	150	148
Philadelphia	163	150	169	169	176	176	167	167
Prague	49	53	48	51	51	49	50	54
Riga	41	56	43	43	52	47	47	50
Rome (*b*)	43	47	40	44	45	44	44	47
Stockholm (*c*)	81	87	84	82	104	92	88	86
Sydney	128	124	137	136	123	136	131	131
Tallin	37	48	37	38	47	41	41	42
Vienna	36	50	39	39	55	44	44	50
Warsaw (*d*)	42	54	37	44	51	45	46	47

(*a*) The figures for Brussels are abnormally low; this is due to the fall in the value of the franc, to which wages and prices have not yet become adjusted.
(*b*) The figures for Lisbon, Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in these countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the large consumption of vegetable foods in the southern European countries.
(*c*) No figures for metal trades available.
(*d*) Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average of wages has been used.

Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreements

The International Labour Review, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, has an interesting article in its December 1926 number entitled "Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreement." For some years past, especially since the war, there has been a movement towards adoption of a system of compulsory holidays with pay, either for all workers or at least for very large groups of wage earners. In various countries this movement has taken definite shape in legislative measures, but this legislation does not fully represent the situation, and it is in countries where no law as to holidays exists that collective agreements are of the greatest importance.

The article is limited to an examination of the systems of holidays with pay set up by collective agreements which are at present in force in European industry. The data are derived from a study of some 500 agreements, natoinal, regional, or district, all typical in their respective spheres, and some including both manual and non-manual workers under the same regulations. It is found that in Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, holidays with pay are very generally provided for by collective agreements, and in the Netherlands, Great Britain, Roumania, Denmark and Switzerland, the number of workers entitled to a paid holiday is also considerable. In Europe at present some nineteen million workers (approximately forty per cent of the whole number) are entitled to an annual holiday with pay, either by law, or under collective agreements. In the countries where such holidays are not yet general, provisions as to annual holidays are most frequently found in the collective agreements in the printing, food and clothing industries. The provisions found in collective agreements are regarded by the writer as indicating the needs of the parties affected and as likely to prove of great value in the drafting of subsequent legislation.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1926 was 386, there being 153 in October, 139 in November and 94 in December. In the fourth quarter of 1925, 296 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 46; logging, 41; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 49; manufacturing, 59; construction, 44; transportation and public utilities, 110; service, 21; trade, 7; finance, 2. In agriculture, with the exception of a number of accidents in October due to harvesting operations, those recorded were owing to the usual hazard of the industry. There was a seasonal increase in accidents in logging, and a seasonal decline in those in fishing and trapping. The mining accidents contain a list of ten fatilities caused by an explosion in the McGillivray mine at Coleman, Alberta, on November 23. As the explosion occurred at five o'clock in the morning, only 28 men were in the mine, and 18 escaped to the surface. While the number of accidents in the manufacturing group was large, they were distributed over the various branches of the industry, the largest number occurring in the iron and steel division. In the construction industry a seasonal decline was reflected in the falling-off of accidents at the close of the year. The number of fatalities in transportation and public utilities was large, steam railways being responsible for over 50 per cent of these. On October 28, a collision of a freight train and a working train, at Glendyne Siding, Quebec, near the New Brunswick boundary, caused the death of five labourers. On November 27, five men who were completing the installation of a steam boiler in the engine roundhouse at Doucet, Quebec, were killed, when the boiler exploded apparently owing to the safety valve having been inadvertently screwed down before the pressure was turned on. In water transportation before the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence river there were two serious disasters, one of which was the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, near Sorel, on November 18, on which occasion three of the crew lost their lives; and the other, the capsize, owing to shifting of badly loaded cargo, of the steamer *Guide*, off Godbout, Quebec, on October 15, when eleven people were drowned. Eight of these fatalities were considered to be industrial accidents, seven (members of the crew) coming in the group "water transportation," and one, an inspecting engineer of the Federal Department of Public Works, being classified under "service: public administration." In the latter group, four fire fighters at Winnipeg, were killed on December 23 by the collapse of a wall during a theatre fire.

In regard to the report on accidents during the third quarter of 1926, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1926, two cases of duplication were found, and two accidents under "Construction, bridge and highway," tabulated on page 1166, have been deleted owing to mention elsewhere. These are "Labourer, near Rousseau, Ont., July 8," and "Labourer, Sherbrooke, Que., September 1."

Supplementary list of accidents.—The third supplementary list of accidents occurring during the year 1926 contains 15 accidents, including 2 in January, one of which resulted fatally in November, making 71; two in March (one being a case of fatal industrial disease) making 80; one in July, making 144; 4 in August, making 192; and 6 in September, making 99. This accounts for the two duplicates mentioned above.

Of these 15 accidents, three were under logging; two under metalliferous mining; two under saw and planing mills; one each under construction and steam railways; two under water transportation; three under retail trade, and one under service, public administration.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Green Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 4		Fell from load of hay.
Harvester	Near Belisle, Sask.	" 4		Burned to death in burning barn.
Harvester	Near Belisle, Sask.	" 4		
Farmer	Binscarth, Man.	" 6	19	Caught in feeder while pitching sheaves.
Farmer	Blanchard Tp., Ont.	" 7	63	Fell from load while filling silo.
Operator of corn cutter	Near Ottawa, Ont.	" 8	26	Thrown by belt against crank of tractor.
Farmer	Deloraine, Man.	" 9	40	Caught in pulley of threshing machine.
Farmer	Nissouri Tp., Ont.	" 12	48	Returning from milk delivery; truck struck by train.
Farmer	Moon Hills, Sask.	" 13	52	Run over by tractor.
Farmer	Sedgewick, Alta.	" 15	60	Drawn into feed belt of thresher.
Farmer	North Dumfries, Ont.	" 15	64	Mangled by corn binder.
Farmer	Glenavon, Sask.	" 15	38	Drawn into threshing machine by belt.
Farmer	Pincher Creek, Alta.	" 15	60	Crushed by tractor.
Farmer	St. Nicholas, Que.	" 19		Fell from hayloft.
Harvester	Beiseker, Alta.	" 23		Automobile accident; employers arrested on charge of manslaughter.
Harvester	"	" 23		
Farmer	Melita, Man.	" 23	66	Gored by bull; died Oct. 28, 1926.
Farm hand	Cataraqui, Ont.	" 26	70	Kicked by horse; died Oct. 27.
Farmer	Bromptonville, Que.	" 26	28	Blasting rocks; rammed dynamite with iron bar; fatally injured in explosion.
Farmer	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	" 29	21	Caught in belt of an engine.
Farmer	Langruth, Man.	" 29	33	Hurled from threshing machine when clothing caught in a belt.
Farmer	Sydney, N.S.	Nov 1	40	Fell from wagon.
Farmer's wife	Near Three Hills, Alta.	" 2		Fell into water tank; drowned.
Farmer	London Tp., Ont.	" 3		Thrown to ground when ladder slipped.
Stockman	Near Farlane, Ont.	" 4		Collision of freight trains; burned.
Stockman	" "	" 4		
Stockman	" "	" 4		
Stockman	" "	" 4		
Farmer	Near Price Albert, Sask.	" 4	48	Struck by falling framework at barn-raising.
Labourer	Phoenix, Alta.	" 6	24	Struck on head by falling tree.
Farmer	Near Quebec, Que.	" 13		Buried under load which capsized when on way to market.
Farmer	Matilda Tp., Ont.	" 15		Trapped in burning barn.
Farm hand	Langdon, Alta.	" 18	21	Struck by wagon tongue when stopping runaway team.
Farm hand	Parkhill, Ont.	" 24		Fell from haymow.
Farmer	Embro, Ont.	Dec. 2	74	Fell from load of wood; died Dec. 6.
Farm hand	Near Arthur, Ont.	" 3	35	Fell from haymow.
Farmer	St. Leonard, Que.	" 7	50	Sleigh struck by train.
Farmer	" "	" 7	20	
Farmer's wife	Hanna, Alta.	" 11		Lost in blizzard on her own farm.
Farm hand	Pointe Claire, Que.	" 13	23	Kicked by a frightened cow; died Dec. 15.
Farmer	Lumby, B.C.	" 14	56	Struck by a falling tree.
Farmer	Fairfield, Ont.	" 16	50	Struck by disconnected blade from rotary power saw.
Farmer	Kinloss Tp., Ont.	" 18	24	Caught in shaft of engine while sawing wood; died Dec. 20.
Farmer's wife	Annabel Tp., Ont.	" 23	70	While milking was trampled by cow; died Dec. 26.
Farmer	West Hill, Ont.	" 24		While driving on load of hay was struck by car and thrown to ground.
Farmer	Arden, Ont.	" 24		Slipped on ice while cutting wood and was cut by axe.
LOGGING—				
Labourer	Thor Lake, Ont.	Oct. 3		Drowned.
Loading leverman	Youbou, B.C.	" 7	34	Log dropped onto load broke, hitting victim.
Bucker	Timberland limit, B.C.	" 8		Caught between two logs.
Labourer	Ft. Frances, Ont.	" 13	48	Leg fractured.
Head Feller	Myrtle Point, B.C.	" 13	42	Struck by falling tree.
Engineer	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 14	63	Tree fell against engine house, pinning victim under roof.
Logger	Green Ridge, N.B.	" 22	54	Crushed by falling tree.
Bushman	Thor Lake, Ont.	" 22		Struck by tree.
Labourer	Kearney, Ont.	" 24	36	Thrown by team against tree.
Hook tender	Great Central, B.C.	" 25	44	Struck by tree broken by log which caught in line.
Teamster	St. Isidore, Que.	" 26	25	Crushed between two loads of wood.
Timber cruiser	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 26	37	Canoe swamped in river; drowned.
Logger	Port Alberni, B.C.	" 27		Was knocked backwards by falling tree, falling and fracturing skull.
Feller	Headquarters, B.C.	" 27		Struck by limb from snag; died Oct. 29.
Logger	Rock Lake, Ont.	" 29	18	Struck by falling tree.
Camp cook	Alco, B.C.	Nov. 11	50	Crushed by tree which crashed through camp in storm.
Logger	Pitt Lake, B.C.	" 12		Blasting accident; struck by rock; died Nov. 13.
Labourer	Sudbury, Ont.	" 13		Struck by tree.
Woodsman	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 16	35	Struck by falling tree.
Log cutter	Lost Dog Lake, Ont.	" 17		Struck on head.
Feller	Reid Bay, B.C.	" 17		Struck by falling tree, which split.
Labourer	Rainy River, Ont.	" 17	23	Crushed skull.
Logger	Maple Ridge, B.C.	" 19	30	Struck by flying slab.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—*Con.*				
Logger	Near Ladysmith, B.C.	Nov. 20	22	Shot on way to work; violence.
Logger	Onaping Lake, Ont.	" 25	28	Fell under sleigh.
Labourer	Rainy Lake, Ont.	" 26	48	Leg fractured by tree.
Logger	Rainy Lake, Ont.	" 26	32	Struck by tree.
Logger	Labelle Co., Que.	" 26	16	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Labelle Co., Que.	" 27	37	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Gogama, Ont.	" 30	30	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	Dec. 1	40	Struck by rigging line.
Logger	North of Atikokan, Ont.	About Dec. 1	.....	Leg crushed by falling tree. Died of exposure on way to obtain aid.
Logger	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 2	25	Struck by top of falling tree.
Logger	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	" 8	28	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Weir, Que.	" 10	55	Crushed by falling tree; died Dec. 12.
Feller	Port Haney, B.C.	" 11	35	Struck by limb lopped off by falling tree.
Labourer	Port Haney, B.C.	" 12	.....	Crushed by boulder falling from hill following blast.
Logger	Lake Claire, Que.	" 17	52	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Near Kaslo, B.C.	" 23	35	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Presqu'Isle, N.B.	" 25	55	Struck by falling tree limb.
Logger	Near St. Cyprien, Que.	" 31	29	Struck by falling tree.
FISHING—				
Deckhand	Valdez Island, B.C.	Oct. 2	.....	Drowned.
Four Indian fishermen	Hecate Strait, B.C.	" 7	.....	Fishing craft capsized in storm.
Cook on fish boat	Seymour Narrows, B.C.	Nov. 15	.....	Fell overboard, drowned.
Fisherman	Off East Head Light, N.B.	" 15	.....	Side of capsized boat struck head of victim.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining:				
Miner	Kimberley, B.C.	Oct. 4	41	Explosion; struck by rock; fell down stope. Alleged carelessness.
Foreman of tramline	Stewart, B.C.	" 7	42	Struck on head by runaway bucket.
Pluggerman	Anyox, B.C.	" 10	23	Struck by flying rock from blast; fell into glory hole.
Mucker	Sandon, B.C.	" 26	23	Struck by rock falling from wall in which blast holes had been drilled.
Miner	Silver Centre, Ont.	" 27	21	Crushed between cage and timbers of shaft.
Workman in concentrating mill	Anyox, B.C.	Nov. 2	24	Missed footing and fell into crushed ore bin. Smothered.
Crusherman	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 16	36	Caught in a crusher.
Cook at mine	New Denver, B.C.	Dec. 4	45	Fell from trail, returning to camp.
Labourer	Schumacher, Ont.	" 11	37	Struck on head by rock.
Outside worker	Kimberley, B.C.	" 18	70	Knocked down by an ore train.
Chief setter on diamond drill	Rouyn, Que.	" 23	40	Struck by tree which broke when used to hoist machinery.
Coal Mining:				
Rope rider	Wayne, Alta.	Oct. 2	32	Crushed against side of entry when car jumped track.
Miner	Rosedale, Alta.	" 2	.....	Jammed between car and loader; died Oct. 7.
Sheet tender	Westville, N.S.	" 9	19	Box jumped track, knocking out timbers, causing fall of coal which buried victim.
Brusher	Drumheller, Alta.	" 10	28	Crushed by falling rock.
Loader	Extension, B.C.	" 15	over 21	Carried up slope on loaded trip; fractured spine; death on Jan. 15, 1927, caused by septic absorption.
Driver	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 20	21	Crushed by stone dislodged by box.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 29	.....	Kicked by a pit horse.
Miner	Three Hills, Alta.	Nov. 4	22	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 10	40	Struck by slab of rock from roof; died Nov. 11.
Onsetter	New Waterford, N.S.	" 11	.....	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 15	25	Crushed by rock; died Nov. 16.
Miner	Saunders, Alta.	" 18	27	Fall of rock from pot-hole in roof.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 19	27	Struck by fall of rock.
Fire boss	Coleman, Alta.	" 23	42	Explosion of dust and gas in mine.
Motor repairer	"	" 23	27	
Miner	"	" 23	47	
Miner	"	" 23	38	
Miner	"	" 23	22	
Miner	"	" 23	37	
Miner	"	" 23	43	
Miner	"	" 23	45	
Driver	"	" 23	26	
Rock miner	"	" 23	27	
Miner	Clover Bar, Alta.	" 23	46	Buried by clay from roof.
Miner	Near Bienfait, Sask.	" 24	.....	Struck on head by coal while ascending shaft.
Miner	Edmonton, Alta.	" 25	.....	Crushed by fall of coal.
Carrier	Aerial, Alta.	Dec. 7	.....	Struck by a loaded car bumped by an empty car.
Miner	Canmore, Alta.	" 10	27	Crushed by fall of top coal.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 11	.....	Fall of stone.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 17	45	Crushed by fall of stone.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—*Con.*				
Coal Mining—Con.				
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	Dec. 17	31	Fell off a mine car and was dragged and crushed.
Miner	Coalspur, Alta.	" 23	42	Disregarding warning walked under hanging mass of coal, which fell, crushing him.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 27	33	Caught between mine cars.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 29	.....	Struck on ankle by rake.
Non-metallic mineral, mining and quarrying, n.e.s.				
Labourer	Rock Island, Que.	Nov. 11	48	Crushed by slide of gravel.
Foreman in gravel pit	New Westminster, B.C.	" 16	53	Buried by cave-in of gravel pit.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 19	19	Struck and run over by mine car.
Handy boy	Pine Falls, Man.	" 29	14	Crushed by gravel.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Employee of flour mill	Goderich, Ont.	Oct. 13	54	Fell into bran bin; suffocated.
Miller	King's Co., N.B.	Nov. 4	.....	Killed in grist mill.
Labourer with alcohol company	Corbyville, Ont.	" 14	65	Suffocated in grain bin.
Miller	Vernon River, P.E.I.	" 17	29	Was shutting off crusher which burst, striking him on forehead.
Animal foods:				
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	" 11	52	Run over and dragged in runaway.
Labourer	Calgary, Alta.	" 27	39	Rolling heavy barrels; partner slipped and barrel crushed victim.
Labourer	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 15	46	Fell off a ladder.
Dairy employee	Giffard, Que.	" 24	34	Caught and crushed by elevator.
Clothing:				
President	Milton, Ont.	Oct. 27	.....	Struck by train.
Superintendent	"	" 27	.....	
Superintendent of knitting company.	"	" 27	.....	
Labourer with corset company	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 3	56	Ran nail in thumb, infection.
Engineer with cloth-ing company	London, Ont.	" 23	61	Fell from ladder when he was closing valve, owing to breaking of tube.
Leather, fur and products:				
Foreman with belting company	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 20	53	Died of heart failure after walking up three flights of stairs.
Pulp, paper, and paper goods:				
Labourer	Thorold, Ont.	Oct. 6	41	Electrocuted while feeding a conveyor.
Labourer	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	" 22	26	Gassed.
Electrician	Ansonville, Ont.	" 25	38	Electrocuted; attempting to investigate cause of death of another electrician.
Carpenter	Merritton, Ont.	" 31	48	Were repairing pulp beater machine which exploded. Thought to contain explosive from previous use in a munitions factory.
Repair man	"	" 31	42	
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	Nov. 5	28	Caught in chain and cut by saws.
Painter	Three Rivers, Que.	" 5	25	Touched live wire; electrocuted.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 16	23	Fell from scaffolding; died Nov. 22.
Labourer	Bromptonville, Que.	Dec. 16	23	Repairing steam pipe which exploded.
Tinsmith	Espanola, Ont.	" 22	35	While placing guard over motor, was electrocuted.
Paper mill worker	Kenogami, Que.	" 28	.....	Struck by heavy piece of machinery
Saw and planing mills:				
Teamster	Haliburton, Ont.	Oct. 13	43	While moving car with team slipped beneath wheels.
Labourer	St. Romuald, Que.	" 27	57	Broken chain caused fall into river; drowned.
Labourer	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 31	62	Hit on head with stick of pulp
Labourer	Ruel, Ont.	Nov. 2	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	" 10	.....	Fell into flume and carried into barking machine.
Boy	Chipman, N.B.	" 13	16	Struck by end of a belt idling on the shaft.
Labourer	New Westminster, B.C.	Dec. 2	37	Struck and run over by a lumber carrier. Died Dec. 3.
Sawmill worker	New Westminster, B.C.	" 14	.....	Struck by steel dog" holding log in position.
Saw mill operator	Buck Creek, Alta.	" 18	51	Entangled in machinery.
Wood products:				
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 11	21	Was spraying paint, woodwork caught fire. Man was fatally burned.
Proprietor of factory	White Rock, B.C.	" 18	.....	Truck struck by train.
Iron, Steel and Products:				
Night fireman	Guelph, Ont.	Oct. 2	.....	Shot while on duty.
Driver with machinery company	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	.....	Strain.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	43	Struck by travelling crane.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 12	33	Fell to ground from side of building after touching electric wires.
Moulder	Plessisville, Que.	" 13	60	Slipped when helping to hoist iron bar, causing other workers to let it fall on him.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Iron, Steel and Products—Con.				
Grinder with cutlery company	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Oct. 15	29	Caught in shafting.
Night watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	65	Trapped by elevator gates, crushed by elevator.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	.....	Fell off building.
Employee (female)	Bedford, Que.	" 27	26	Struck by automobile, as she came out of factory; died Oct. 30.
Labourer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Nov. 4	26	Walked off end of ore dock in darkness, drowned.
Assistant packer	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	60	Hernia.
Helper	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	41	Fell down stairs.
Pipe moulder	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	42	Struck on head and crushed by heavy mould.
Electric welder's helper	Anyox, B.C.	Dec. 8	22	Electrocuted by high voltage wire.
Carpenter at plate mill	Sydney, N.S.	" 10	49	Crushed by a crane, which backed too far.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	69	Cut hand; infection.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 23	42	Slipped and fell into vat of acid.
Carpenter	Guelph, Ont.	" 28	25	Fell to floor when scaffold broke; died Jan. 14, 1927.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 31	30	Crushed by huge casting which fell on him.
Non-ferrous metal products:				
Labourer with electrical manufacturing company	Hamilton, Ont.	Dec. 22	49	Cut face; infection.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Pipe fitter for coke company	Glace Bay, N.S.	Nov. 16	64	Fell from staging.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 16	30	Clothing caught in a belt; victim drawn into machinery.
Chemical and Allied Products:				
Employee of oil company	E. Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 25	46	Collapsed at work.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and structures:				
Labourer on warehouse construction	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 1	29	Struck by a column. Died of fractured spine Jan. 11, 1927.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 1	23	Struck by falling block of wood.
Carpenter	Regina, Sask.	" 2	56	Fell from scaffold onto concrete floor.
Labourer	Essex, Ont.	" 2	.....	Cut leg; infection.
Roofer	Pine Falls, Man.	" 2	.....	Fell from ladder.
Foreman erector	Temiskaming, Ont.	" 7	34	Fell to concrete floor from high platform.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 12	26	Cut foot on nail; infection.
Carpenter	Calgary, Alta.	" 13	20	Thrown into tank by collapse of scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 14	38	Fell from ladder and was struck by same.
Workman demolishing building	St. John, N.B.	" 16	35	Crushed in collapse of condemned building.
Painter	St. John, N.B.	" 20	43	Thrown to pavement by breaking of swinging stage.
Foreman electrician	East Templeton, Que.	" 22	34	Helping put up pole which slipped, striking victim
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	" 23	.....	Staging broke; man fell 5 feet and broke leg.
Steamfitter	Banff, Alta.	" 27	35	Collapse of derrick.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 28	.....	Run over by switching freight cars.
Carpenter	Fort Frances, Ont.	Nov. 12	29	Fell off scaffold.
Labourer	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	49	Ribs broken.
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	" 27	50	Buried beneath wall which blew down.
Plasterer	Quebec, Que.	" 29	46	Car in which he was being driven home from work struck by train.
Labourer	Pine Falls, Man.	" 29	.....	Fell from a wall; died Dec. 4.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	26	Fell from a scaffold; died Dec. 1.
Lineman with contractor	Rocky Inlet, Ont.	" 30	24	Struck by piece of steel.
Carpenter	Sudbury, Ont.	" 30	52	Fell down elevator shaft.
Carpenter	Fort William, Ont.	Dec. 2	49	Fell from top storey of building, striking scaffolding.
Labourer in gravel pit	Big Falls, Ont.	" 9	35	Block of frozen gravel rolled over embankment onto victim.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 11	24	Struck by descending hoist.
Labourer	E. Calgary, Alta.	" 14	28	While wrecking tower missed footing and fell four storeys.
Labourer	Guelph, Ont.	" 28	45	Fell off scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 29	49	Died of lead poisoning.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 31	49	Fell into basement of house; died Jan. 1, 1927.
Miscellaneous:				
Electric drill operator	Welland Canal, Ont.	Oct. 8	22	Clothes caught in gear of drill.
Labourer on construction of dam	Peterborough, Ont.	" 13	30	Drowned.
Workman blasting rocks	Beauharnois, Que.	" 16	.....	Carrying dynamite in pocket; lit wrong fuse; explosion.
Labourer on dam construction	Near Atikokan, Ont.	" 19	50	Caught between wall of rock and train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous—Con.				
Foreman with pile driving company	New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 20	35	Fell into river while releasing scow; drowned.
Carpenter's helper	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 23	21	Was painting scow from a raft which was rammed by scow, and submerged. Drowned.
Construction employee	Welland Canal, Ont.	Nov. 1	.....	Struck by train in storm when walking home.
Labourer	Mount Dennis, Ont.	" 6	35	Trapped by a cave-in; died Nov. 9.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 10	.....	Crushed under logs.
Pump man	Cottonwood, B.C.	" 19	60	Run down by a work train.
Mechanic	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	40	Caught in belting and drawn into concrete mixer
Caisson worker	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 15	24	Collapsed of caissons disease; died Dec. 23.
Labourer in sand pit	Black Lake, Que.	" 18	42	Buried in sand slide.
Labourer on construction of dam	Farmer's Rapids, Que.	" 25	22	Fell off crib work; drowned in current.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Switchman	Kenora, Ont.	Oct. 2	34	Slipped and fell beneath moving train.
Brakeman	Near Wainwright, Alta.	" 5	.....	Killed while on duty.
Brakeman	Grand Falls Siding, N.B.	" 13	.....	Fell between cars.
Painter	Vaudreuil, Que.	" 13	55	While painting bridge was struck by train.
Carman	Justice, Man.	" 13	43	Owing to failure of crew to throw switch victim was run over by car.
Yardmaster	Yarmouth, N.S.	" 14	.....	Thrown off tender; fell under wheels of shunting locomotive.
Section foreman	Near Lovering, Ont.	" 16	28	Train struck hand car throwing it against victim, who was removing same from track.
Section labourer	Webster, Sta., Ont.	" 17	37	Speeder struck by train.
Extra gang labourer	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 17	42	Dirt car accidentally closed, crushing victim; died Oct. 18.
Brakeman	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	49	Slipped and fell under wheels.
Bridge carpenter with railway company	New Westminster, B.C.	" 20	44	Crushed by carload of lumber which collapsed.
Car repairer	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 20	53	Car fell on victim following collapse of jack.
Section labourer	Near Basque, B.C.	" 24	63	Speeder struck by train.
Extra gang labourer	Wade, Ont.	" 25	28	Caught between moving train and rock.
Trainman	Expanse, Sask.	" 27	44	Struck by train while coupling.
Groundman	Near Broadview, Sask.	" 27	.....	Fell from speeder which was derailed.
Brakeman	Near Lytton, B.C.	" 28	33	Fell from a freight train while walking on top of cars.
Track repairer	Glendyne, Que.	" 28	34	Collision of trains.
Track repairer	"	" 28	24	
Track repairer	"	" 28	22	
Track repairer	"	" 28	22	
Track repairer	"	" 28	35	
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 29	26	Slipped off footboard of engine and fell beneath cars.
Sectionman	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	" 30	46	Struck by train while cleaning a switch.
Sectionman	Near Acton, Ont.	" 30	.....	Jolted from a handcar; died Nov. 4.
Brakeman	Pine Lake, Que.	Nov. 2	40	Supposed to have fallen off train into lake; drowned.
Yard foreman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 3	30	Run over by a car while switching.
Yard foreman	Toronto, Ont.	" 3	42	Caught between bumpers while coupling.
Section foreman	Princeton Sd., B.C.	" 4	.....	Track motor cars collided.
Brakeman	Leamington, Ont.	" 4	39	Slipped off footboard of engine; run over.
Brakeman	Riviere Manie, Que.	" 4	38	Fell between cars.
Brakeman	Vaudreuil, Que.	" 5	32	Crushed between draw bars.
Brakeman	Montreal, Que.	" 7	31	Fell over rail and was crushed, while coupling cars.
Trainman	Ruby Creek, B.C.	" 9	21	Fell beneath train.
Sectionman	Near Evandale, N.B.	" 9	21	Crushed by a boulder which was being moved onto a flat car.
Section foreman	Margach, Ont.	" 9	60	Struck by train.
Labourer	Jonquiere, Que.	" 12	.....	Fell off engine.
Sectionman	O'Leary, P.E.I.	" 12	47	Train struck hand car.
Trainman	Capreol, Ont.	" 12	.....	Fell from front of freight being coupled; thrown between cars and crushed.
Engineer	Brandon, Man.	" 13	45	After oiling engine stepped onto adjacent track and was run over.
Brakeman	Golden, B.C.	" 13	24	Riding on tender of a pusher engine, was crushed between tender and car.
Engineer	Fort William, Ont.	" 16	48	Struck by a yard engine while crossing track.
Sectionman	Near St. John, N.B.	" 16	33	Speeder struck by special train.
Switch tender	Coteau, Que.	" 16	48	While crossing track between cars was struck by train.
Trackman	Quebec, Que.	" 17	over 21	Struck by train; died Nov. 26.
Switchman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 26	34	Riding on locomotive, view being obscured by steam, he was crushed against another locomotive; died Nov. 27.
Foreman	Doucet, Que.	" 27	50	Explosion of a steam boiler, safety valve having been tightened in erection.
Pipe fitter	"	" 27	47	
Assistant pipefitter	"	" 27	45	
Bridge man	"	" 27	26	
Workman	"	" 27	65	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con.*				
Steam Railways—Con.				
Brakeman	Dundas, Ont.	Nov. 30	35	Hurled from a caboose which backed into wrong siding.
Brakeman	Bergen, Man.	Dec. 2	36	Injured in collision; died Dec. 4.
Brakeman	Wellington, B.C.	" 4	24	Slipped on rails; run over by engine.
Sectionman	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	60	Struck by train while walking to work.
Sectionman	Mimico, Ont.	" 11	29	Stepped from track to escape one train and was struck by another.
Sectionman	Near Nelson, B.C.	" 12	57	Struck by train in a cut, while patrolling track on a hand speeder. Misjudged time.
Brakeman	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 14	.....	Passenger train sideswiped by freight.
Yardman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	48	Knocked down by engine.
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	55	Fell beneath engine.
Lineman	Windsor Yards, Ont.	" 18	.....	Thrown from jigger which ran off tracks and turned over; died Dec. 19.
Signalman	Near St. Johns, Que.	" 18	49	Struck by train while at work at diamond.
Bridgeman	Alexo, Alta.	" 20	40	Motor car derailed.
Trackman	Bonheur, Ont.	" 20	34	Crushed between rock dump and railway car.
Street and Electric Railways:				
Brakeman	Welland, Ont.	Nov. 16	31	Run over by shunting engine when his foot caught in a frog; died Nov. 18.
Water Transportation:				
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 4	45	Struck by backing train.
Seaman	Deep Water Bay, B.C.	" 7	41	Fell from tender; drowned.
Deckhand	Near Cedars, Que.	" 9	50	Slipped into canal while tying up ship and was drowned.
Captain	Lower St. Lawrence River, near Godbout, Que.	" 15	.....	Steamer capsized following shifting of badly loaded cargo.
Second engineer	" "	" 15	.....	
Cook	" "	" 15	.....	
First officer	" "	" 15	.....	
Sailor	" "	" 15	.....	
Sailor	" "	" 15	.....	
Fireman	" "	" 15	.....	
Lock tender	Merritton, Ont.	" 18	60	Struck by train.
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	" 26	19	Fell from stage while painting liner; drowned.
Captain of schooner	Bic, Que.	" 28	.....	When schooner foundered in storm, drowned.
Mechanic	Near Butedale, B.C.	Nov. –	.....	Tripped and fell, striking head on wheel of gas boat.
Deckhand	Fort William, Ont.	" 1	.....	Drowned, jumping from boat to dock.
Deckhand	River Bourgeois, N.S.	" 3	23	Fell into hold of steamer.
Deckhand	Cornwall, Ont.	" 12	18	Victim was being lowered by a boom to fasten line when boom broke; crushed between boat and lock gate.
Lockmaster	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 18	38	Slipped from coping into lock; drowned.
Lookout man	St. Lawrence River, near Sorel, Que.	" 18	.....	Burned to death in steamship.
Deckhand	" "	" 18	.....	
Deckhand	" "	" 18	.....	
Checker	Montreal, Que.	" 21	35	Fell off wharf in dark; drowned.
Longshoreman	Fort William, Ont.	" 22	48	While unloading steel rails was struck by load; died Nov. 25.
Cook on schooner	Albert, N.B.	" 24	57	Slipped off deck; drowned.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 2	23	Thrown from a flat car into river when stakes gave way; drowned.
Sailor	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 6	.....	Drowned through hole in ice during ice jam.
Sailor	" "	" 6	.....	
Lockmaster	Trent Valley Canal, Ont.	" 24	36	Drowned while cutting ice in dam to free stop log.
Oiler	Near Port Alberni, B.C.	" 30	.....	Fell overboard; drowned.
Local Transportation:				
Driver	Mountain Park, Alta.	Oct. 16	23	Stepped off step, falling under car.
Taxi driver	Near Sudbury, Ont.	" 30	.....	Shot; violence.
Teamster	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 1	35	Dump cart struck by train in fog.
Truck driver	Guelph, Ont.	" 13	46	Fell from a truck; died Jan. 21, 1927.
Taxi driver	Walkerville, Ont.	" 16	22	Fell asleep in car; asphyxiated by gas fumes.
Storage:				
Manager of grain elevator	Magrath, Alta.	Oct. 2	42	Caught in elevator shaft.
Labourer with elevator company	Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. 8	55	Scratched hand; infection.
Grain elevator employee	Port Arthur, Ont.	Dec. 18	22	Sucked down by flow of grain; smothered.
Telegraphs and Telephones:				
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 1	.....	Fell from pole.
Telephone employee	Montreal, Que.	" 25	.....	Killed by falling wall, due to inferior mortar.
Telephone worker	Brantford, Ont.	Dec. 25	22	Cut hand, Dec. 25. Died of tetanus, Jan. 13, 1927.
Electricity and Gas:				
Electrician	Queenston, Ont.	Oct. 22	24	Believing lines dead, touched live switch.
Carpenter	Bonnington, B.C.	Nov. 7	53	While returning from work, his automobile was struck by engine. Died Nov. 30.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 16	36	While repairing wires base of ladder was struck by street car and victim thrown to ground; died Jan. 1, 1927.
Operator with gas company	Merlin, Ont.	" 28	25	While inspecting gas well was struck by cap off pipe when explosion occurred; died Dec. 31.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 29	25	Slipped while working on pole; grasped live wires; electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—				
Retail;				
Driver with dairy company	London, Ont.	Oct. 3	.....	Thrown off waggon.
Labourer with ice company	Prescott, Ont.	" 11	.....	Struck by train.
Salesman with motor company	Windsor, Ont.	" 13	.....	Struck by street car.
Merchant	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 2	50	Waggon struck by street car; victim thrown beneath wheels and crushed.
Dairy driver	Near Brantford, Ont.	" 30	.....	Truck struck by a train.
Travelling salesman	Near Tilley, Alta.	Dec. 2	30	Hurt in train derailment; died Dec. 4.
Coal driver	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	34	Jumped off his own truck when brakes snapped, and was run over.
FINANCE—				
Bank official	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 1	42	Accidentally shot when placing revolver in drawer in bank.
Real estate agent	Near Halifax, N.S.	" 16	61	Inspecting flume which gave way; crushed to death.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration:				
Provincial license inspector	Cochrane, Ont.	Oct. 15	.....	Shot—violence.
Inspector for Government Department	Lower St. Lawrence River, near Godbout, Que.	" 15	.....	Drowned following capsize of steamer, returning from inspection tour.
Field inspector, Dept. of Agriculture	Near St. Clet, Que.	" 15	32	Motor car struck by train while men were on inspection work.
Field inspector, Dept. of Agriculture	"	" 15	28	
Assistant fishery inspector	Near Moncton, N.B.	" 20	30	Shot; violence.
Electrician	Ansonville, Ont.	" 24	.....	Electrocuted.
Electricain in municipal department	Mahone Bay, N.S.	" 27	21	Face came in contact with high tension wire; electrocuted.
Labourer in sewer	Timmins, Ont.	" 27	63	Crushed in cave-in when cribbing collapsed.
Labourer with Government department	Dryden, Ont.	Nov. 1	55	Pinned under car which had swerved into ditch.
Labourer on highway	Near Stinson, Ont.	" 1	45	Proceeding to place of employment in road foreman's car which upset.
Diver	Bathurst, N.B.	" 17	26	Drowned when boat capsized; was repairing water main.
Civic labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 19	55	Placing pontoon for bridge repair; swept over waterfall; drowned.
Civic labourer	"	" 19	.....	
Fire fighter (call)	Sydney, N.S.	" 28	36	Buried when blazing building collapsed.
Police constable (Dominion)	Rae, N.W.T.	Dec. 6	23	Burned to death when fire destroyed quarters.
Fire fighter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 23	.....	Crushed by collapse of wall in theatre fire.
Fire fighter	"	" 23	.....	
Fire fighter	"	" 23	.....	
Fire fighter	"	" 23	.....	
Engineer with Government department	Near Lytton, B.C.	" 29	.....	Slipped over a precipice.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning:				
Worker, female, with laundry company	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 22	22	Hand caught in mangle; died Jan. 10, 1927.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

LOGGING—				
Logger	Menzies Bay, B.C.	Jan. 27	.....	Crushed by rolling log; died Nov. 4.
Logger	Bloedel, B.C.	Sept. 2	30	Struck by falling snag.
Choker setter	Camp 65, Vancouver Is., B.C.	Sept. 27	36	Struck by rolling log.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	Mar. 24	38	Silicosis.
Helper with diamond drill	Kimberley, B.C.	Aug. 14	36	Cut thumb; septicaemia.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Helper	Dollarton, B.C.	Mar. 12	51	Struck by stick caught in a belt.
Edger tailer	Penny, B.C.	July 14	21	Fell from a platform following an epileptic fit.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 30	29	Struck by derrick.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:				
Steam railways:				
Locomotive fireman	Stephen, B.C.	Jan. 19	35	While throwing switch on Y, slipped and turned ankle; septicaemia; died Feb. 8.
Water transportation:				
Deckhand	Anyox, B.C.	Aug. 28	23	Fell off scow; drowned.
Longshoreman	Port Alberni, B.C.	Sept. 21	54	Struck on head by lumber slipping from load.
TRADE—				
Retail:				
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 3	52	Ruptured artery while cranking truck.
Delivery boy	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 23	18	Riding bicycle; collided with truck.
Labourer	Napanee, Ont.	" 24	61	Fell off platform.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Constable	Kamloops, B.C.	Sept. 13	29	Motorcycle collided with automobile; fatal Sept. 27.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Municipality not Liable for Damages caused by Rioting in Nova Scotia

AN insurance company brought an action against the town of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, for alleged failure to prevent a riot which occurred on January 4, 1926. During the riot a trader in the town, who was insured with the company, sustained damage to his stock in trade and received from the company $5,936 to cover his losses. The trader had, under the conditions of his policy, assigned to the company all his rights of recovery against any party for loss or damage. Accordingly the company took action, alleging that the losses suffered by the trader were caused by the negligence of the town authorities, owing to (1) failure to enforce law and order by its police officers; (2) permitting unlawful assemblies which culminated in riot; and (3) not appointing special constables under the circumstances. It was alleged that the coal miners, then unemployed and their families in many cases destitute, held a meeting shortly before the date of the riot, at which they passed a resolution calling on the provincial government to devise some means of relieving the situation, "otherwise we shall be forced to take what we need wherever we can get it." The company claimed that such meetings and resolutions should have indicated to the town authorities that a breach of the peace was imminent, and that they should have taken adequate measures to prevent the threatened outbreak. Section 250 of the Towns' Incorporation Act (Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, chapter 84) provides that in case of riot, tumult, etc., or of a just apprehension thereof, certain town officials *may* appoint any number of special constables to assist in preserving the peace, and it was contended by the plaintiff that the word *may* should, under the circumstances, be construed as meaning "must."

At the hearing of the case in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court the mayor and other witnesses were examined, and the court found that the mayor had been active in attempting to secure a settlement of the trouble. The company's action was dismissed, the judgment stating that "if the defendant is liable for damage done by rioters, such liability must be created by some statute; there is no liability at common law. The court declared that it was unable to find in the Towns' Incorporation Act "any language which expressly or by necessary implication imposes on the defendant liability for the damages caused by the rioters."

In regard to the conduct of the local authorities during the crisis the judge said: "I desire to add, in case a finding of fact should be deemed of importance, that I do not discover in the conduct of the mayor and town authorities, or of the police, any misconduct or neglect of duty. They seem to have acted, in a situation of much difficulty, with prudence and caution. Even if the police officers had failed to perform their duty—which I do not find—it does not follow that the town would thereby be responsible for loss resulting from the default."

—(Nova Scotia—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company versus Glace Bay.)

Statement of Claim for Wages must be Explicit

A farm labourer in Saskatchewan brought an action against his employer for $1,202.56, which he claimed as arrears of wages earned by him from August, 1919, to April, 1925, in addition to $1,470.59, receipt of which he admitted. At the hearing of this case a question arose as to the form in which the claim was stated, the defendant asking the court to strike out the statement of claim on the ground that it disclosed no reasonable cause of action. The Local Master in Chambers, while holding the claim insufficient, refused, on the ground that it had been admitted in the statement of defence, to strike it out. This decision was sustained by the Chief Justice of the Province in Chambers, but on further appeal by the defendant was reversed by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. The latter court pointed out that when a person sues for wages he must state, among the material facts necessary to show a cause of action, that he was employed by, and worked for the defendant, or such other facts as show that the defendant made himself liable to him for the wages earned. These facts should be contained in the statement of claim. They were, however, absent from the claim under consideration. The claim lacked two essentials in not stating, first that the plaintiff worked for the defendant, and second, that the work was done at the defendant's request. The appeal was therefore allowed, the plaintiff being allowed to amend the statement of his claim. The court commented on the technical character of the reasons for appeal, stating that such applications should not be encouraged. "Our rules of pleading regarding statements of claim," the court pointed out, "are made for the purpose of narrowing down the issues to be tried and acquainting defendant with the claim he has to meet."

—(Saskatchewan—Roberts versus Pollock.)

Industrial Establishments may not be Subdivided for Purposes of Compensation

A workman employed as a general blacksmith in Saskatchewan sustained injuries while engaged in shoeing horses, and for these injuries the court awarded him compensation to the amount of $1,342. Appeal was taken by the employer on the ground that the employment in question was not among those to which the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province applied, that is, employment in or about a factory. "Factory," as defined by the Act, "means a building, workshop, or place where machinery is driven by steam, water, or where other mechanical power is used." The building in question was divided into several rooms, including a blacksmith shop and a machine shop, the latter containing machinery which was driven by an 8-horse-power engine. In his capacity of general blacksmith the plaintiff worked for part of his time in the machine shop, the other part being spent in the blacksmith shop. The trial judge held that an establishment of this kind was a "factory" within the meaning of the act. The employer appealed on the ground (1) that the blacksmith or horseshoeing shop was not a factory, inasmuch as all the machinery was in the machine shop; (2) that while the workman was engaged in horseshoeing he was not employed "in or about a factory," as horseshoeing was not part of the business of the factory. The appeal court dismissed the appeal, holding that the greater part of the work on which the plaintiff was engaged actually involved the use of both rooms. The fact that the machinery which was required for the proper performance of work in the blacksmith-room was in another room, did not, in the opinion of the majority of the judges, justify any distinction between the two rooms, or lead to the inference that one was a factory and the other was not. One of the judges, however, dissented from the majority of the court, holding that there was nothing in the horseshoeing department to make it a factory, and that the fact that there was a door connecting it with the machine shop did not make it part of the machine shop. "I can see no reason," he concluded, "why a man cannot be employed for a part of his time in an employment to which the Workmen's Compensation Act applies, and for a part of his time at work to which the Act does not apply."

(A similar question in regard to blacksmith shops of Quebec was the subject of a decision noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1926, page 843.)

—(Saskatchewan—Nielsen versus Doraty.)

Indefinite Hiring is Subject to Reasonable Notice of Dismissal

The question of the notice of dismissal which must be given to an employee who is engaged for an indefinite period was discussed by the Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court in a case in which the plaintiff claimed to have been wrongfully dismissed. The trial judge found that no misconduct on the part of the employee had been shown; further that the contract of hiring in this particular case was not a monthly hiring, but was a general or indefinite hiring, and this being so, that the hiring was subject to termination on reasonable notice.

The appeal court preferred to regard the contract as being at first for a definite term of one year, and afterwards for a indefinite period. The question thus arose—where there has been a definite hiring for a year, and the relationship has continued by mutual agreement beyond that term, what is to be taken as the implied agreement as to the mode of termination of the contract of hiring? The employer in this case contended that it was automatically terminated at the end of the second year and each succeeding year on the anniversary of the hiring, without any notice. The court held, on the contrary, that the contract would continue so long as the parties mutually agreed, and could only be terminated by reasonable notice. The similar case of *Pollard versus Green* (1923) was cited, where the trial judge held that the contract was terminable on the anniversary, but the Appellate Division in its judgment in the same case took a different view of the law, ruling that "in the absence of an express provision to the contrary, or evidence of some usage that every one must be considered to know and to contract with reference to, a contract of general, indefinite, or yearly hiring and service may be terminated on reasonable notice, and that there is no law requiring the notice to end with a year."

The employer's appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

—(Ontario—Messer versus Barrett Company Limited).

Compensation in Quebec is determined by General Nature of Occupation

A workman employed by the corporation of the City of Outremont, Quebec, met with two accidents, one on November 15, 1924, and the other on May 15, 1925. The municipality accepted responsibility under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the first accident, but alleged that the second was not within the scope of the law, which is limited to certain specified occupations and to other enterprises "in which machinery is used moved by power other than that of men or of animals." The workman had been employed with the municipal road construction gang for 14 years, making use of a cement mixer, which brought the work within the scope of the act. However, on the day of the second accident the machine was not in action and the corporation contended that for that reason the work on that day was not subject to the provisions for workmen's compensation. The Superior Court at Montreal granted the workman $393 in compensation, laying down the principle that the right to compensation is conditional, not on the nature of the work actually being done by the workman at the moment when an accident happens, but rather by the general nature of the undertaking on which he is engaged.*

—(Quebec—Greco versus the City of Outremont.)

Rights of Minors under Workmen's Compensation in Illinois

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently handed down a decision which clears up a doubtful point in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State. A boy of the age of 16 and a half years suffered an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of his employment on May 27, 1920. No claim for compensation was made until April 5, 1924, when the mother, having been appointed guardian, made written claim for compensation and filed with the Industrial Commission an application for the adjournment of the claim.

The Act provides that proceedings for compensation are barred unless claim for compensation is made within six months after the accident. On this ground the Industrial Commission Arbitrator denied compensation. Upon a petition for review the Industrial Commission entered an order awarding compensation and reversing the Arbitrator. The County Superior Court set aside the award of the Commission, but the Supreme Court later reversed this decision and confirmed the order of the Industrial Commission, the Judge pointing out that from time immemorial, the status of a minor of tender years had been recognized in law to be different from that of one of more mature years. The Court therefore ruled that "the Limitations of time provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act do not run against the rights of a minor so long as he is without a guardian."

A resolution condemning the use in industry of paint spraying machines was passed at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada last summer in Montreal. The resolution was referred to the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, and the matter has been passed on to the Research Council of Canada for investigation and report.

*The new Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec, enacted in 1926, will not take effect until April 1, 1927.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of February, although industries were still affected to some extent by reductions in staffs for inventory purposes, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. The situation was, however, much more favourable than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,817 firms (each with a minimum of fifteen employees) in industries other than agriculture and fishing. These firms employed 788,887 persons on February, 1927, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The employment index number (based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 95.4 on the date under review; in the preceding month it was 94.8, and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated that the volume of business transacted in January, 1927, as shown by the average daily placement of applicants for employment, was 10 per cent less than in the previous month, but 12 per cent more than the corresponding average for January, 1926. Reduced placements in construction and maintenance, transportation and farming were mainly responsible for the declines from December, but these decreases were partly offset by increases in logging and manufacturing. At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 6.4 as compared with percentages of 5.9 at the beginning of January, 1927, and 8.1 at the beginning of February, 1926. The percentage for February is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,541 local trade unions with a total membership of 151,498 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.37 for January; $11.50 for February, 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $15.77 for February, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower in February at 150.1 as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in February, 1927, was slightly greater than during January, 1927, but less than during February, 1926. Eleven disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 402 employees and resulting in the loss of 7,190 working days. Corresponding figures for January were: eight disputes, 261 employees and 4,020 working days; and in February, 1926: ten disputes, 2,450 employees and 21,730 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During February the Department received reports from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc. The Board established in the previous month in connection with a dispute between various shipping companies at St. John, N.B. and their checkers and coopers, was completed, and two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. Full particulars of recent proceedings under the act are given on page 259.

Alberta legislature and old age pensions

The Alberta Legislature, by 41 votes to 16, passed a resolution on February 23, on motion of the premier, the Hon. John E. Brownlee, in the terms following:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the government should, bearing in mind that

there presently is legislation before the Dominion Parliament with respect to old age pensions, urge upon the Dominion government the necessity for a purely federal plan in order to adequately provide for old age pensions throughout the Dominion."

The foregoing resolution embodied two amendments to the original resolution as submitted to the House by Mr. J. T. Shaw, leader of the Liberal party, which suggested that the provincial government should at once introduce legislation complementary to the old age pension bill before the Dominion Parliament, dividing the financial responsibility equally between the Dominion and provinces. A proposed further amendment moved by Mr. A. A. McGillivray, leader of the Conservative party asked that the subject should be discussed by the legislature, but that legislative action be withheld until the federal bill actually becomes law.

After the resolution had been adopted in the form proposed by the premier, Mr. Arthur Smeaton, representing the Labour party, proposed a further amendment, which would have declared "that this House, while regretting the meagre pension and the 70-year age qualification to deserving aged people under the proposed Old Age Pensions Act now before the Federal Parliament, believes that the best interest of those who will require this assistance will be served by the acceptance of the proposed Act, and therefore this House agrees that with the passing of the federal legislation the necessary legislation be enacted in Alberta bringing the federal Old Age Pensions Act into operation."

The proposed Labour amendment was lost on a division of 12 votes for, and 45 against it.

Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions

The Governor of the state of Pennsylvania appointed a Commission in 1925, firstly, to study the subject of old age pensions with special reference as to the advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea; and secondly, to secure all available facts as to the actual working out of these plans in the United States and abroad. The report of the commission was published in January.

The report contains no final recommendation as to the relative merits of a contributory and a "straight" pension, but presents the views of supporters of both these plans. The commissioners believe however that "from an actuarial and insurance viewpoint the inauguration of such a system of deferred annuities presents no serious difficulties." On the other hand, the administration of such a plan presents far greater and more complex problems than the "straight pension" plan. The conclusions reached by the commissioners are stated as follows:—

"After thorough and detailed study of all the above problems, this commission cannot over-emphasize its conviction of the immediate necessity of a constructive plan of state action. It is our unanimous belief that a state system of old age pensions or insurance is by far superior, from every point of view, to any of the existing forms of aged relief. The problem of the indigent aged is being met to-day in a way that is thoroughly inadequate to merit its continuance. We believe that a plan can be worked out which while it would bring contentment and happiness in the later years of the aged dependents, would prove more beneficent from a humane and social point of view, would work out more economically from the viewpoint of our taxpayers and would meet with general approval."

The commissioners express the conviction that the constantly changing conditions in most industrial communities are markedly and steadily shortening the average working life of the great mass of men and women engaged in industry. The average amount of savings accumulated by the wage-earner who has been retired from his job is not, they believe, sufficient to maintain him in old age.

Proposed levy on mining industry for research work

Mr. F. H. Sexton, president of the Nova Scotia Technical College, proposes that a levy of one cent per ton be made on all coal raised in the mines of the province and placed in a fund to be specially devoted to scientific and industrial research on problems connected with coal mining. This recommendation was made by Mr. Sexton at the end of a report by him on the proceedings of the international conference on bituminous coal, held in November, 1926, at Pittsburgh, which report is included with the annual report of the mines of Nova Scotia, reviewed on another page of this issue. The need for scientific research, both pure and applied, Mr. Sexton states, was dominant throughout the whole conference.

Science has not been applied until recently to the economic utilization of coal. During the late war the high prices offered for toluol, from which "T.N.T." was made, and for other by-products, caused the coal companies to instal modern ovens. The heat, gas and smoke, formerly discharged into the air, are now imprisoned and led through tortuous passages and complicated machines to be decomposed into elements from which motor fuel, lubri-

cants, tar, pitch, creosote, fertilizers, drugs, perfumes, dyes and many other modern necessities are derived. President T. S. Baker, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, strongly recommended to the Pittsburgh conference that large foundations be established in every country for scientific research on coal. In his opinion, co-operative groups of thoroughly trained men are more necessary than large sums of money. Dr. Lander, director of fuel research of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research informed the conference that Great Britain had recently awakened to a realization of the true value of its coal, and hoped to rehabilitate her mining industry by modern scientific methods.

Mr. Sexton proposes that a definite program of research be laid out for the next ten years, and that an advisory committee or council be established, its members chosen from the universities, government departments, and operating staffs of the mining companies. The financial support for such a program should come, he thinks, from the industry itself, and should be made a direct charge on all the coal mined (a review of the annual report of the National Research Council of Canada is given in another page of this issue).

Rock dusting in coal mines in Alberta

Regulations in Alberta requiring rock dusting as a preventive of coal dust explosions in bituminous coal mines are reprinted on another page of this issue. Rock dusting has been practised in the coal mines in Great Britain for years, and the practice is now well established on the American continent. The Bureau of Mines of the United States has made numerous tests and has demonstrated that rock dust will confine an explosion to a very small area and soon extinguish the flame. The movement towards the adoption of rock dust has been furthered in recent years by the efforts of the American Association for Labour Legislation, to which references have been made in the Labour Gazette from time to time. The Associated Companies in the United States announced last year that on and after October 1, 1926, they would not insure for compensation any gaseous or dusty mine unless it is rock dusted. Rock dusting has now been approved as a standard practice by the American Engineering Standards Committee, and by the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, as well as by progressive coal operators and miners. Finally, the American Federation of Labour, at its convention at Detroit last October, expressed approval of the practice.

As to the cost of rock-dusting, a speaker at the convention of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, held at Pittsburgh last year, reported that "comprehensive investigations now confirm the earlier estimates that the cost of rock dusting will not exceed one cent per ton of coal mined under normal conditions. The exact figures show a range of from 0.9 down to 0.2 cent." Another mining engineer declared recently that "there is a distinct economic return from rock dusting. As a result of the treatment, these mines (i.e. in Ohio) have been relieved of a coal-dust penalty of 5 cents per $100 of payroll, in accordance with the Compensation Rating Bureau's (Ohio) regulations. On the average annual tonnage produced this is the equivalent of 2 mills per ton, which would make the net cost of maintaining the rock-dusted condition of these mines about 4 mills per ton of coal produced. Rock-dusting also brings its intangible returns," the same authority continued; "it is no little compensation to know that the hazards of a coal-dust explosion have been reduced to a minimum. This knowledge adds appreciably to the peace of mind of employees and employer. There is comfort also in the thought that everything has been done that is humanly possible to discharge one's obligations, both legal and moral, both to the workers entrusted to one's care and to the property which has been entrusted to the management for safe and economic operation."

Rehabilitation of injured workmen in Ontario

Mr. T. N. Dean, statistician of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, recently spoke of the good results already obtained by the provisions made in 1924 for the rehabilitation in industry of injured workmen who have been incapacitated from following their usual occupations. Ontario was the pioneer in providing such retraining. The provincial act was amended in 1924 to enable the Board "to aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries," the total provision under this head not to exceed $100,000 in any calendar year (Labour Gazette, June, 1924, page 479, February, 1925, page 98). The new section became effective on January 1, 1925. Mr. Dean describes the Board's work on behalf of handicapped workmen. "It now seeks," he says, "to educate them into some trade and find them positions so that they may forget their injuries and once more become useful citizens. There was a man hurt in 1923 when he fell from a scaffold," Mr. Dean continued,

"he fractured a small bone in his wrist and was unable to use it. The bone was taken out but the wrist still pained and stiffened. For three years he could not do any work, then we started him at a light job, had him using his wrist a little more all the time till it finally became all right and now he has a pretty good job and receives his pension as well. Perhaps, however, one of the greatest advantages of this new provision in the act, is the fact that it fills the men with the spirit to work and gives them an opportunity to forget their disabilities and know that they are serving a useful purpose."

Manitoba commission on seasonal unemployment

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the sixth session of the 17th Legislature of Manitoba in February intimated that "in order to obtain a balanced development of the province's industrial life and thus lessen the annual unemployment problem, my Government proposes to have an inquiry made into the causes of and remedies for seasonal unemployment. It is of the first importance that all the facts and considerations in this connection be investigated thoroughly, with the purpose of arriving at the best means of providing the solution of this fundamental economic problem in Manitoba at the present time."

The investigation promised by the Government at the close of last session into the question of the settlement of unused lands in the province has now been completed, and a report on the subject is to be laid before the Legislature during the present session.

Canada and the International Child Welfare conventions

Under the title "Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work," a report on the present status of the International Child Labour Conventions, has been issued jointly by the Social Service Council of Canada and the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. After pointing out that Canada, through her representatives at the International Labour Conferences, has agreed to these Draft Conventions, the report proceeds as follows:—

"Now, seven years after the passage of some of those Conventions, we find Canada still ranked by the League with some of the states ranking lowest in the world in the field of child protection because of her attitude towards ratification. Our non-ratification or non-adherence is due to our lack of co-operation across the Dominion, province by province, in obtaining uniform recognition of the high standards which do prevail, and consequently adherence from each province, so that the Dominion may adhere. High standards have been set in child labour and school attendance legislation in Canada, but these standards are being gradually undermined by the granting of broad exemptions. The federal government has done all in its power to bring about adherence, but the exemptions are still recognized by the provincial governments. Our governments and the parents who seek these exemptions excuse themselves on the ground that the child's labour is needed to maintain itself. . . . If the Canadian provinces continue to claim exemption on the ground that the child's labour is needed to maintain itself, then those particular Canadian provinces are wronging the Canadian people in the eyes of the world. Canada has no right to seek other citizens abroad if she must admit to the world that conditions are such in certain parts of this country that little children under fourteen must earn their own living or starve. The Dominion must not be built, agriculturally or industrially, on the backs of its children. One of the worst forms of public hypocrisy is for Canadian citizens and outstanding public men to point to good child labour laws and school attendance laws, to pride themselves thereon, and then to nullify them by poor enforcement and undermining exemptions."

Male minimum wage for new industries in British Columbia

The Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney general of British Columbia, in the course of a debate in the provincial legislature on the estimates of expenditure under the Male Minimum Wage Act, stated that the Board of Adjustment which administers the Act is at present gathering information with a view to establishing minimum rates of wages for other industries than lumbering, the latter industry having been already brought under the operation of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948; January, 1926, page 17). He pointed out that in industries such as logging, railway branch operating, tie making, the metal trades, the existing wage was higher than any minimum rate that might be fixed by the Board. Replying to a statement to the effect that lumber mill operators in the interior of the province had reduced the wages of their employees from a higher level to that of the minimum rate fixed by the Board the attorney general stated that the Board could not control such a situation, but he did not think that the policy of grading wages down to the minimum rate would appeal to many employers. He sug-

gested that the only way to deal with such cases would be through labour organizations.

Recent tendencies in industrial relations

Recent developments in the relations of employer and employee in American industry are described in a recent bulletin (No. 17) issued by the National Industrial Conference Board (New York). Clear evidence is found of increased appreciation, on the part of both labour and management, of the importance in their welfare of high purchasing power in the domestic market which results from high wages, low prices and stable employment, which in turn are the outcome of efficient management and economic production. Paternalistic "plans" are giving place to arrangements definitely based on considerations of mutual advantage. For example, employees' group insurance schemes now tend to be on a contributory basis, whereas formerly the employers alone were in most cases responsible for the cost of such insurance. Similarly, the sale of stock by corporations to their employees is increasingly regarded by both parties as an investment, and its advantages are considered in terms of its effect in promoting thrift, in the increase of the worker's concern in the productive success of the enterprise, and in enhancing his purchasing power. Again, works councils with employees' representation have latterly become established definitely as institutions making for industrial stability. Reference is made in this connection to the Railway Labour Act passed by Congress last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423). The novelty of this Act, it is pointed out, "lies not so much in the fact that mediation and arbitration are provided for by statute as in the fact that the bill was an agreed measure formulated by representatives of the carriers and of the employees' unions—being in effect a collective agreement which has been given the sanction of law by Congress. The first case to come before the Board of Mediation was the demand of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for a 20 per cent increase in wages made before the Act was passed and upon which a conference between railroad managements and the employees failed to bring an agreement."

Unemployment insurance in Great Britain

The unanimous report of the Committee of Inquiry into unemployment insurance in Great Britain is outlined on another page of this issue. It has been generally accepted as marking the close of the experimental period which commenced in Great Britain with the enactment of the original Act of 1911. Unemployment insurance is recognized by the committee as likely henceforth to be a permanent feature of the British Code of social legislation. The committee examined the charge frequently made in regard to alleged abuses of the so-called "dole." They find that these allegations have extraordinarily little foundation in fact. The secretary of the Charity Organization Society testified that he began by thinking the abuses serious, but on inquiry he had been unable to find them, concluding that the erroneous ideas in regard to the corrupting effects of the "dole" arise from the fact that "unfavourable instances impress themselves upon the memory, while the proper and smooth working of a scheme passes almost unnoticed." The committee proposes the extension of the existing partial and limited scheme, so that it will afford complete insurance against the risk of unemployment; the employers, the workpeople and the state each contributing to the fund in equal proportions. But although a permanent insurance scheme is provided for, the committee have not overlooked the more fundamental problem: "It would be unfortunate," they say, "if preoccupation with the task of ascertaining how best such unemployment can be insured against were to weaken any concerted effort to get rid of unemployment itself."

Collective agreements in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published a digest of trade and collective agreements between employers and employees made during the year 1925. Agreements affecting railroads are not included, owing to their voluminousness. The report notes some general characteristics of collective agreements. They are usually the result of bargaining between a local union and local employers. Indeed, with the exception of the glass, pottery, and wallpaper unions, and provisions regarding the use of the union label, few agreements binding the locals are made by national officers, although certain national officers demand the right to approve agreements made by the local unions.

Examination of the agreements shows that the eight-hour day is very generally observed in the organized trades. The 44-hour week is practically the rule of the building, clothing, metal, printing, and stone trades for day work, while in many instances 40 hours' work only is required of night workers. There are, indeed, a few instances where only 40 hours a week are required for day workers also.

In addition to the question of hours of labour, the most usual subject covered by the collective agreement is the rate of wages to be paid. Other subjects not infrequently included relate to terms of apprenticeship, provision for arbitration, seniority of employment, and equal distribution of work. Of late there has been tried in the clothing industry a system of unemployment insurance whereby a fund is created by contributions from the employer and employees and is used to make payments to employees during the period of unemployment. Various attempts have been made to tide over the slack periods of work. The usual method in such circumstances has been to discharge the superfluous help and keep at work only as many as are needed, in which cases the agreement generally provides that the older employees shall be retained and those with a shorter service shall be discharged first. Another method is to distribute the work as equally as possible, and a third is a system of unemployment insurance, which is perhaps more thoroughly worked out in the clothing industries than in others.

Industrial court in Great Britain

A tribute to the Industrial Court of Great Britain was paid by Sir William W. Mackenzie, president of the court since its establishment in 1919. He stated that from a permanent court of this kind a code of industrial common law might in time emerge which would beneficially influence the whole sphere of industrial relations. The general spirit of arbitration is spreading, he declared, and is gaining popular confidence. On the other hand he warned his hearers that the general principle of arbitration on the failure of negotiations must necessarily be a slow growth. He stated that, to ensure success great care must be taken in the selection of arbitrators; it was too much to ask of employers and workpeople to place the decision of a serious industrial dispute in the hands of newly appointed and untried arbitrators. It was evident, he claimed, that a body of men accustomed to exercise judicial authority, trained by experience to sift and weigh evidence, and in close contact with the atmosphere and actual daily life and its details of the factory, workshop, plant, or office, are more suited to adjudicate on industrial problems than men, however eminent in other walks of life they may be, who are called in on occasion to act as arbitrators.

The Industrial Court, established under the Industrial Courts Act of 1919, is a permanent body, which sits usually in London, but occasionally hears cases at other important centres. Individual members of the court may be deputed to hear cases locally where the parties desire a speedy hearing. The establishment of a standing arbitration tribunal was one of the recommendations of the committee on relations between employers and employees, better known as the Whitley Committee. It had been found that while conciliation machinery existed in a number of trades, some being in the form of joint industrial councils, the parties were often unable to reach a settlement of their differences. The Industrial Court was established to provide an independent tribunal to which such matters could be referred. The number of cases heard by the court since its inception is 1,250. Of the court's decisions in these cases only two have been rejected by one or more of the parties concerned.

Nature and work of trade boards in Great Britain

An official of the British Ministry of Labour described the work of the Trade Board at a conference on methods of conciliation and arbitration held at London recently. At the present time there are 44 trade boards in operation, covering 1,250,000 workers in 39 different trades. The trades affected are those least organized. Less than one-fifth of the workers and less than one-half of the employers under the trade board system belong to no organization. A trade board consists of representatives of employers and workers, with three appointed members whose function is to bring both sides together and prevent, if possible, a deadlock. When minimum rates are decided on by the trade boards two months are allowed for objections, and they then come before the Ministry of Labour for confirmation. Notice of the rates fixed are sent to each employer, who is obliged to post it up for the information of his workers. There are 147,000 establishments under the trade board system. They are periodically inspected by the Ministry. Last year 11,400 of these establishments, employing 111,000 workers were visited by the inspectors of the Ministry. In respect of 2,550 of the establishments inspected, employing 6,600 workers, it was found necessary to insist on the payment of arrears of wages. It was found that 94 per cent of the entire body of workers under the trade board system of workers were getting the full maximum rates to which they were entitled; an odd 3 per cent were getting from 90 to 100 per cent of their proper rate, and 3 per cent were getting less than 90 per cent of the rates to which they were entitled. During 1926 it was necessary

for the Ministry to bring 70 cases before the courts for neglect of duty under the Trade Boards Acts.

Proposed pool for distribution of British coal

Co-operation by coal producers in selling their coal was included among the recommendations of the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). The report of the "Samuel Commission" (so called from its chairman, Sir Herbert Samuel) was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, pages 393-395. The commission found that "the industry as a whole has so far failed to realize the benefits to be obtained by readiness to co-operate." They suggested that "large financial advantages might be gained by the formation, in particular, of co-operative selling agencies. They are specially needed in the export trade." In view of these recommendations a departmental committee was appointed by the government in June, 1926, to inquire into and report upon the desirability and practicability of developing co-operative selling in the coal mining industry. This committee, consisting of nine members, including the chairman, reported towards the end of the year, eight members being favourable to the establishment of co-operative selling, and three expressing the opinion that "the free and open competition under which the coal trade in this country reached the commanding position which it occupied in the markets of the world before the war is that which is best suited to its development in the future."

The main report, signed by eight members of the committee, makes the following recommendations:—

1. The development of organized marketing in the coal-mining industry is desirable in order to avoid excessive competition, to effect economies and improvements in the marketing of coal and to help to stabilize the industry.

2. The present lack of consolidation in the industry is a serious impediment, and the full development and benefits of organized marketing cannot be realized unless the industry can be consolidated, by amalgamations, into a much smaller number of units.

3. Organized marketing is only immediately practicable in those localities and districts where there is a fairly general desire among the coal owners to develop it.

4. The voluntary development of local arrangements—more particularly selling pools—among neighbouring colliery owners is advocated.

5. District organizations, of wider scope than local arrangements, are the next stage of development. Where, in any particular district, a fair and equitable scheme for more efficient marketing is supported by a majority of 75 per cent, or more calculated on a tonnage basis, powers should be vested in a tribunal to make the scheme compulsory, subject to effective safeguards for the minority.

6. The co-ordination of district associations will be, ultimately, a desirable development, but can only be justified to the community by the industry effecting and sharing with the consumer economies, not only in the marketing of coal, but in all phases of its production and transport.

7. The Government is advised to consider the question of revising and clarifying the law on restraint of trade so as to remove the present uncertainty as to the status in law of marketing organizations.

8. In the export trade, local selling pools and the possibilities of closer co-operation between colliery owners and exporters should be developed.

In regard to the probable effects of organized marketing on labour the report points out that the wages of coal miners are governed to a large extent by the prices realized for coal. A widespread feeling was found among the miners, not only that wages are unnecessarily depressed by the way in which excessive competition forces these prices down, but also that some of the proceeds of coal sales, which equitably ought to go into the colliery revenue and so into the wages estimates, are taken by subsidiary selling companies. Labour representatives on the committee claimed that the resulting discontent would be mitigated if marketing at the collieries themselves were effectively organized, and if miners were given more information as to the marketing side of the industry and a reasonable assurance that destructive competition had been eliminated.

The report contains an account of the origin, constitution and working of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate and of the machinery set up under the German Imperial coal law of 1919 to co-ordinate and control the coal cartels of Germany and to protect the interests of the consumers.

Employment of children in the United States

A committee of the National Association of Manufacturers (United States) has published a collection of charts purporting to show the actual facts about child labour in the United States as revealed by government statistics.

The association undertook this inquiry in view of the recent failure of the effort to secure the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the States of the proposed twentieth amendment to the United States Constitution in regard to child labour. The rejection of the proposed amendment, it is pointed out, places responsibility in regard to child labour on the individual states. Some of the facts brought out by the committee are stated as follows:—

There are 12,502,582 children under 16 years old enumerated in the census, of whom over

two-thirds are less than 14. Of the total number 8.5 per cent, or 1,060,858, were gainfully employed. Among all the 10-15-year-old children employed, agriculture heads the list with 61 per cent, clerical occupations take 7.6 per cent and the manufacturing and mechanical industries come third with only 85,337, or 7.5 per cent of the total number. In every age-grouping of children under 16 years old, agriculture employs the greatest number. The greatest proportion of employment of persons less than 16 years old is in agriculture with 5.91 per cent, as contrasted with only 1.45 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries which employ over 5,000 children each are textiles, metal industries, clothing industries, food and shoe factories. Messengers, bundle clerks, office boys, newsboys combined total 14,085 more than the textile industry, and there are more newsboys than there are 10-15-year-old children in any manufacturing industry. The five states with the largest number of 10-15-year-old textile operatives in 1920 were Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Rhode Island and New Jersey. In only ten states were more than 5 per cent of the operatives less than 16 years old, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin leading with 8.5 per cent. The proportion of total children in agricultural pursuits was 5.2 per cent in 1920 and 13.2 per cent in 1910. The proportion of total children in non-agricultural pursuits was 3.3 per cent in 1920 and 5.2 per cent in 1910.

The United Farmers of Alberta passed a resolution at their recent annual convention recommending that the cost of the poor relief should be borne by the province as a whole rather than by the municipalities.

The Board of Control of Toronto lately decided to insert a clause in the tenders for new construction work in connection with the provincial exhibition, calling for the employment of union labour.

Nineteen employees of the Department of Railways and Canals in New Brunswick have been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty the King. Notice of the decoration appeared in the issue of the CANADA GAZETTE of February 12.

The report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1926, states that 15,403 persons were naturalized under the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920 during that period. This total includes the wives and minor children of persons whose names are shown on the certificates. Tables are given showing the country of origin, former nationality, occupation, present residence and certificate number of the persons naturalized.

The Ontario Builders' and Supply Association at their sixteenth annual convention, held at Chatham early in March, resolved to petition the provincial legislature to enact a building code which would govern conditions in smaller towns and in summer resorts where no local code exists. The petition recommends that more attention should be required to be paid at such places to fireproof construction and sanitation. The association also placed itself on record as promising co-operation with the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario in a proposed scheme of developing the apprenticeship system in the various construction trades or any other that will prove successful.

The last annual report of the Canadian National Railway system states that the initial results of the co-operative plan of management in the Moncton shops had been so successful that the plan was extended to the shops at Transcona, Fort Rouge, Stratford, London, Leaside, St. Malo and Pointe St. Charles. Out of 1,187 recommendations made at various regional meetings 857 were adopted, 123 were dropped, and 207 were left pending. The co-operative plan, it is stated, has been adopted also by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Chicago & Northwestern railways. At a meeting recently held in New York, at which representatives of officials and employees of various railways were present, it was evident that the plan has found as much favour with individual employees as with shop superintendents.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in their report for the past year, state that 1,297 persons were assisted, and the sum of $4,500 raised for distribution. They recommend that a system of Mothers' Allowances should be established in the province. Several of the families under the society's care at the present time consist of widows with young children, the report states; and it would be almost impossible for any private organizations to provide adequately for such cases, which occur every year. Such families, it is suggested, should be provided for by some system of Mothers' Pensions.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of February was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The cut in the logging industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was almost finished and hauling to the river banks preparatory to the spring drive was being done. The fishing industry was reported to be only fair as activity was being interfered with by floating ice. While some building was being carried on in the City of Halifax, there was little or none being done elsewhere throughout the province. The manufacturing industries remained normal, with the iron and steel group reported as fair. For the season of the year the coal mining industry was showing normal activity. The transportation industry was just fair, while trade was rather satisfactory.

Reports from New Brunswick indicated that the fishing industry was experiencing good conditions. Logging cuts having been concluded, or practically concluded, in this province, men were being released from bush work in some cases, after a satisfactory season. The manufacturing industries were normal. With building and construction opening up to some extent, it was reported that preparations were under way for considerable building as soon as weather conditions became more favourable. The winter port of St. John was busy. Trade was reported as fair.

The logging industry in the Province of Quebec was slackening up, with preparations for river driving beginning. In most lines of manufacturing, conditions were good. In the City of Quebec the leather industry reported improvement; tobacco and cigars in Montreal were likewise improved; Sherbrooke reported textiles as busy; the pulp and paper industry at Three Rivers was not quite so busy as in previous months; and the metal trades generally throughout the province were picking up. Building and construction were quiet throughout Quebec. Trade was seasonally quiet, but transportation was stated to be active. Generally speaking conditions in this province showed a noticeable improvement over the preceding month and also over February of 1926.

Orders for farm help were beginning to be received by the Ontario employment offices in larger numbers, and plenty of applicants were available. Although only a few workers were being taken on by the manufacturing industries, the prospects of further increases in activity were bright, and a considerable portion of the increases in activity made throughout 1926 have apparently been maintained. Considering the time of the year, a fair amount of building and construction was progressing, and buildings to be undertaken in a few weeks time were in contemplation at several points. After a rather active winter, work in the logging industry was falling off, and the Ontario employment offices reported few placements as being made. Although not increasing staffs to any extent, the mining industry continued to be rather busy, with a small labour turnover. The shortage of certain classes of female domestic workers seemed to be more pronounced at several points throughout the province.

With no shortage of applicants, orders for farm workers in Manitoba were on the increase. Building and construction prospects, especially in Winnipeg were rather promising throughout this province, although the work in hand at the present time was small. Placements from Winnipeg in the logging industry were on the decline, owing to the season being so very advanced. Trade was reported as satisfactory. General conditions in Manitoba were not unfavourable considering the season of the year.

From Saskatchewan a noticeable increase in orders for farm help was reported also, but no shortage of applicants was in evidence. The construction industry was very quiet. From Prince Albert it was reported that the advance of the season had decreased the activities of the employment office in the matter of placements in the logging industry. Orders for men for casual employment were being received in fair volume, and unemployment throughout the province was being relieved to quite an extent by their receipt. With orders for female domestic workers rather numerous, no very pronounced shortages of applicants were reported.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm orders in Alberta were on the increase, but no shortage of applicants was reported. Although building and construction at the moment were quiet, prospects were regarded as fair. Some logging placements were still being made. The coal mining industry was rather dull, and not a very great deal of activity was reported. There was a fair number of vacancies for female domestic workers. Conditions generally seemed to compare quite favourably with previous years.

While the logging camps in the Province of British Columbia were not increasing their staffs to any considerable extent, in some dis-

tricts camps which had been closed appeared to be about to re-open. The mining industry throughout this province remained normal. Construction activity for the time of year was fair with evidence at hand of work of a rather substantial volume developing during the coming season. The manufacturing industries were rather quiet in so far as engaging additional employees was concerned. General conditions were considered as rather good and for the season of the year unemployment was not serious.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There was an increase in employment as reported by employers at the beginning of February, but the situation continued to be affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment was, however, in much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 788,-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927		1926	1926		1925
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	164,071,813	221,582,986	159,717,520	155,451,873	253,317,215
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	78,805,632	81,774,995	70,908,980	69,736,042	76,918,288
Exports, Canadian produce $	.....	84,094,692	138,421,475	87,512,147	84,718,819	175,555,228
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	11,499,795	12,391,585	10,843,327	10,060,607	11,670,986
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	2,618,830,630	2,843,153,843	2,132,219,922	2,368,210,435	3,120,644,757
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,514,200,000	1,746,300,000	1,242,000,000	1,360,527,147	1,898,373,589
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	160,439,558	175,083,324	163,617,467	160,600,699	173,891,566
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,381,474,773	1,372,763,485	1,332,784,116	1,316,288,258	1,318,875,483
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	962,540,949	970,053,595	852,716,608	869,591,897	903,259,725
Security Prices, Index Number.—						
Common stocks.....	153·9	147·2	143·1	134·2	127·4	122·6
Preferred stocks.....	104·4	103·1	101·2	100·3	99·2	98·5
Bonds.....	110·3	110·2	110·4	109·1	108·6	108·4
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150·1	150·6	150·5	162·2	163·8	163·5
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·46	21·59	21·41	21·87	21·96	21·87
†Business failures, number.....	187	219	.....	186	248	215
†Business failures, liabilities... $	3,216,706	3,095,474	.....	2,623,771	2,674,186	3,186,295
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	95·4	94·0	101·1	90·7	89·6	95·3
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	6·4	*5·9	*4·7	*8·1	*7·9	*5·7
Immigration.....	.....	.....	5,415	4,396	2,324	4,003
Building permits..... $	.....	.....	11,472,131	7,104,343	4,608,688	7,341,752
‡Contracts awarded..... $	19,516,700	16,771,800	13,725,000	13,478,000	12,669,000	12,675,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	50,695	51,717	53,971	49,746	56,644	54,889
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	55,620	58,551	58,493	53,157	68,536	62,353
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,601	3,926	3,804	2,343	2,224	3,008
Coal..... tons	.....	1,561,499	1,922,808	1,076,281	1,230,702	1,560,814
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,043,849	1,290,824	1,156,645	1,699,246	952,520	.....
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.	.....	116,628,218	172,704,109	175,644,703	181,617,436	176,315,733
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	241,622	233,849	233,078	222,979	218,904	253,460
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,207,035	20,168,259	23,332,837	18,337,075	18,701,154	23,851,670
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	14,206,631	14,172,845	16,289,451
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	14,435,369	17,791,980	12,613,008	13,470,131	19,818,544
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses..... $	.....	12,925,134	16,175,798	10,707,977	11,668,272	14,991,752
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378,617,673	2,589,558,262	4,147,758,093
Newsprint..... tons	.....	161,724	163,717	135,663	139,688	136,983
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	11,745	6,052	14,761	11,781	7,498
***Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	137·5	132·0	135·7	127·8	128·3
Industrial production.....	.....	159·1	132·4	144·1	138·1	135·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	147·2	137·5	142·8	139·5	141·9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review* §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending February 26, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The index number (with January, 1920, as 100) stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preceding month it was 94.8 and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Provinces there were large losses in the construction, together with less extensive contractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, causing a considerable falling off in employment. In Quebec, manufacturing, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries, reported marked improvement, and logging and mining were also busier; on the other hand, there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. In Ontario, important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories, and in logging, while trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, the food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, in which they were seasonal in character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement. In British Columbia there was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

An analysis of the returns for the cities for which separate tabulations are made shows that in Montreal, Ottawa Windsor and the other border cities, and Vancouver recorded improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward. In Montreal, manufactures showed substantial recovery, but seasonal declines in trade, construction and transportation reduced the general level of employment. In Quebec, construction showed the greatest losses, although trade and transportation were also slacker. In Toronto there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade, offsetting large gains in manufacturing. Construction also released employees. In Ottawa, manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment. In Hamilton, manufacturing was quiet, but transportation afforded rather more employment. In Windsor and the other border cities, automobile factories recorded substantial improvement. In Winnipeg, trade and construction reported reduced activity, but manufacturing was brisker. In Vancouver, the metal, food, construction and transportation groups registered expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker.

Manufacturing showed considerable revival, the most marked recovery taking place in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and rubber works. On the other hand, animal food, building material and musical instrument factories recorded losses in personnel. Logging reported seasonal improvement, while declines of the same nature took place in mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1927.

Trade Union Reports.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage out of work among local trade unions at the end of January was slightly greater than that of the previous month, as was manifested by the returns tabulated from 1,541 labour organizations with a combined membership of 151,496 persons. Of these 9,748 or a percentage of 6.4 were unemployed as compared with 5.9 per cent on December 31, 1926, and 8.1 per cent in January, 1926. Unions in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia reflected less favourable conditions during January than in the preceding month, the most substantial percentage reduction being that of 4 per cent in Saskatchewan due to inactivity in the building trades and among transportation workers. In the other provinces the contractions were slight. Alberta unions showed an increase in employment of nearly 3 per cent, but the gains in both Nova Scotia and British Columbia were nominal. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926, Nova Scotia unions registered substantial improvement due to a much better situation in the coal mines of the province. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta members were also afforded a slightly greater volume of employment. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the reductions were small, particu-

larly in the latter province, and in British Columbia the situation remained unchanged. The manufacturing industries with 410 unions reporting a membership of 41,744 persons registered a nominal increase in unemployment as compared with the previous month and practically no change when making a comparison with the returns for January, 1926. Leather workers were much busier than in December, and textile workers and cigar makers also reported noteworthy gains. A greater volume of unemployment was indicated among general labourers in Quebec and minor contractions among gas workers, printing tradesmen, paper makers, hat and cap makers and iron and steel workers. There was very little change in the situation among Nova Scotia coal miners as compared with the previous month, but in Alberta all members were reported engaged as compared with considerable unemployment in December. In the British Columbia coal mines employment was on a slightly higher level. A more favourable situation was maintained among Nova Scotia quarry workers than in the previous month. In the building and construction trades reports were tabulated from 178 unions with 17,092 members, 22.6 per cent of whom were idle on January 31, as compared with 19.3 per cent in December and 26.6 per cent in January, 1926. The situation for steam shovel and dredgemen showed substantial improvement as compared with December, and lesser increases were indicated among tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, were much less actively engaged, and among plumbers and steamfitters and granite and stone-cutters there was slightly more unemployment. Among carpenters and joiners and electrical workers the level of employment remained the same as in December. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926, all tradesmen except bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers were afforded more work, but the reductions in these trades were pronounced. Returns received from 642 unions of transportation workers, with a membership of 56,351 persons showed an unemployment percentage of 3.5 as compared with 3.0 per cent in December. Steam railway employees whose returns constitute nearly 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting showed a slight drop in employment, but the improvement among navigation workers was noteworthy. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926, when 5 per cent of unemployment was registered, the steam and street and electric railway divisions reported increases in operations, but employment in the navigation division declined. Retail shop clerks were fully engaged as in December. Among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and barbers there was slightly less activity than in December. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported small percentages of idleness as compared with considerable slackness in December.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1927, showed 22,664 references to positions, and a total of 21,311 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 14,424, of which 11,379 were of men and 3,045 of women, while placements in casual employment were 6,887. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 22,922. Of these 15,507 were for men and 7,415 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 25,561 men and 10,114 women, a total of 35,675. A slight decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was shown when a comparison is made with the records of January last year. The reports for December, 1926, showed 26,287 vacancies offered, 36,245 applications made and 24,667 placements effected, while in January, 1926, there were recorded 20,699 vacancies, 35,988 applications for work, and 19,009 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1927, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 254. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reported that the production of pig iron in Canada during January, 1927, amounted to 51,717 long tons, marking a decline of 4 per cent from the 53,971 tons made in December, 1926. Production in January, 1926, amounted to 56,644 tons. Foundry iron at 21,900 tons showed some improvement in comparison with the 18,620 tons made last month, but this gain was more than offset by the drop in the output of basic iron to 28,852 tons from 35,351 tons in December. Malleable iron, to the extent of 965 tons, was produced in January; no malleable iron was made in December.

Blast furnace charges for the month included 91,380 long tons of imported iron ore, 59,560 short tons of coke and 28,759 short tons of limestone. The average charge for each long ton of pig iron produced was 3,958 pounds of imported ore, 2,303 pounds of coke and 1,112 pounds of limestone.

No additional furnaces were blown in during the month nor were any shut down or banked, the same five furnaces being in blast on January 31 as on December 31. The active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,926 tons in January, showed a slight increase over the 3,804 tons made in December. The month's output consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content but small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced. A slight increase was recorded in the output of steel ingots and castings during January when 58,551 tons were produced in Canadian furnaces as compared with 58,493 tons in December, 1926 and 68,536 tons in January a year ago. Production included 55,898 tons of steel ingots and 2,653 tons of direct steel castings; of the steel castings 1,378 tons were made in basic open hearth furnaces, 153 tons were convertor castings and the balance, 1,122 tons, was produced in electric furnaces.

Pig iron prices showed no change in January. No. 1 foundry at Montreal being still quoted at $28.20 and No. 2 foundry at $27.70 per ton. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was $25.80 and No. 2 foundry $25.30. The bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices = 100) declined slightly being 145.5 as compared with 146.0 in December. This was due mainly to slight declines in wire and in steel sheets.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during January are not yet available.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during December was 5 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 29 per cent greater than the average for December in the past five years. The figures were 1,922,808 tons in December as against 1,818,458 tons in November, and an average of 1,492,357 tons during the five preceding years.

All the coal-producing provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed gains in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during December numbered 31,018, of whom 24,009 worked underground, and 7,009 on surface, as compared with a total of 30,150 in November, of whom 23,303 worked underground and 6,847 on surface. Production per man was 61.9 tons in December as against 59.8 tons per man in November. During December the production per man-day was 2.6, being the same as in November. The tonnage lost (Table No. 4) was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in January, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $78,805,632, as compared with $69,736,142 in January, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to $84,094,692 in January, 1927, as compared with $138,421,475 in December, 1926, and with $84,718,819 in January, 1926.

The chief imports in January, 1927, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,403,120; iron and its products, $14,605,550, and non-metallic minerals and products, $11,736,187.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $27,316,396; wood, wood products and paper, $19,666,403, and animals and animal products, $12,782,788.

In the ten months ending January, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $446,863,591; wood, wood products and paper, $237,392,202, and animals and animal products, $144,810,087.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of January, 1927, amounted to $5,429,299, as compared with $11,508,818 in December, 1926, and with $4,719,534 in the corresponding month last year. The decrease in the first comparison was 52.8 per cent, and in the latter the increase was 15.0.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in February, 1927, at $19,516,700 as compared with $16,771,800 in January, 1927, and $13,477,600 in February, 1926. The contracts awarded in February, 1927, were classified as follows:—business buildings, $10,661,200, residential work, $4,777,900; engineering, $3,515,000, and industrial building, $562,600. The apportionment of contracts awarded

in Canada by provinces during February, 1927, was:—Ontario, $9,725,500; Quebec, $7,006,700; Prairie Provinces, $1,256,500; British Columbia, $1,098,500 and the Maritime Provinces, $429,500.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during February, 1927 according to the same *Review*, totalled $88,257,800, $6,995,000 of this amount being for residential building; $21,880,200 for business building; $17,359,500 for industrial building, and $42,023,100 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1927, was slightly greater than during January, 1927, but less than during February, 1926. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 402 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 7,190 working days, as compared with eight disputes in January, involving 261 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 4,020 working days. In February, 1926, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, involving 2,450 workpeople, resulting in a time loss of 21,730 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to February, 1927, terminated during the month and one of the strikes recorded as commencing during the month also terminated during February. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts, affecting 252 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were slightly lower due mainly to seasonal declines in the prices of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.37 for January; $11.50 for February, 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $15.77 for February, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. Besides a substantial fall in the price of eggs there were declines in the prices of mutton, salt, pork, bacon, lard, rolled oats, evaporated apples, prunes and potatoes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of sirloin steak, butter, cheese, flour and yellow sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.46 at the beginning of February, as compared with $21.59 for January; $21.87 for February, 1926; $21.19 for February, 1925; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; $19.80 for February, 1918; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 150.1 for February, as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, five declined, while one was practically unchanged. The Vegetable and Products group advanced slightly, due to higher prices for grains, flour, tea and fruits, which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes, raw sugar, rubber, hay and straw. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was also somewhat higher. The groups which declined were: The Animals and Products, due to lower prices for cattle, sheep, butter, lard and eggs, which more than offset the higher prices for hogs, bacon, poultry, furs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due to declines in the prices of cotton yarn, wool, sash cord, jute, hessian and binder twine, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of ground wood, matches, and spruce siding; the Iron and its Products group, due to the lower levels prevailing for pig-iron, steel billets and spring hinges; and the Non-Metallic Minerals, due mainly to a decline in the price of coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

Employees with fifty years service on the old Canadian Government and Canadian National Railways were recently given special passes entitling them to travel over the whole system. These passes are engraved and embossed in gold and bear the signature of the president of the lines, Sir Henry W. Thornton. Accompanying each pass is a card expressing the appreciation of the railways for the services rendered by the employees.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1927

DURING the month of February the Department received reports of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Applications Received

During the month two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, being fire fighters, members of Local 162, International Association of Fire Fighters.

(2) From certain employees of the Ottawa Sanitary Laundry Co., being members of Local 275, International Laundry Workers Union.

Other Proceedings under the Act

The Board established to deal with a dispute between various shipping interests of the Port of St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being checker and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was completed during February by the appointment of the Honourable Henry Miles, of Montreal, as chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. J. T. Foster, of Montreal, the employees' nominee, and Mr. J. H. Lauer, also of Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station Employees, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., both of Winnipeg, nominees of the employer and employees respectively.

The dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages and changed working conditions. The differences regarding working conditions were settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned, and the report of the Board, which was signed by the chairman and the employees' representative, dealt with the question of wages, recommending an increase of four cents an hour to hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees. Mr. Coyne, the company's representative on the Board, presented a minority report. The text of the two reports follows:—

Report of Board

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and their Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station and other Employees, Members of The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on Eastern and Western Lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, said Board being composed of Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Chairman, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, convened at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Thursday, the 2nd day of December, A.D., 1926, and afterward held meetings in Montreal and Winnipeg.

While arranging for a suitable time and place for convening, it came to the attention of the Board that the employer was desirous of reopening negotiations with the employees to settle the matters in dispute and proposed that further negotiations take place at Montreal. Representatives of the employees appeared before the Board and stated that they were willing to reopen negotiations as desired by the employer, provided the board meet in Montreal on the 13th December, A.D., 1926, as had already been suggested, to proceed with the hearing of the matters in dispute should negotiations fail. These negotiations took place with the consent of the Board, but proved abortive.

The Board reconvened at Montreal on the 13th December, A.D., 1926, and the parties to the dispute were represented as follows:—

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Mr. George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. A. Halkett, Superintendent, Moose Jaw Division, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan; Mr. A. C. McKenzie, Engineer Maintenance of Way, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. W. S. Crabb, Superintendent, Smith Falls, Ontario.

On behalf of the Employees:

Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Montreal, Quebec; W. A. Rowe, Montreal, Quebec; E. S. Peck, Ottawa, Ontario; C. L. Fisher, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick; J. L. Pateman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; J. Parkinson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and J. J. Ratcliffe, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The matters in dispute affected approximately 4,100 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employed over their entire railroad system in Canada.

On the 10th day of May, A.D., 1926, on behalf of the above mentioned employees of the Western Lines, there was submitted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a proposal for changes in the rates of pay and working conditions. Negotiations took place between the parties, but no agreement was arrived at.

On the 14th day of June, A.D. 1926, on behalf of the above mentioned employees of the Eastern Lines, a proposal was made similar to that of the Western Lines and negotiations took place between the respective parties without any agreement resulting.

On the 25th day of October, A.D. 1926, an application was made by representatives of the Eastern Lines of the said Brotherhood for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and on the 26th day of October, A.D. 1926, a similar application was made by the representatives of the Western Lines of the said Brotherhood. On the 9th day of November, A.D. 1926, the above applications were granted and a Board was established in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with both disputes. The employees recommended Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, as members of the Board.

These having been appointed members of the Board and having failed to recommend a person willing and ready to act as third member, Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was, on the 2nd day of December, A.D., 1926, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, appointed such third member and Chairman.

A considerable amount of evidence, argument, and tabulated statements, bearing on the question of wages, were introduced by the parties, and at the conclusion of these the Board decided to accede to the expressed desires of the parties to give a decision upon the question of wages on the assurance of both parties that, if this were done, they would have no difficulty in reaching a settlement on all other matters in dispute.

The Board therefore took time to deliberate on the matter of an increase in wages and decided (the employer's representative dissenting) that an increase of four cents an hour to hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees be made at this time. The question of wages will be presently dealt with more fully.

On Saturday, the 18th December, A.D., 1926, the Board advised the parties of its decision and recommendation on the question of wages, and the parties then arranged to proceed with negotiations upon the numerous rules in the schedule of working conditions and the Board adjourned to allow these negotiations to proceed. We are pleased to report that these negotiations resulted in an agreement covering all matters in dispute with the exception of wages. We should like to have attached a copy of this agreement to our report, but we have yielded to the desire of both parties that this should not be done.

With reference to the question of wages, ample opportunity was given the parties to present fully their respective cases and the proceedings throughout were conducted in harmony and good-will by all parties concerned.

The employees of both the Eastern and Western Lines ask for an increase of ten

cents per hour for employees engaged on an hourly basis, and $20.40 per month for employees engaged on a monthly basis, and the company take the stand that no increase was justified at the present time.

Among the arguments advanced by the employees in support of their demands are the following:—

1. That prior to 1918 the basic rates of pay for this class of employee were arbitrarily fixed by the Company. That all revisions of rates of pay since then have been made on the basis of these arbitrarily fixed rates. If the basic rate of pay had been (which is not the case) established on a cost of living basis, these revisions based on the rising and falling cost of living might have been claimed to be equitable, but not otherwise.

2. The need for more money to enable them to enjoy a fair standard of living. That although their work is of a routine nature, yet it requires experienced and reliable workers. In spite of this, they are the lowest paid class of railway employees with one exception, namely, the maintenance of way men.

3. That the nature of their employment makes it necessary for the great majority of them to live in large centres where the cost of living is at its highest level.

4. That other classes of employees in the Company's employ have been recently granted substantial increase in pay and that they should not be denied similar increases.

The main arguments advanced by the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were:—

1. That, taking into consideration the substantial increases in wages which have come into effect in recent years, the cost of living, the substantial reductions in the revenue of the railways per unit of service and the financial position of the railways at the present time, the rates of pay are quite as high as they should be.

2. That the employees whose case is now before the Board have received advances in their rates of pay at a percentage ratio in excess of those received by many other classes of railway employees.

3. That since the existing rates of pay were established the cost of living has remained practically stationary, under-going only slight seasonal variations one way or the other, but that the Company has suffered substantial reductions in the rates they are permitted to charge the public for the handling of passenger and freight traffic.

4. The Company's inability to pay these increases and earn reasonable profits.

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Among other the two following exhibits were filed by the employer:—

Exhibit 1 "A".—Rates of pay and rules governing service of clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., on Eastern Lines, effective the 1st day of February, A.D. 1924, and now in effect.

Exhibit 1 "A" shows that the following rates are in effect at the present time:—

Clerks with less than one year's experience	$55 00
Clerks with one year's experience and less than two years' experience	65 00
Clerks with two years' experience and less than three years' experience	75 00
Clerks with over three years' experience	87 50
Car markers and checkers with less than six months' experience	55 00
Car markers and checkers with over six months' experience and less than twelve months, $30 less than schedule rate, taking the schedule rate of $87.50	57 50
Car markers and checkers with less than eighteen months' experience, $20 less than schedule, taking schedule rate at $87.50	67 50
Car markers and checkers with over eighteen months' experience and less than twenty-four months, $10 less than schedule	77 50
Car markers and checkers with over two years' experience	87 50

There is also a list of positions given in this exhibit to which special rates of wages are attached. About fifty per cent of these positions show a remuneration of less than $100 per month.

Exhibit 1 "B" shows the rates of wages paid employees in the Western Lines. Some of these rates are as follows:—

For clerks with less than one year's experience	$65 00
For clerks with over one year's experience and less than two years	75 00
For clerks with over two years' experience	87 50

The rates fixed for certain classes of employees would appear to be the following:—

	Per Hour
Stowers	50c.
Coopers	50c.
Loaders	49c.
Pilers	49c.
Sealers	48c.
Truckers	47c.

The remunerations attached to the positions set forth in the special list on the Western Lines are as a general rule slightly higher than the corresponding positions obtained in the Eastern Lines, but even here there are many specially listed positions where the wages are less than $100 per month.

With regard to these arguments, the Board finds as follows:—

The classes of employees asking for increase in their rates of pay are among the lowest paid of the Company. The services required of many of them are of a character that requires fair education, experience and training. While it is true that the rates of wages for these employees have been substantially increased since 1914, the increases have been given to them to correspond with the percentage increase in the cost of living. It seems unquestionable that the rates of pay in 1914 were based exclusively on the bargaining powers of the parties at that time, which operated heavily against this class of worker and apparently without reference to what might be considered fair compensation or a fair standard of living. Upon a close perusal of Exhibit 1 "A" and 1 "B" it is quite evident that a great many of these workers have been and are earning considerably less than $100 per month. Many of them live in large cities where the cost of living is high. It was shown that a large proportion were married and supporting families.

In view of these facts and after a careful review and consideration of all the evidence, statements, exhibits and arguments, we are of the opinion that the merits and substantial justice of the case demand that there should be at this time an increase granted to these employees of four cents per hour to hourly paid employees with an equivalent increase to monthly paid employees, and find accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 12th day of February, A.D. 1927.

(Sgd.) D. R. C. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

Minority Report

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Board of Conciliation and Investigation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its freight employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—It is with regret that I find myself unable to concur with the other members of the Board respecting the scale of wages now enjoyed by these employees. In my opinion there is no justification for any increase at the present time for the following reasons:—

1. *The cost of living is lower.*

It is substantially lower than a year ago; and in comparison with the cost of living, wages are substantially higher than at the time of the peak wages and the peak cost of living in 1920. Even with materially shorter hours, these employees generally speaking receive about twice as much as before the war, though the cost of living has increased only by one-half, and the lower wholesale price index and lower price of important primary products indicate a still lower cost of living in 1927.

2. *The wages are higher than in other railway and non-railway service.*

These employees are already paid more than similar service receives in other branches of railway work or in general business throughout the country outside the railways, even in large centres where living costs are highest.

3. *Comparison with United States wages.*

While some other classes of railway workers receive less than is paid on United States railways, this class has received wage treatment quite equal to that of the same classes across the International Boundary, although the Canadian workers have a more favourable position in comparative cost of living than those in the United States.

4. *Railway revenues cannot stand a higher wage.*

While railway revenues have increased, they still fall short of what has been determined as a reasonable net return to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the tribunal established by law to determine just and reasonable rates, and the Canadian National Railways have scarcely sufficient operating surplus to pay their obligations held by the general public, let alone the interest on advances made by the Government.

The increase of wages suggested by the majority of the Board, if extended to all employees, would further deplete the net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway by $6,300,000, and if applied to Canadian National Railway employees would impose a much larger burden on that company.

5. *Rates rather than wages should be improved.*

Were there any justification for taking any such sums from the railways, they should be used for the benefit of the community at large in reducing railway rates rather than in accentuating the privileged position of railway workers and increasing the spread of their wages over those of employees doing similar work in other occupations, and applications are now be-

fore the Board of Railway Commissioners for reduced rates.

6. *Still higher standard of living not now practicable.*

Without attempting to controvert the correctness of the above facts and argument, the men substantially base their claim wholly on a demand for a higher standard of living; and this is answered by the improved standard of living brought about by the decreased cost of living as against the high wages uniformly maintained, and a further improved standard is not now practicable.

Prior to the war the wages of these employees were as high or higher than in the general market. The only justification which was put forth for the McAdoo Award of 1918 and the Chicago Award of 1920 was the increased and increasing cost of living, and, while the advance in wages largely exceeded the increase in the cost of living, the decrease in wages thereafter was only one-half the decrease in the cost of living (except for a decrease in wages in the fall of 1922 which lasted only for two months and a half). The men have, therefore, entirely shifted the basis of their claims in the last few years.

No more experience, education or capacity and reliability is required than in other services inside and outside the railway where lower wages prevail.

While boys enter the company's service at $55, it is a higher wage than such boys receive outside, and they may be still immature boys when they reach the schedule minimum rate of $87.50 per month or $1,000 per year.

A large portion of these employees are truckers, receiving 47c. or 48c. per hour, or $1,150 to $1,175 per year, or almost $100 per month. In addition to continuous employment, they have before them the opportunity of advancement to checkers with larger remuneration, the latter being almost entirely recruited from the truckers, and the checkers numbering one-third of the number of the truckers. If they have the capacity they have the opportunity of working into clerical and book-keeping positions, and in these, schedule positions run over $150 per month, with even better paid positions outside the schedule.

Wages cannot, of course, be based on whether the employee is married or single, but in any event no evidence was given as to how many of these employees were married, nor was any evidence offered to the Board to show that these wages now paid and prevailing for the last four years do not give a sufficient living wage, and the contrary is amply sustained.

Contrast may properly be made between the advantages and high wages enjoyed by these workers as compared with the largest class of our population, the farmers, who for the past two months have been receiving 18c. to 30c. less per bushel of No. 1 wheat than a year ago.

Everyone would like to see his fellow men enjoying a higher standard of living—and the highest possible. But this improvement should be uniform in the same class of labour, and it should not exalt one branch of labour in one limited class of industry and put them on a pinnacle of wages substantially above the others. And the present spread of railway wages over those paid for similar work outside should not be increased at the expense of the rest of the community and the consequent lowering of the comparative standard of others, particularly of those doing similar work.

I am therefore of the opinion that the merits and substantial justice of the case require that there be no increase under existing conditions in the wages paid to these employees.

(Sgd.) J. B. Coyne.

Rural Mail Carriers' Demands

A delegation representing the Association of Rural Mail Carriers of Canada laid the following requests before the Dominion Government during March:—

1. Abolition of the contract system and the introduction in its place of a salary-paid system, where the members of the association will be placed on a permanent salary basis of engagement at the rate of $70 per mile per year for the rural mail contractors and the contractors operating between post offices and post offices.

2. An increase for the contractors operating between post offices and railway stations of three times the present contract price, these contracts representing a very short distance and a very trifling income—one entirely inadequate for the responsibility of the work performed.

3. That the permanency of occupation on a salary-paid system at the above-mentioned rates of increase will be continuous to the carrier, consequent upon good service being rendered, and where, when the carrier so desires, two months will be considered sufficient notice to terminate his engagement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during February was eleven, as compared with eight during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during February, 1926, being 7,190 working days, as compared with 21,730 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Feb., 1927	11	402	7,190
Jan., 1927	8	261	4,020
Feb., 1926	10	2,450	21,730

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 100 workpeople, were carried over from January, and four disputes commenced during February. One of the disputes recorded as being carried over from January, the strike of structural steel workers at Calgary, Alberta, commencing January 19, 1927, was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the strikes commencing prior to February terminated during the month and one strike which commenced during February terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; structural steel workers, Calgary, Alberta; men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; upholsterers, Kitchener, Ont., and laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q., March 24, 1925; and metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921.

One of the strikes which commenced during February was for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union; one against a reduction in piece rates; one for an increase in wages, and one against changes in working conditions. One of the strikes which terminated during the month was in favour of the employer and one resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, commencing on September 25, 1926, for recognition of the union and a signed agreement stipulating union wages and working conditions, was called off by the union on February 22, 1927. Out of sixty-four employees involved at the beginning, at the end of January there were still fifty involved in the dispute and on the strike benefit list of the union, the others having secured employment elsewhere. The employer agreed to take back some of the employees immediately and others as he had work for them.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, which commenced on December 20, 1926, owing to the refusal of the employer to renew the union agreement and the discharge of certain union employees, it has been reported that one of the strikers returned to work.

STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS, CALGARY, ALBERTA.—This dispute, commencing January 19, was not reported to the Department in time for publication in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It appears that the employer brought workmen from another province, but as these did not belong to the union, the Calgary local called out on strike its members, not allowing them to work with non-union employees.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—A dispute had been in progress between the proprietors of this establish-

ment and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America since March 19, 1926, in the city of Montreal. The establishment was moved to St. Hyacinthe shortly after that date. From time to time it has been reported that organizers of the union had attempted to induce employees of the firm to join the union, but in January, when a dispute involving most of the men's clothing manufacturers in Montreal had resulted in union agreements being signed in most cases, organizers of the union succeeded in organizing some of the employees in St. Hyacinthe and about 150 ceased work on February 7, 1927. During the month attempts to settle the dispute were made, the Mayor offering to mediate, but the dispute was unterminated at the end of the month. The employer reported that he had dispensed with the services of the contractors to whom he had been giving out work and who were involved in the dispute and was employing workers directly in the factory.

UPHOLSTERERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—This strike occurred on February 4 against a reduction in wages, piece rates, in connection with the introduction of a system of time study for setting piece work rates. On February 10 the striking employees it has been reported, took out their tools and secured the wages due and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1927.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)			
Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.	.....	.....	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Employees secured work elsewhere.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	5	120	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	25	600	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	120	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	50	900	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Terminated Feb. 22 in favour of employer.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	7	168	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Highway and Bridge Construction—			
Structural steel workers, Calgary, Alberta.	8	192	Commenced Jan. 19, 1927, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during February, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	150	2,850	Work ceased Feb. 7, 1927, for higher wages, shorter hours, and recognition of union. Dispute in progress since Mar. 19, 1926. Unterminated.
Wood products—			
Upholsterers, Kitchener, Ont.	7	250	Commenced Feb. 4, 1927, against reduction in wages, piece rates. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters, Victoria, B.C.....	100	1,400	Commenced Feb. 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated Feb. 16, in a compromise.
SERVICE—			
Personal—			
Laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.	45	590	Commenced Feb. 14, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Unterminated.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

the employer took on other workers. It has been reported also that upholstering work was sent out to other establishments.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS, VICTORIA, B.C.—This dispute, beginning February 1, was due to a demand by the union for an increase in wages from 70c. per hour to 80c. Work was resumed on February 16, all the firms concerned except one having agreed to pay 75c. per hour. In the case of the firm not agreeing to the increase it has been reported that the employees returned to work at 70c. per hour.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—This dispute, causing a cessation of work on February 14, arose out of a proposal of the employer to amend the agreement in force with the union to provide for wages and hours similar to those in other laundries in the city. The proposed amendments were refused, the employees applying for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. As the employer refused to join the application, the Board could not be established under this statute. Various attempts at mediation were made by the officers of the Department of Labour and the officers of labour organizations, but were not successful, The employer notified the employees that the union would no longer be recognized and that after Saturday, February 12, the company would deal individually with those who wished employment. About 45 employees out of approximately 60 did not report for work on Monday, alleging a lockout and violation of the agreement. A few days after the strike occurred the strikers were partially replaced and some of them returned to work and later the employer stated that conditions were not very much affected. At the end of the month the union reported thirty employees still involved, some having obtained work elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1927, in an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926, there was given a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available, and in each subsequent issue later information available is given. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent date.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1927, publishes revised figures for December, 1926. The total number of disputes in progress was 19, involving 464,000 workpeople with an aggregate duration of 3,176,000 working days. These include 450,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry who had not at the beginning of December returned to work after the stoppage beginning in May. During December the dispute was terminated in all remaining districts, and after that month, any coal miners who were not yet at work are considered as unemployed. The time loss due to that dispute was over 3,000,000 working days in December.

In January, according to preliminary figures published in February, the number of new disputes was 28, involving (directly and indirectly) 9,100 workpeople. In addition 8 disputes involving 6,200 workpeople were carried over from the previous month, so that there were 36 disputes involving 15,300 workpeople in progress during the month. The time loss for these disputes was 130,000 working days.

The principal disputes in January were four disputes in coal mines, which together involved about 7,000 miners. Three of these were against reduction in wages offered at the termination of the national stoppage and two were settled within a few days. The third had not been settled at the end of January. The fourth dispute was over working conditions and was terminated after a few days.

Of the 28 disputes beginning in January, 13 were caused by questions as to wages, 8 by questions as to employment of particular classes or persons, 4 by Trade Union questions and 3 by other causes.

Of the 23 disputes settled in January, 6 were in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers and 7 were compromised.

United States

In the *Monthly Labour Review*, February, 1927, 37 disputes are reported as beginning in December, 1926 as compared with 51 in the previous month. The number of employees involved is reported only for 23 of these disputes and is 9,712, making the average number of employees per dispute 422. Of the 37 dis-

putes, 10 were in building trades, 7 in coal mines and 6 in the clothing industry.

The strike of textile workers in Passaic New Jersey, which began January 25, 1926, and originally involved from 8,000 to 12,000 workers was still in progress during December. About half of the strikers, however, had returned to work at certain of the factories where settlements were reached.

The strike of paper-box makers in New York City was still pending. This strike began October 5, for a 44-hour week and increase in wages, and the number of strikers was from 2,000 to 4,000 according to various reports.

A successful strike of 5,000 members of the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union in New York City occurred in December, and was terminated January 4, 1927, when an increase in the minimum wage scale from $40 to $43 was granted.

Belgium

In December, 1926, 7 strikes and one lockout began in Belgium, which together with 8 strikes begun previously make a total of 16 disputes in progress during the month. The number of workpeople involved was 9,340 and the time loss 83,072 working days. The most important dispute was a general lockout in the diamond cutting industry at Antwerp in which 6,200 workpeople were involved when the Employers' Association refused to grant the increases in wages demanded. Work was resumed after a week and a compromise reached, granting certain increases.

Finland

In December, 1926, 2 new disputes involving 225 workpeople occurred and these with the 5 disputes carried over from the previous month, make a total of 7 strikes in progress during the month, involving 676 workpeople.

Poland

Figures for the 2nd quarter of 1926 show that 152 industrial disputes began in this period, directly involving 39,424 workpeople and causing a time loss of 244,880 working days.

Italian Trade Union Reform Act

A recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* contained a summary of the regulations issued by the Italian Government for the administration of the statute which has recently been adopted in that country for the "legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment."

This Act, which might be called shortly a Trade Union Reform Act, deals with three main questions: (1) The legal recognition of trade associations and of collective contracts of employment; (2) jurisdiction in disputes connected with employment; and (3) prohibition of lockouts and strikes. At the time of its introduction, towards the end of last year, the Bill attracted a considerable amount of public attention, both in Italy and elsewhere, owing to the fact that it embodied a new principle—the recognition of a single trade union for each class of employers or workers—and also contained provisions for the settlement of disputes by industrial courts and, as a corrollary, for the prohibition of stoppages of work. Equal interest attaches to the regulations now issued, which fill in the details of the scheme laid down in the Act.

According to a proclamation issued by Mr. Mussolini, the issue of these regulations marks the completion of the corporate organization of the State—the achievement of "a constructive revolution, carried out peacefully, in the sphere of production and labour, involving the grouping of all the economic and intellectual forces of the nation for their direction towards a common end." Not less interesting is the announcement of the issue of a Royal Decree for the creation of a Ministry of Corporation, to supervise the enforcement of the Act and the regulations, and the establishment of a National Congress of Corporations to act in an advisory capacity with regard to trade union affairs. Mr. Mussolini himself has been appointed head of this new Department.

The Countess of Warwick has withdrawn her offer to the Trades Union Congress of her estate, Easton Lodge, at Dunmow, Essex, for use as a labour college. The proposal was noted in the Labour Gazette, February, 1926, page 151. The Congress, at its last meeting, failed to take any action in regard to the offer, and a proposal that a small *per capita* levy should be made on the members in order to raise the £50,000 required to establish the college, was defeated (Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 978).

OLD AGE PENSION BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

Minister of Labour Outlines Provisions of Government Measure

IN the House of Commons on February 15, the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, moved that the House go into committee to consider the following proposed government resolution:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure respecting old age pensions, and to provide,—

1. That the Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions hereinafter specified and regulations made under the proposed legislation.

2. That every agreement so made shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province with which the same was made.

3. That before any agreement so made comes into operation, the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province, and no change in such scheme shall be made by the province without the consent of the Governor in Council.

4. That all sums payable to any province in pursuance of any such agreement shall be payable from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of any moneys belonging to the consolidated revenue fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated.

5. That provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

(a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage;
(b) has attained the age of seventy years;
(c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
(d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
(e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
(f) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

6. That the receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

7. That the maximum pension payable shall be two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

8. That provisions be made as to the credit to the pension authority of the annual value of a pensioners' residence, and the recovery of pension payments out of deceased pensioner's estate, and for the distribution of pension burden among provinces by proportionate reimbursement or proportionate reduction where the pensioner resided in more than one province or transfers his permanent residence to another province, and for ceasing of payments where he transfers his residence to some place out of Canada, and the revival of his rights upon again becoming a resident of Canada.

9. That no pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner, or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

10. That on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, the Minister of Finance shall make a full report to parliament of the operation of the agreements made pursuant to the proposed act, and of the moneys of Canada paid to the provinces under each of the several agreements entered into pursuant thereto.

11. That the Governor in Council shall have power from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and with the approval of the Treasury board, to make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed act, with regard to the pensions herein provided for, and such regulations shall be published in the Canada Gazette, and be laid before parliament.

Statement by Minister of Labour

Mr. Heenan said: We will discuss the details when the bill is before the committee. From the information we have in the Department of Labour we find that there are many schemes of old age pensions, about twenty-eight in fact, some providing for pensions at the age of seventy, others at sixty-five, others again at sixty, while in other cases no age is specified; and others provide for a diminution of pensions if the pensioner has an income or is possessed of property. In other words, it appears that old age pensions have been adopted in various countries to meet the conditions peculiar to those places.

In this country the subject of old age pensions has been under consideration for the past twenty years. In 1906 a resolution was introduced to deal with the matter, and again in 1908, in 1912 and in 1913, resolutions were introduced calling for the appointment of special committees to consider the advisability of adopting an old age pensions plan. In 1908 a law was passed authorizing the sale of annuities for old age. That was the first practical movement in the direction of old age pensions ever made in Canada. In 1914 a resolution in favour of an old age pension system for this country was moved in the House, but the debate was not concluded. In 1922 the House of Commons adopted a resolution introduced by the member for Hull declaring that in its opinion the federal government should consider the advisability of devising ways and

means of establishing a system of old age pensions in Canada. In 1924 a special committee of the House was appointed on motion of the Prime Minister to inquire into an old age pensions scheme for Canada. That committee reported on July 1, 1924, submitting the following recommendations:—

1. That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy years of age and upwards.
2. That applicants for pension must be British subjects of at least twenty years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen years' naturalization and twenty-five years' residence.
3. That the maximum rate of pension be twenty dollars per month, which will be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn.
4. That one-half of the amount of the pension payable be borne by the federal government; the other half, by the provincial governments of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system—the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments.

The report of the committee was communicated to the provinces to ascertain their views in the matter. At the session of 1925 the committee was reappointed, and the correspondence between the various provinces was submitted to it for consideration. After careful deliberation, and having obtained advice from the Department of Justice, the committee again favoured the adoption of a co-operative system of old age pensions. The chairman of the committee in moving the adoption of its report on June 18, 1925, in the course of his remarks said:—

This government has taken the initial step and we hope the matter will be proceeded with and prosecuted until it arrives at a successful conclusion in a co-operative movement between the federal government and the provincial governments.

As hon. members are aware, the government last session introduced a bill along the lines recommended by that committee, and it is practically the same measure I have the honour to introduce at this time. The bill introduced last year passed this House, as hon. gentlemen no doubt know.

In view of the fact that representations have been made from some quarters urging that a different system be adopted, that is to say, a purely federal scheme, and one which my hon. friend on behalf of the Conservative party now also advocates, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that when the resolution to concur in the recommendations of the committee was before the House in 1925, the committee having suggested a co-operative plan, an amendment was moved that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to consider and report again upon a purely federal scheme. That amendment was voted down by 139 to 17 in this chamber. There is no question therefore that the decision of the House at that time was against a purely federal system. As I have already said, the House during the last session passed the bill, but it was subsequently defeated in the Senate and consequently did not become law.

During the last election campaign the question of old age pensions was one of the matters which were most prominently before the electorate of Canada. One could hardly read a newspaper during that campaign without noting some reference to the desirability of establishing a system of old age pensions in this country. If we are to interpret the will of the electorate on that question in the way we usually interpret electoral decisions, there can be no question that the principle adopted in this bill was endorsed by the people of Canada.

During the debate last session some members advocated a contributory system. I believe the hon. member for West Calgary (Mr. Bennett) was one of those who espoused that scheme. But as the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) pointed out at that time, practically every scheme of old age pensions in existence to-day began upon a non-contributory basis. They were all initiated at first as purely non-contributory plans. Like the Prime Minister, I feel that if we were establishing an old age pensions scheme with our younger people in view, I should myself be inclined to the contributory system. But having in mind the fact that we are facing a practical problem, and that we are legislating for our old pioneers, indigents, if you will, who have been unable through lack of opportunity or by reason of misfortune to provide for themselves, I think that the plan we are now proposing is the best one, at least for the time being. At the same time I hope to see the annuity system developed into a broad scheme of social insurance. Of course it will be on a contributory plan, and I am hoping that it will also be in co-operation with the provinces. I have given a good deal of study and thought to the extension of the annuity system, and I see great prospects ahead for that scheme.

It has just been argued by the leader of the opposition that the provinces may not come into the scheme on a co-operative basis, and one of the reasons given is that it would be too expensive; the province of Nova Scotia was taken as an example. I am afraid those supporting that view have not considered the fact that the provinces and the

municipalities bear the entire burden now, and by this legislation we are attempting to lighten that load by offering to contribute one-half of the cost. If we do it in co-operation with the provinces we will be using the machinery already in existence. I want to point out just what the establishment of a federal old age pension plan might cost, considering administration only. I sent telegrams to several of the provincial premiers, to which I have received two replies. I asked the cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mothers' Allowance Act and I will give the House the replies received from Ontario and British Columbia. For the last full year in Ontario the cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act was $277,936.16, and the cost of administering the Mothers' Allowance Act $73,516.73, or a total for Ontario of $351,452.89. In British Columbia the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act cost $104,980 and the Mothers' Allowance Act $16,048, or practically half a million dollars for these two Acts in the two provinces. We would practically duplicate that expenditure if we set up a federal scheme of this kind, so is it not better to work in co-operation with the provinces in order to lessen the cost of administration by using their own machinery?

I think there can be no question of the necessity for an old age pension scheme for indigents; for proof of that we have only to look about us. Right here in Ottawa the city is at present taking care of 641 people, many of whom do not belong here, which is one of the difficulties all through the country in relief work. Men become indigent and come into towns and cities for relief; the municipalities often feel that they are overburdened with their own indigents, and try to evade the responsibility of taking care of the outsiders. In that way the burden is not shared equally, nor are the people treated in the same way.

I am sure that if hon. members will only think it over they will realize that we should give a better assurance to the older people, the pioneers of this country who have not been so fortunate as some of the rest of us, that in their declining years we will not throw them on the scrap heap. Old age and poverty combined plead their own case; there is no necessity for anyone to advocate their cause, but I feel that we should not evade our responsibility by saying that we would prefer another Act and therefore will not support this scheme.

This bill passed the House last session after a great deal of discussion, but was defeated in the Senate. Subsequently it went out to the electors during the last campaign, and if there was one question discussed more than another, even more than the customs scandal, it was the old age pension scheme. I contend that the principle of this bill has been endorsed by the people. To those who still think that the provinces may not co-operate let me say that when other schemes of a co-operative nature were under consideration here it was predicted that the provinces would not participate in them, yet now we have some five or six co-operative schemes in force calling for an expenditure by this government of over $65,000,000. Just last week we had representatives of the different provinces asking that we extend our activity in connection with one of these schemes. Nova Scotia was represented, and I cannot believe that Nova Scotia would have any less regard for humanity than for its progress along material lines.

The argument advanced by my hon. friend on behalf of Nova Scotia seems to be taken from other arguments advanced in another chamber during last session, and I do not think the people of Nova Scotia would agree that over forty per cent of those over seventy years of age are indigent and unable to take care of themselves. That is a guess, as many other things which have been said in this chamber are guesses. What we should do is pass a bill and get it in working order, and then we can amend it according to the experience gained from practical knowledge.

When the workmen's compensation acts were introduced, many of us thought the compensation was not sufficient, and many protests against the pittances, as they were called, were made. But some of us in the front row were fighting to get the principle established, and one of the things I would like to see established in the interests of the working men of this country now is an old age pension bill. Let us get it into working order and then it can be amended as was done with the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Minimum Wage Act for women and girls and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Now, as I say, British Columbia has not only intimated its approval in correspondence from the Prime Minister, but a bill was introduced at this session of the legislature providing for the making of an agreement between the government of that province and the federal government. So that we have made a start along the right line.

Having given a great deal of thought and study to the subject, and having taken every possible factor into consideration, I think we should adopt this measure, and the principle

contained in it, as best suited to the needs of the country at the present moment The bill will accomplish what it is intended to do. It will assist those in need who are over seventy years of age and have not been able to provide for themselves in their declining years.

I should like to see all the members of the House range themselves unitedly behind this bill. Then we could impress everybody outside parliament who may have to deal with the subject in a legislative way that we are united in the matter. It will be a cue upon which they can act so that the law will be applied throughout the whole of Canada. After the measure has gone into effect and we find that any amendment is necessary, and the country is willing to support the obligation the change may involve, we can amend it just as we have amended other measures in the light of practical experience.

Bill passed in House of Commons

The debate on the bill in the House of Commons indicated general approval of the principle of old age pensions. Various suggestions, however, were made in committee for enlarging its scope or otherwise changing its provisions, the chief of these being that old age pensions should be a purely federal undertaking, and that the amount of the pensions should be increased. The position of the Government in regard to these proposals is indicated in the speech by the Minister of Labour, the committee being asked to make no changes that might jeopardize the passage of the measure through the Senate.

The motion to adopt the government resolution was agreed to on February 18, and on the same date the Old Age Pension Bill, incorporating the principles set forth therein, received its first and second readings. The bill was considered in committee of the House on March 3-4, and on March 4 it was read the third time and passed.

The debate on the measure in the Senate will be outlined in the next issue.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

Issue of Order Number 2, Governing Laundries, etc., Outside Montreal District

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued Order No. 2, governing laundries, dye works, and dry-cleaning establishments of the Province with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island. (The text of the first order, which governs the same industry in Montreal and adjoining district, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1195). Order No. 1 took effect on March 1, 1927, and Order No. 2 will become effective on April 16, 1927.

The following table shows the minimum rates of wages for various classes of employees in the province as fixed by Order No. 1 and Order No. 2.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN LAUNDRIES, DYEWORKS, ETC., IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Class of Workers	Order No. 1 Montreal City and District	Order No. 2 Rest of Province
	per week	per week
Experienced workers	$12 00	$9 00
Inexperienced workers over 18 years		
6 months at	10 00	7 00
6 months at	11 00	8 00
Apprentices under 18 years—		
6 months at	9 00	6 00
6 months at	10 00	7 00
6 months at	11 00	8 00

The length of the working period to which these minimum rates apply is defined as being the "regular recognized working period of the establishment." The same rules and conditions are attached to both orders as follows:

No worker, who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of 18 years, receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced worker over 18 years. If she has been employed in the industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years, she shall be considered an experienced worker upon reaching the age of 18 years and receive not less than the minimum wage of experienced workers.

Maximum of Inexperienced Workers.—Not more than 35 per cent of the total of female employees in any establishment shall be either inexperienced adults or apprentices under 18 years of age.

Overtime.—Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates.

Lost Time.—Any female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

Deductions for Absence.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

Waiting.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

Permits.—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged, or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

Penalties.—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine (i.e., up to $50).

Posting.—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

New Act to be Effective on April 1

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, of the province of Quebec (Statutes, 1926, chapter 32), will take effect on April 1, 1927. The provisions of the new act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 324, in a review of the work of the session of the legislature last year. The recommendations of the commission appointed under an act passed at the session of 1922 to study the subject of workmen's compensation, which recommendations formed the basis of the new legislation, were outlined in the issue for February, 1925, together with the proposals of the labour representatives on the commission. The text of the new act is given below:—

AN ACT TO REVISE AND CONSOLIDATE THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

1. This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926.

DIVISION I

Compensation

2. Accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work, to apprentices, workmen and employees, engaged;

In the work of building; or in factories, manufactories or workshops;

In stone, wood or coal yards;

In lumbering operations, including the floating of timber;

In any transportation business by land or by water; or in loading or unloading;

In any gas or electrical industry;

In the business of building, repairing or maintenance of public roads, railways or tramways, waterworks, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, docks, elevators, bridges, or other similar work;

In mines or quarries;

In any industrial enterprise or yard, in which explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used, moved by power other than that of men or animals, but only if such accident is caused by such machine or discharge of such explosives.

Shall entitle the injured person or his representatives to compensation as hereinafter determined.

3. The Government of the Province of Quebec and public and private corporation shall, on the same footing as individuals, be subject to these provisions whenever they come within one of the cases enumerated in Section 2.

These provisions shall apply likewise to commercial establishments, but only for accidents caused through an elevator, or machinery moved by power other than that of men or animals, to those in charge of same, or for accidents which happen in a worshop which is part of the enterprise.

4. A workman who usually works alone shall not be subject to liability under this Act from the fact of one or more other workmen casually working with him, or from the fact of the members of his family, who live with him habitually working with him.

This act shall not apply to agricultural industries, nor to navigation by means of sails, nor to domestic service.

5. 1. In the cases provided for in Section 2, the person injured shall be entitled:

(*a*) In case of total and permanent incapacity, to a life rent equal to two-thirds of his yearly wages;

(*b*) In case of permanent and partial incapacity, to a life rent equal to one-half of the sum by which his yearly wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident;

(*c*) After a permanent and partial incapacity, if the incapacity be aggravated by another accident, to a life rent equal to two-thirds of the sum by which his yearly wages are reduced by such aggravation.

These rents shall be due from the day on which the permanent nature of the incapacity is established;

2. In case of temporary incapacity, which has lasted less than seven days, to medical attendance;

If the temporary incapacity has lasted seven days or more, to an allowance equal to half his daily wages at the time, starting from the seventh day after the accident;

Such allowance shall be payable at the time and place where payment is usually made in the enterprise, but the intervals between payments shall not exceed sixteen days; it shall

not exceed twenty-five dollars a week nor be less than eight dollars (a week), save where the wages of the person injured are less than this, in which case it shall not exceed the amount of his daily wages.

3. When the accident results in death, a pension shall be paid, starting from the death, to the representatives, hereinafter designated, of the deceased in the order in which they are enumerated, and each degree excluding those following:

(*a*) To the surviving consort, not divorced nor separated from bed and board at the time of the death, provided the marriage took place before the accident, a life rental equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the deceased.

If the deceased has left legitimate or legitimized children under sixteen years of age, the life rent to the consort shall be increased in the following proportions:

For one child, ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For two children, twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For three children, thirty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For four or more children, forty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

The rent shall be proportionally reduced as the children of the victim reach the full age of sixteen years.

In the event of re-marrying, the consort shall lose the right to his or her share of the rent, but shall continue to receive the portion allotted to the children.

Where the widow who is receiving a rent remarries, she shall receive a final allowance equal to the rents for twelve months.

(*b*) To each child who is without father and mother, a rent equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages, until he reaches the full age of sixteen years, the total of such rents not to exceed sixty per cent of the yearly wages.

(*c*) If there be no consort surviving or children, qualified to receive under the preceding sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) each of the ascendants and descendants, of whom the deceased was the principal support, shall receive a rent, payable to the ascendants for life and to the descendants until the age of sixteen, equal to ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim, the total amount of the rents so allowed not to exceed thirty per cent, and each rent as the case may be, being reduced proportionally.

6. Accidents which are provided for by this Act shall in addition entitle the injured person or his representatives, as the case may be:

1. For a period not to exceed six months, to all medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges, according to a tariff approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; as well as to the charges of transporting the injured persons to the nearest hospital. In the case where there is more than one hospital, the injured person may select one of his own choice.

2. To the supplying and normal renewing during the same period, of prosthetic and orthopedic appliances the use whereof is deemed necessary and

3. In cases of death, to the actual funeral expenses, but to the extent of one hundred dollars only.

The employer must procure for the injured person, whose mother tongue is French or English, the services of a physician and, if required, of nurses speaking his language. Should he fail to do so, the injured person may provide them himself at the expense of the employer. The employer and the head of the enterprise, or the insurance company, as the case may be, may be sued directly by the physicians and hospital establishments who have had the care of the injured person, but if there is no agreement to the contrary, only to the extent of the sums fixed by the tariff.

7. The rents, allowances and compensation due under this act shall be inalienable and exempt from seizure.

The rents shall be payable every thirty days and not in advance, at the domicile of the person entitled thereto, or at any other place in the province indicated by him.

8. The yearly wages upon which the rent is based shall be, in the case of a workman engaged in the business during the twelve months next before the accident, the actual remuneration allowed him during such time, whether in money or in kind.

In the case of a workman employed less than twelve months before the accident, such wages shall be the actual remuneration which he has received since he was employed in the enterprise, plus the average remuneration received by workmen of the same class during the time necessary to complete the twelve months.

If the work is not continuous, the year's wages shall be calculated both according to the remuneration received while the work went on, and according to the workman's earnings during the remainder of the year.

In the case where the workman receives a fixed wage, any remuneration he may have received for overtime shall not be taken into account in calculating his yearly wages.

The yearly wages to be considered in calculating the rent shall not be less than six hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars.

9. The rents, allowances and compensation established by this act shall be at the charge of the injured person's immediate employer; but the head of the industry or enterprise for which such employer is acting as a contractor, sub-contractor, or otherwise, shall be jointly and severally liable with such employer, in favour of the injured person or his representatives, for the payment of such rents, allowances and compensation. If the judgment fixing a compensation is not complied with within fifteen days, the beneficiaries may sue the debtor's guarantee insurance company directly, to recover the amount of the judgment. The action taken against the insurance company shall be subject to a prescription of six months from the date of the judgment.

The head of the industry or enterprise, after having paid, may recover the amount so paid from the party responsible.

10. Every accident occasioning inability to work shall be reported to the Minister of Public Works and Labour by the employer or the authorized representatives of such employer within thirty days. This provision shall not apply to the Government of the Province of Quebec.

The report shall be in writing and contain all information required by the Minister.

Immediately after settlement of the compensation, the employer shall report in writing to the Minister and answer all the questions put in this connection.

Failure, without reasonable excuse, to make such reports shall render the employer liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, payable to the Crown and recoverable in the usual manner with costs, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, the employer, and in the case of a corporation, the president and the manager thereof, shall be liable to an imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

The fine and imprisonment may be repeatedly imposed until the party condemned has furnished the Minister with the required reports.

The injured person and the attendant physician may give a like notice.

10*a*. Notice of an accident shall be given to the employer within thirty days, by the injured person or his representatives and by the physicians who attended him.

In default of such notice, the person injured, his representatives and the physicians are deprived of their right of action, unless they prove that they have been prevented from giving such notice for reasons deemed sufficient by the judge or the Court.

11. With the exception of the Crown, public corporations and railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, no one can engage in the enterprises, operations or business mentioned in articles 2 and 3 of this Act, without having previously obtained from a fixed premium or a mutual insurance company, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a policy of insurance by which the insurer undertakes to perform the obligations imposed upon the insured by this Act, for any accidents of which his workmen or employees may be the victims by reason of or in the course of their work.

Such policy of insurance may, however, be replaced by a deposit in the office of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, or of the corporations, persons, or officers designated by Order in Council of a surety-bond, a sum of money or securities, or any other guarantee deemed sufficient to answer for the solvency of the person making such deposit and for the payment of the rents, allowances and compensation for which he may be liable under this Act.

The persons who fail to comply with the obligation imposed upon them by this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, payable to the Crown, and recoverable in the usual manner with costs; and, in default of paying the fine imposed and the costs; the person in default, and, in the case of a corporation, the president and manager thereof shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than eight days and not more than thirty days.

The fine and imprisonment may be repeatedly imposed until the party in default has complied with the provisions of this section.

12. The debtor may, at any time, free himself from the duty of effecting the rental payments for which he is liable, by paying the capital of such rents to an insurance company, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which shall in his place undertake the duty of effecting the rental payments at a rate fixed by Order in Council.

When the capital of the rents does not exceed five hundred dollars, it shall be paid over to the injured person or to his representatives, and the payment of such capital shall free the debtor from the duty of effecting the rental payments.

13. 1. It is forbidden for employers, or owners of industries or enterprises to make any retention of any part of the salary or wages of their workmen or employees for purposes of insurance against accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work, even with the consent of such workmen or employees.

2. Any agreement under which such a retention is made or authorized shall be null and of no effect.

3. In any case where such retention is made, the workman, apprentice or employee, in the three months following the termination of his contract of employment, may recover, before any court of competent jurisdiction, the amount so unlawfully withheld from his salary or wages.

Subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section shall not apply to employees who individually and in good faith, take out supplementary policies of insurance and who give written orders to their employers to pay the premiums out of their wages or salaries.

Division II

Liability

14. Apart from the action granted under this Act, the injured person or his representatives shall retain, against the authors of the accident, other than the employer, his servants or agents, the right to claim compensation for the damage caused, in accordance with the rules of common law.

The compensation granted them shall free to that extent the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise from the obligations put upon them. Such action against the third parties responsible may even be exercised by the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise at their own risk, in the place and stead of the injured person or his representatives, if such injured person or representatives neglect to avail themselves of it, within a delay of fifteen days after being put in default in writing.

15. Damages resulting from accidents happening by reason of or in the course of the work shall only entitle, as against the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise, the injured person or his representatives, in the cases provided for in this Act to the compensation which it fixes.

16. The injured person shall be bound, not oftener than once a month, at the expense of the employer, if the latter requires him so to do, in writing, to submit to an examination by a practising physician chosen and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit to such examination or opposes the same in any way, his right to rents, allowances and compensation as well as any remedy to enforce the same shall be suspended until the examination takes place.

The person injured, shall, in such case, always be entitled to demand that the examination shall take place in the presence of a physician chosen by him.

17. Every agreement contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be absolutely null.

Division III

Procedure

18. The Superior Court, the Circuit Court and the Magistrate's Court shall have jurisdiction in every action or contestation in virtue of this Act, in accordance with the jurisdiction given to them respectively, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

19. The fixing and recovery of the rents, allowances and compensation under this Act shall be effected notwithstanding article 117 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by a summary petition to one of the judges of the court of competent jurisdiction, whereof notice must be given to the adverse party at least six clear days before its presentation.

The judge before whom the parties appear shall have the widest powers respecting the fixing of the compensation provided by this Act, the summoning of witnesses and of any experts, as well as the taxation of all costs and the general conducting of the inquiry, and he may in particular:

(*a*) If he considers that no rights are prejudiced, render judgment immediately or

(*b*) Adjourn the case to a date which shall not be distant more than fifteen days, and shall then proceed, in or out of term, to hear and decide the matter summarily, and without having the evidence of witnesses taken in writing; or

(*c*) At the request of any party, if he considers that the ends of justice will be better served, refer the case to the Superior Court and order the issue of a writ in the usual manner. The proceedings on such writ are summary and subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure respecting summary matters;

(*d*) In any case, no more than one expert witness can be produced on each side, on the initiative of the parties; decisions rendered by the judge in virtue of the foregoing provisions shall have the same effect as a judgment of the court.

The defendant, unless he wishes to invoke questions of law and special facts, is not obliged to plead in writing to the petition, all the allegations whereof he is deemed to have denied.

One of the parties, in all cases, may exact the taking of the evidence in shorthand, but the expense thereof shall be borne by him.

Settlements, arrangements, compromises and payments effected without the sanction of the judge of the court, saving the case of paragraph 2 of section 5, and the cases of section 6, are null *de jure*.

20. The advocates and attorneys representing the injured person or his representatives shall be entitled, as well in appeal as in the court of first instance, to the taxable costs only, adjured against the opposing party; they cannot receive from their clients any retainer nor any fee or commission whatever, either directly or indirectly, arising out of the application of this Act, under pain of being guilty of contempt of court. They shall in addition be obliged to return all sums collected contrary to this prohibition.

21. Shall be null *de jure* and of no effect, all obligations contracted by the injured person or his representatives to remunerate the services of an intermediary who undertakes to secure to the said injured person, or to his representatives, the benefit of the provisions of this Act.

Sums paid contrary to this provision may be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

22. Whenever the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, a final appeal shall lie, as to the question of law only, to the Court of Kin'g Bench, before five judges, from judgments of the judge or of the court of first instance.

The appeal shall be taken within fifteen days from the rendering of such judgment; such appeal shall be heard, with precedence over other cases, at the first sitting of the court after the inscription and without a printed factum or record.

23. The court of first instance or a judge of such court, may upon petition, at any stage of the case, whether before judgment or while an appeal is pending, grant a provisional weekly allowance to the person injured or to his representatives.

24. There shall, even in the cases provided for in section 28 hereunder, be no trial by jury in any action taken in virtue of this Act.

25. The petition to recover any compensation provided for under this Act shall, as against all persons, be subject to a prescription of one year from the date of the accident.

26. A petition to revise the amount of the compensation, based on the alleged aggravation or diminution of the disability of the person injured or upon his death as the result of the accident, may be taken during the two years next after the date of the final judgment.

27. This Act shall not do away with any of the common law rights of action belonging to any persons who cannot avail themselves of its provisions.

28. Cases begun under this Act, may if it be afterwards established that its provisions do not apply in the circumstances, be continued and adjudged as an ordinary action at common law provided that the petition be so drawn up to permit thereof; and, for such purpose, the judge or the court may allow all lawful amendments.

29. Workmen, apprentices and employees who are engaged in this province to go and work outside, or their representatives, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act if they are entitled to the compensation provided for under the law of the place where the accident occurred.

30. Employers to whom this Act does not apply may place themselves under its provisions, if they enter into a written agreement for such purpose with their apprentices, workmen and employees individually.

During the period agreed upon, the respective legal rights and obligations of the signatories of the said agreement with regard to accidents happening by reason of or in the course of the work shall be governed by these provisions to the exclusion of any other law.

31. This Act shall not apply to cases begun before the date of the coming into force of this Act, nor to accidents which happened before such date.

32. Chapters 274 and 275 of the Revised Statutes, 1925, are repealed.

33. This Act shall come into force on the first day of April, 1927.

REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1926

THE Department recently received the eleventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba for the 12-months' period ended April 30, 1926. The duties assigned to the Bureau include the compilation and publication of statistics and information relating to labour, and the administration of the following acts: The Bureau of Labour Act; Manitoba Factories' Act; Bake Shops Act; Shops Regulation Act; Minimum Wage Act; Elevator and Hoist Act; Steam Boiler Act; Building Trades Protection Act; Public Buildings' Act; Fair Wage Act; Electricians' License Act; Public Amusements Act (the licensing of cinema projectors); Fires Prevention Act.

The expansion of the Bureau's work since its inception in 1915 appears in a chart, which shows that inspections carried out under the various acts have grown in number during this period from 1,154 to 16,277. Orders issued under the same acts numbered 6,681 in 1925-6. Most of the orders for improvement were connected with safety and health, while a few dealt with child labour. Special attention was given to the safe installation and safeguarding of all mechanical equipment. Seventeen violations of the child labour provisions were discovered during the year, occurring in furniture, bedding, garment, printing, woodworking and unclassified plants. Orders to remedy these unlawful conditions were complied with in every case. Five applications were made to the Bureau for permission to work during the school holidays, three being granted and two refused.

Minimum Wages.—The Minimum Wage Board held 24 meetings during the fiscal year. As several complaints had been received of inadequate wages being paid and excessive hours being worked in hotels, restaurants, etc., throughout the province, at Winnipeg Beach and other summer resorts, it was deemed advisable to revise the regulations for hotels and restaurants. Accordingly, regulation No. 5, covering employees in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands in all portions of the province of Manitoba, became effective on January 18, 1926. Thirty-nine claims for wages were adjusted and collection of several hundred dollars effected by the Bureau without resorting to prosecution.

Thirteen prosecutions were undertaken during the year under the Minimum Wage order governing restaurants, and one under the Steam Boiler Act. A conviction was obtained in all these cases. Sixty-one complaints were received and adjusted by the Board during the year. Overtime permits were granted during the year to the number of 135.

Accidents.—The Bureau was notified of nine fatal accidents during the year, of which six were in factories, two in building, and one in connection with an elevator. Details are given of all these fatalities, showing the cause of each, as ascertained by the Bureau after investigation. In addition to these investigations, the Bureau complied with the request of the coroner, or of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to investigate four fatalities coming under legislation not administered by the Bureau. Special investigations were made into 197 industrial, 18 building, and nine elevator accidents. In all 4,115 accidents were reported to the Bureau during the year, of which 3,938 were industrial, 10 in connection with elevators, and 167 in building trades.

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—The report lays stress on the importance of safety work, and suggests an increase in the amount of the appropriations for this week. It says:—

"Serious as the economic effects for the community as a whole may be, far more serious are the sufferings of the victims themselves, and the benefits to humanity from safety work do not accrue to any one class of individual. Whilst the Bureau has accomplished much in this connection, it is felt that more time and attention should be given to this important subject, which involved two essential elements, i.e., safeguarding and education, both of which necessitates considerable detail work. Our appropriation for same is limited, but if additional funds could be procured, the Bureau would be in a position to carry on this work more effectively, particularly the educational features, i.e., by bulletin service and talks to the workmen and employers. Also the taking of photographs relative to accidents, illustrating the cause of same, which photos could be exhibited to both employees and employers, because it is a recognized fact that a large percentage of accidents occur through thoughtlessness and not deliberate carelessness, as some people would term it. There is no doubt whatever that the safety movement has come to stay. It is sweeping the whole civilized world, because it is making for the conservation of humanity. Safety work has a wide economic basis and every workman and employer from a standpoint of pure self-interest should do all in his power to attain the highest point of efficiency in this connection, because, after all, prevention is a benefaction whilst compensation is only an apology."

The need for first aid training and the placing of kits in industrial establishments is strongly recommended both as bringing immediate emergency relief, and as lessening

the risk of infected wounds. The report says:—

"We are convinced that 'first aid' is next in importance to the prevention of accidents; in fact, in some ways it is even of greater importance, because with all our efforts we can never hope to entirely eliminate accidents, but with efficient first aid promptly at hand the fatal tendencies of accidents can very frequently be arrested."

The aim of the Bureau, therefore, is to have men trained in first aid work distributed throughout the various industries, and with the object in view, greater effort was made to reach remoter plants and convince them of the necessity for this work. During the season, the following occupations were among those taking training:—

Blacksmiths, carpenters, box factory employees, inspectors, abattoir employees, caretakers, machinists, woodworkers, shipping clerks, warehousemen, cement factory employees, engineers.

Among the plants were included: The Canada Cement Company, Fort Whyte; Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, St. Boniface; Union Abattoir Company, Limited, St. Boniface; Welwood's Limited, Elmwood; Marshall Wells, Limited, Winnipeg; Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Winnipeg.

Sixty-five students attended these classes. The usual interest in the work was evidenced and maintained right up to the close of the classes. The forty-two students who presented themselves for examination were successful. The general beneficial effects of this training are appreciated throughout the industrial plants, but it is stated that there is still a wide field for further development in this particular phase of work.

Fair Wages under Government Contracts.—The schedules of rates of wages and working hours issued by the Bureau under the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba were reprinted in the Labour Gazette, May 1926, page 504.

Unemployment Relief.—The report contains an appendix on unemployment relief in Winnipeg and other urban centres. The provincial government agreed to share the burden of relief with the municipalities on the following basis:—

(1) Effective December 15, 1925, to assist in relief of persons, in excess of a normal number, having two or more dependents, by refunding the municipality one-quarter of the financial relief necessary.

(2) To pay to municipality one-third of the excess cost of doing organized work in the winter time as compared with the summer.

(3) To pay to municipality one-half of the increased administration expenses due to relief measures.

(4) To pay municipalities one-half of the cost of furnishing men with transportation to return to their homes, or to places where work could be found for them.

Supporting this relief work the Federal Government passed Privy Council Order No. 315 (Labour Gazette, March, 1926, page 232), the Dominion Government agreeing to pay one-third of the cost of supplying food, shelter and clothing, also medical assistance, providing the Provincial Government would bear an equal proportion. The period was restricted from January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1926. The order also provided that the Federal Government would pay half of the cost incurred by the Provincial Government in unorganized districts.

The provisions of the Privy Council Order were conditional on the Provincial Government agreeing to pay at least one-third of the relief expenditure during the period of January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1926, and this was done in order that municipalities would be able to make a claim on the Federal Government.

The work was carried out along the lines of previous years, i.e., destitute families were provided with food and fuel, and in some cases it was necessary to pay rent. Vigorous efforts were made to try and obtain employment, and through these efforts quite a number of men were placed in farm jobs and in lumber camps. No relief was given single men, they being told that they would have to find jobs for themselves on farms or in camps, and in a number of cases single men were furnished with transportation.

It was necessary to relieve a number of destitute families in disorganized municipalities, and it was found possible to confine this relief to consignments of flour and rolled oats, promises being taken from those obtaining relief to work out the value of same in public work.

In spite of the relief necessary in disorganized districts, the total cost to the Provincial Government was only $16,567.57, which is less than one-third of any previous year since 1920. Participation by the Provincial Government ceased on April 30, 1926.

In regard to the agreement made by the Federal Government, accounts were rendered for each municipality and for the expenditures in unorganized and disorganized districts.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, recently published, describes the Bureau's operations during the twelve months ended April 30, 1926. The functions of the Bureau, as prescribed by the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of 1920, include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers' Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act. In addition to these administrative duties the Bureau is charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour; strikes and lockouts; labour organization; industrial relations; conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the province.

Saskatchewan was one of the three provinces in the Dominion in which no strikes occurred during the year.

Industrial Accidents.—The Inspecting Division of the department has recently been assigned the duty of investigating claims for compensation made by those employees of the provincial government whose occupations bring them within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. (No compensation board exists in Saskatchewan, where disputed claims for compensation are dealt with in the courts). The recommendations made to the departments concerned were invariably accepted, and were apparently satisfactory to the employees themselves, as no requests were made for reconsideration of the suggested settlements. It is noted that in connection with the work of the Highways Department, with a construction programme of over two million dollars, the amount paid in compensation was less than $2,000, due, it is claimed, to the care exercised by those in charge of the work. The report gives details of the various industrial accidents thus disposed of during the year. Particulars are given also of the accidents which occurred in the factories and mines, and in connection with building construction in the province.

The accidents and the time loss due to accidents in various industries reported under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mines Act were as follows:—

ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1925–6

Trade or Industry	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	Time lost in days
Building Trades	2	4	22	537
Electrical or Metal Trades	.....	1	26	401
Lumbering	1	1	12	249
Mines (Coal)	1	2	33	640
Food Preparation	.....	.....	65	570
Railways, Electric and Steam	5	13	614	12,582
Printing and Publishing	.....	.....	9	105
Woodworkers	.....	2	2	62
Civic Employees and Public	2	.....	38	919
Miscellaneous	2	1	51	1,041
	13	24	872	17,107

Attention is called to the danger in the mining industry from unguarded explosives. "Properly constructed magazines," it is stated "for the storage of explosives are required not only by the Dominion law, but also by *The Mines Act* for this province and are of vital importance for the safe operation of any industry in which explosives are used. Magazines should be safeguarded as far as possible from fire hazard, and ventilated to prevent deterioration of the contents from moisture, which may effect the safety and efficiency of the explosive."

Manufacturing Industries.—The number of factory employees in the province in 1924, the last year for which such figures were available, is given as 4,152, these employees receiving in salaries and wages $5,554,416, and producing goods of a gross value of $36,313,931. Statistics of the ten leading manufacturing industries in the province for 1924 are given in the following table:—

EMPLOYEES, WAGES, ETC., IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1924

Industries	No.	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
		$	$	$	$	$
Flour mills	43	4,042,243	585	841,103	9,306,826	11,721,675
Butter and cheese	71	3,311,970	589	636,696	4,062,775	5,778,083
Printing and publishing	124	2,654,250	690	1,121,336	640,985	2,761,234
Electric light and power	116	8,397,101	404	553,506	.....	2,071,931
Bread and other products	101	1,260,899	351	396,480	861,214	1,700,506
Planing mills, sash and door factories	11	1,133,368	192	237,911	429,876	808,539
Dyeing and cleaning and laundry work	21	427,481	249	258,665	111,124	557,340
Aerated and mineral waters	12	462,867	47	69,232	101,876	296,902
Printing and book-binding	18	275,303	87	130,123	80,355	267,551
Sawmills	7	168,819	115	71,141	84,476	171,257
Total	524	22,134,301	3,309	4,316,193	15,679,507	26,765,048

Coal Mining.—The total production of coal in 1925 was 470,686 tons, a somewhat smaller figure than for the preceding year when weather conditions caused a greater local demand. The larger mines, it is stated, are now fully equipped to handle large production. Fifty-four mines were active during the year, employing on an average 371 miners underground and 123 labourers above ground. Seven electric coal cutting machines, and ten mechanical box car loaders were in operation. Nine mines were ventilated by centrifugal fans and 45 by natural means, 48 of the mines being operated by drifts or slopes.

Other Industries.—The Employment Service placed 70,556 persons in employment on farms during the year. The average wage for farm work was, for spring work, $35 to $55 a month; for harvesting, $3.50 to $5 a day; and for winter work, $10 to $25 per month. Apart from agriculture, the outstanding industry in Saskatchewan, the report mentions among the other industries of the province the non-metallic mineral group including clay products, sand and gravel. In the forestry industry there was a cut of nearly 24 million feet board measure, in addition to railway ties and cordwood, yielding a revenue of over $80,000. In the winter of 1925-6 a total of 2,286 men were engaged in the lumber camps.

In the fur industry the estimated amount paid to trappers was nearly two million dollars. Inland fisheries are of considerable commercial importance, the principal product being whitefish and trout. The report states that this industry is but in its infancy and claims that the fish in the lakes of Saskatchewan are "sufficient to supply the needs of the whole continent."

Employment Service.—Particulars of the work of the Employment Service are given in regular articles in the Labour Gazette. Nine permanent offices are maintained in Saskatchewan, these being at Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Estevan and North Battleford. A teachers' exchange and clearing house is maintained at Regina. These offices work in co-operation with the similar offices in other provinces securing an interchange of workers for harvesting. The staff of the provincial service includes one general superintendent, 9 local superintendents, 10 clerks and 7 stenographers. The average cost of each placement was 67 cents.

Labour Legislation.—The report contains an outline of the new legislation enacted during the year, and of the legislative proposals made to the provincial government by labour organizations, with an outline of the answers made by the responsible ministers.

Reference is made also to the amended Fair Wage clause of the province, the text of which was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1926, page 191.

Minimum Wages

The report gives statistics of employment in establishments coming under the orders of the Minimum Wage Board. The figures given are for the 12-months' period prior to the issuing of the new orders of the Minimum Wage Board in August, 1926, (Labour Gazette, September, 1926, page 872). The new orders increased the minimum rates for experienced employees from $14 to $15 a week in shops, and from $13 to $14 in laundries and factories and in mail order houses. They also reduced the number of working hours and included certain other new provisions favourable to the employees. Some figures in connection with the administration of the several orders in 1925-6 are given below.

Shops and Stores.—Number of firms, 199; number of employees, 999 (inexperienced, 300; experienced, 699); employees on piece work or part time, 76; employees on wages of $15 and over, 579.

Laundries and Factories.—Number of firms, 57; number of employees, 266 (inexperienced, 74; experienced, 192); employees on piece work or part time, 3; employees on wages of $14 or over, 149.

Mail Order Houses.—Number of firms, 3; number of employees, 285; (inexperienced, 53; experienced, 232); employees on wages of $15 and over, 88.

All establishments except hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.—Number of firms, 259; number of employees, 1,550 (inexperienced, 427 ;experienced, 1,123); employees on piece work and part time, 79; employees on wages of $12, 104; of $13, 108; of $14, 142; of $15 and over, 869.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms in cities.—Number of firms, 141; number of employees, 549 (inexperienced, 12; experienced, 537). Of these employees, 36 had no "extras," 14 of the number receiving wages of $15 or over; 322 had board; 178 had board and room, and 13 had room only.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

THE annual report on the mines of Nova Scotia, being for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1926, has been published recently by the Provincial Department of Public Works and Mines. It contains a full account of mining operations in the province, including statistics of the metalliferous and coal mines and quarries, with a description of each mine, and a directory of coal mines. Valuable papers on mining subjects are also included, among these being a report, prepared by Mr. F. H. Sexton, president of the Nova Scotia Technical College, on the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, in November, 1926.

The Minister of Public Works and Mines, in a prefatory note, calls attention to the increased consumption of Nova Scotia coal both within the province itself and in the St. Lawrence market, this increase being attributed in part to the prolonged coal strike in Great Britain. In pursuance of a vote of the Legislature at the last session, some equipment was added at the Technical College for the purpose of testing Nova Scotia coals. The intention is to ascertain the best conditions for combustion of the different grades of coal throughout the Province by actual tests under boilers for both steam and domestic purposes. A part of this apparatus consists of a Nova Scotia designed domestic furnace of the self-cleaning type. It is especially designed to use slack coals of the Province, and should the tests in regard to it prove satisfactory they will, the minister states, be in the fortunate position of having a Nova Scotia product for the particular use of cheap slack coals of the Province.

Two independent surveys of the gold mining industry were made during the year, resulting in a revival of interest in this subject. The conclusion is reached, however, that profitable production of gold in the province can be undertaken only by large companies having the funds required for blocking out and developing large bodies of ore. Several companies are now carrying on extensive prospecting, and there are hopes that the industry may show profits before long.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rapidly coming to the front as a producer of gypsum. The output has been growing steadily from year to year, until it has now reached over 600,000 tons an increase of 130,000 tons over last year. This mineral is one that is not reserved to the Crown, but passed with the land. At present most of the gypsum mined in the Province is exported in its raw state to be calcined and manufactured chiefly into plaster outside of Nova Scotia, largely in the United States. Reference is made also to the possibility of future developments in connection with the lead ore and copper and zinc deposits.

The report of the Deputy Minister sums up the principal mining statistics of the year as follows:—

The number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 11,914, as compared with 11,652 of the previous year.

The total number of man days worked was 2,764,135, as compared with 1,688,744 in the fiscal year of 1925, which is an increase of 1,075,391 days.

The coal output for the year was 5,652,314 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 3,288,321 tons, an increase of 2,363,993 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 5,090,599 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 2,893,608 tons, an increase of 3,196,991 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,849,419 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year, 1,284,803 tons, an increase of 564,616 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 18,271 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 2,280 tons for the previous year.

The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 1,981,724 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 807,505 tons for the previous year, an increase of 1,174,219 tons.

The report notes that the coal industry has again reached large proportions, and since the settlement of labour difficulties has shown great improvement, the prospects for steady work at the collieries during the winter months being very promising.

The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was 757,763 tons as against 370,061 tons in 1925, a large increase of 387,702 tons.

The quantity of coke manufactured in the Province this year was 453,228 tons; last year there were 198,926 tons showing an increase of 254,302 tons.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 6,634,031 imperial gallons, as against 2,973,108 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 1,313,560 imperial gallons, as against 393,953 in

the previous year, showing an increase of 919,607 gallons.

1,351 ounces of gold was produced during the year, showing a decrease of 175 ounces as compared with last year.

1,016,604 silicate brick were manufactured during the past year. This is a decrease of 101,314, as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 607,116 tons for the fiscal year. This is an increase of 135,942 tons over the previous year.

The number and classes of workmen in the coal mines during the year were as follows:—

Average daily force—	
Surface	1,928
Underground, cutting coal	4,045
Underground, other labour	5,451
Total man-days	2,764,135
Miscellaneous employees	490
Total workmen	11,914
Total horses	848

The number of short hours produced per man in 1926 is given as 554 in 1926, 319 in 1925, 369 in 1924.

Accidents.—Fatal accidents in the coal mines in the province during the year numbered 28. Of this number 23 were underground, 15 being due to falls of roof or face, and 5 were on the surface. The ratio of fatalities per 1,000 men employed was 2.35 in 1926, and 1.56 in 1925, and 2.05 in 1924. The corresponding ratio for mines in the United States is given by the United States Bureau of Mines as having been 2.87 in 1924.

ROCK-DUSTING IN ALBERTA COAL MINES

New Regulations providing against Danger of Coal Dust Explosions

REGULATIONS in connection with rock-dusting in coal mines have been issued in Alberta under the Mines Act of the Province, to be effective on and after May 1, 1927. These regulations follow inquiries instituted by the Provincial Government into the causes of two disasters which occurred in the Crows' Nest field, one at Hillcrest on September 19, when two miners were killed and much material damage was done to the mine; the other at Coleman, on November 23, when ten miners were killed.

Shortly after these disasters the Alberta Government invited Dr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, to investigate and report upon the conditions existing in the Hillcrest mines. Dr. Rice stated in his report that the amount of coal dust in the working places and levels in the Hillcrest mine and in many places in other mines in the Crowsnest district was appalling; moreover, it was extremely fine dangerous dust. The very friable nature of the coal was most largely responsible for dust-making, but the method of using chutes and of dumping into the chutes was an unfortunate practice of the whole Crowsnest district as concerns coal dust production. Some other method should have been tried, he suggested, such as the panel system with level room roads turned off engine planes, so as to take the cars to the face, or the panel longwall-retreating system using face conveyors, in some cases, retarding conveyors. Using these systems, the amount of coal dust produced and scattered would be greatly lessened; incidentally, there would be the important economic advantage of decreasing the breakage of coal which might alone justify the change. Furthermore, cutting machines could be used which would greatly increase the percentage of lump coal over that produced by hand and air-picks. With such methods, the combatting of the coal dust hazard by rock-dusting would be more easily accomplished.

In suggesting the use of rock dust as a preventive of explosion, Dr. Rice said: "I commend the proposals of your inspection service to call upon the coal mine operators of Alberta to rock-dust their coal mines. This method of explosion prevention was first proposed by the late Sir William E. Garforth, but not officially approved for many years. Rock-dusting was made compulsory in Great Britain in 1920, France in 1919, and Germany in 1926; also, recently, in British Columbia. It has been adopted in Nova Scotia by the British Empire Steel Corporation which produces most of the coal. In the United States, the federal government has no jurisdiction over mines and the Bureau of Mines makes recommendations only. Rock-dusting was recommended after extensive testing of all known practical methods 1908-1913. However, it was not until a series of coal-dust explosion disasters in 1922-1924 that many mine operators adopted rock-dusting. Now practically all the leading coal-mining states sanction the use of rock-dusting, and one state (Utah) compels its use. Rock-dust legislative measures are pending in a number of states. Most of the largest coal-mining companies in the United States have voluntarily adopted rock-dust and the movement is constantly growing. No coal mines in the United States or Europe which have been protected by rock-

dusting have experienced widespread explosions, although many ignitions of fire damp have occurred in various rock-dusted mines, which without this protection would, according to the testimony of the respective operators, have been swept by great explosions.

"Another report is being prepared by me, at the request of Mr. John T. Stirling, Chief Inspector of Mines, on the subject of explosion hazards and rock-dusting of coal mines, which will discuss these subjects and the application of the rock-dusting method. I will, therefore, not enlarge on the details in this report, but will state that the method can be efficiently used and the cost after the start is not high, but this cost will be influenced by the rapidity with which coal dust is made and the amount of incombustible matter in the road and rib dust.

"It is my recommendation that not only should your proposed regulations be closely followed, but the respective mine managements go beyond the letter of the draft of regulations recently discussed with the mine operators by Mr. Stirling at Blairmore in the matter of dusting rooms and employ rock in all parts of a mine or at least the use of 'inclosed rock-dust barriers' over the mouth of chutes."

Among other recommendations, Dr. Rice urges the general principle that old workings which cannot be daily inspected should be sealed with strong stoppings of concrete or masonry.

The text of the new regulations is as follows:—

REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ROCK-DUSTING

1. The following regulations shall apply to all mines in which coal is worked.

2. The floor, roof, and sides of every road or part of a road which is accessible shall be treated with incombustible dust in such manner and at such intervals of time as will ensure that the dust on the floor, roof and sides respectively shall always consist throughout of a mixture containing not less than 50 per cent of incombustible matter:

Provided that parts of a mine in which the dust mixture on the floor, sides, timbers and roof contains at least thirty per cent of water, need not be treated with incombustible dust and provided also, that the obligation imposed by this regulation shall not apply in respect of any road or any part of a road if and so long as the natural conditions thereof as regards the presence of incombustible matter are found by tests made in accordance with these regulations to be such as to comply with the foregoing requirements.

3. The incombustible dust used for the purpose of the preceding regulation shall pass through a sieve of 28 mesh to the lineal inch and shall contain not less than 50 per cent by weight of fine material which shall be capable when dry of passing through a sieve of 200 mesh to the lineal inch (40,000 to the square inch).

4. For the purpose of determining the adequacy of the treatment the mine shall be divided into zones and a plan approved from time to time by the Minister, shall be kept at the mine, showing the number and location of such zones. In at least one representative place in each zone, sampling of the dust present shall be done during each calendar month.

(*a*) In addition sampling shall also be done when by visual inspection the dust in a stretch or zone of entry 100 feet or more in length appears to contain coal dust in an amount that may make the incombustible content of all the dust in that zone less than 50 per cent.

(*b*) The sampling shall be done in the following manner

(1) A groove six inches wide across the floor from rib to rib shall be made by scoop or other means in the loose fine material.

(2) A six-inch strip of dust shall be brushed from both ribs and the roof and also where the entry has timber sets from the top of one collar and six inches wide from any lagging.

(1) and (2) shall be gathered separately on canvas or oilcloth and the portions passing through a 28-mesh sieve shall be considered as representative of the respective parts of the dust present. Each part (1) and (2) shall be weighed separately to determine the approximate amount of respective dust per lineal six inches and then determination made of the incombustible content of each part.

(*c*) The percentage of incombustible matter in the samples shall be determined by the volumeter or by chemical analysis.

(*d*) Results of the tests shall be posted at the entrance to the mine and recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose. The book shall also show the zone and the location in the zone at which each sample was taken.

5. Before any part of a road is dusted for the first time with incombustible dust, it shall be cleaned as thoroughly as possible of all combustible dust.

6. No dust shall be used for the purpose of complying with these regulations of a kind which may be prohibited by the Minister on the ground that it would not be effective or that it would be injurious to the health of persons working in the mine.

7. In the foregoing regulations "road" includes all roads of any description in the mine to within thirty feet of the coal face but rooms, offices, stables, engine, motor, transformer and pump rooms shall not be deemed to form part of any road.

8. In isolated panels in which no exposed electric circuits or non-permissible motors are used, and in which only permissible safety lamps and permissible explosives are used, protection may be given by rock-dusting the entries and by rock-dust barriers at each entrance and exit.

(*a*) An "isolated panel" is a separate portion of a mine, consisting of one or more room headings surrounded by a continuous pillar except where connected with the rest of the mine by not more than two sets of haulage and airway entries.

(*b*) Where rock dust barriers are installed, the amount of dust used shall be at least 100 lbs. per square foot of average cross section of entry, at the barrier zone.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for the year ending March 31, 1926, has been published recently. Some account of the origin and functions of the National Research Council was given in the Labour Gazette for June, 1926 (pages 558-9). It was established in 1916 to co-operate with the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in developing such studies throughout the British Empire. The Canadian Council was incorporated under an Act passed in 1924, its purposes being as follows: To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; to undertake researches with the object of improving the technical processes in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries; to undertake researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; the investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of, the industries making such a request; to undertake researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

It is the purpose of the National Research Council in establishing a system of scholarships to develop, in Canada, a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in Canadian universities and technical schools, but also in the industries, in the technical service of the Federal and Provincial Governments and in agriculture. Three classes of scholarships are awarded by the Council, namely bursaries, studentships and fellowships, having an annual value of $750, $1,000 and $1,200, respectively.

The report on the work carried on in the last fiscal year states that it has been possible for the Council, at a comparatively small cost to the public treasury, to so stimulate research work in Canada as to enable it to build up as active and as effective research organization as it is possible to establish on a voluntary service basis. This has been accomplished through a policy of enlisting the co-operation of existing research organizations and trained scientific investigators, and of utilizing fully the equipment which they possess, in the prosecution of co-ordinated researches. The Council has in many cases granted partial assistance to enable these organizations to secure the services of research assistants or necessary special equipment, thus ensuring the prosecution of approved work. At the close of the year under review, fifteen associate committees were in active operation under the auspices of the Council. The membership of these committees was composed of 228 persons who, without remuneration, gave of their time and experience in furthering the work of the Council. During the same period there were also in progress under the auspices of the Council, in various Canadian laboratories spread from Halifax to Vancouver, forty-two specific investigations, each of which was directed, without remuneration, by a Canadian scientist possessing special qualifications to undertake the particular research work entrusted to him.

In addition to the above, during the past year, forty-five persons who had graduated from a university with distinction in science and many of whom had several years' experience in post-graduate research work were undergoing further post-graduate training in scientific research in the laboratories of various Canadian universities under National Research Council scholarships. Each of these scholarship grantees worked under the supervision of an approved member of the staff of the university where he was located, who co-operated without remuneration to this end.

The total research organizations actively at work under the auspices of the National Research Council during the year 1925-26 numbered 389, of which number 314 persons served without remuneration.

Through the International Research Council and its various unions, the National Research Council of Canada is enabled to keep in close touch with the development of scientific thought and progress throughout the civilized world.

The National Research Council is the official adviser of the federal government on scientific questions, and is frequently called upon through the Department of External Affairs, to pass judgment on important international questions of a scientific nature, such as, for example, communications from the League of Nations regarding a proposed Convention on the Protection of Scientific Property, a communication from the World's Metric Standardization Council regarding a

scheme for world metric standardization, a report from the Colonial Research Committee of Great Britain, a report from the Imperial Economic Conference regarding research, a request for financial assistance in the publication of the International Tables of Constants and Numerical Data of Chemistry, Physics, and Technology, and several requests for co-operation in finding qualified candidates for British Scholarships available to Canadians for post-graduate work in Great Britain.

The total revenue which the National Research Council received from all sources during the fiscal year 1925-26, was $138,573.74. Of this amount $135,000 was voted by Parliament for the work of the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour of Great Britain in November, 1925, "to consider, in the light of experience gained in the working of the unemployment insurance scheme, what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made," published a report in February. The chairman of the committee was the Right Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, the members being chosen as representing the interest of employers and workers, as well as those of the general public, including a member conversant with poor law administration and two chairmen of local employment committees. The committee reached its findings unanimously, the report stating that this result was obtained by the spirit of compromise, and should enhance the value of the recommendations, and bring to the unemployment insurance system a stability "that hitherto it has sadly lacked."

The report established the fact of a general agreement that the risk of unemployment should be insured. All the witnesses who appeared before the committee recognized, and the committee themselves shared the view, that an unemployment insurance scheme must now be regarded as "a permanent feature of our code of social legislation."

The report contains an historical review of unemployment insurance, tracing its genesis from the action of the friendly societies and trade unions in the nineteenth century to the original statute of 1911 (the National Insurance Act, Part II), which was applied to certain selected trades covering about two and a quarter million manual workers. The review explains the principles of the Act of 1920, which for the first time extended the insurance scheme to substantially the whole of the employed population, excepting agriculture and private domestic service, and it shows how, immediately after the passing of this Act, the post-war depression in trade led to various modifications.

Alleged Abuses of the "Dole."—After a reference to the recommendation of the first of the International Labour Conferences, convened in 1919 at Washington by the International Labour Organization, to the effect that each country should establish a system of unemployment insurance, the committee deal with the allegations so widely made that the unemployment insurance system is subject to widespread abuse. The conclusion reached is as follows:—

> It is true that a certain number out of the 11¾ millions of insured persons have received relief to which they had no claim. But it is equally true that these cases are relatively few, and that result is, we think, due to the vigilance with which the ministry, while dealing fairly with the genuine claimant, guards against abuse.

The report refers to the special precautions taken by the ministry in this regard, and to an investigation in 1925 which showed that of the claims to benefit current at the time well under five per cent were considered to have been wrongly allowed, and of these it is observed that many were the subject of a legitimate difference of opinion between the officers who had conducted the investigation on the one hand and the local employment committees and officers of the ministry who had admitted them on the other. The cases here mentioned are not cases of fraud, in regard to which the committee point out that the number is almost negligible.

The committee recognize, however, that there are latent in all compulsory schemes of unemployment insurance subtle tendencies to abuse, and that "no system can claim to be completely satisfactory which does not by its corrective provisions succeed in neutralizing these tendencies."

A Contributory Scheme.—On the question of whether an insurance scheme should be contributory or non-contributory, the committee considered the formulation of a non-contributory scheme to be outside the scope of their inquiry. Six special conditions are laid down as requisite in a rightly planned contributory scheme. They are that the worker's contribution must be moderate; the

extent of the benefit must not tempt the insured contributor to improvidence when in receipt of good pay; the benefits should be definitely less in amount than the general labourer's rate of wage, so that there must be no temptation to prefer benefit to work; the mobility of labour must not be unduly restricted; there must be no deterrent to emigration for those who would be benefited by a life overseas; and, subject to these conditions, the scheme should be as attractive as, on an actuarial basis, it is possible to make it.

The report next sets forth the outlines of a permanent unemployment insurance scheme as follows:—

(1) *Unemployment Fund.*—There should be an unemployment fund, subscribed in equal proportions by employers, employed, and the state, of amounts actuarially certified to be sufficient to enable the outgoings in benefits and administration to be met over a trade cycle.

(2) *Scope.*—The classes of persons to whom the scheme is to apply should be substantially the same as under the present scheme. It should be compulsory on them and their employers.

(3) *Rates of Benefit.*—There should be paid from the unemployment fund benefits at the following weekly rates:—

Men	17s.
Women	15s.
Adult dependants (not more than one for any insured contributor)	7s.
Dependent children under the age of 14	2s.
Young men aged 18 to 21	10s.
Young women aged 18 to 21	8s.
Boys aged 16 to 18	6s.
Girls aged 16 to 18	5s.

(4) *Conditions for the Receipt of Benefit.*—A claimant for unemployment benefit should be entitled to it, subject to a waiting period of six days, provided—

(*a*) that at least 30 contributions have been paid in the previous two years in respect of him; and

(*b*) that he is genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment, and is capable of and available for work;

(*c*) that he is free from the disqualifications for benefit, showing particularly,

(i) that he has not left his employment voluntarily without just cause or been dismissed for misconduct;

(ii) that he is not affected by the trade dispute disqualification.

In the case of juveniles, the payment should also be conditional on attendance at an approved course of instruction, where such instruction is available.

(5) *Contributions.*—The normal contributions payable by each of the three parties should be at the following weekly rates:—

Men	5d.
Women	3½d.
Young men aged 18-21	4d.
Young women aged 18-21	3d.
Boys aged 16-18	2½d.
Girls aged 16-18	2d.

(6) *Administration.*—The scheme should be administered by the Ministry of Labour through the medium of the employment exchanges. Decisions on claims to benefit should be subject to an appeal to the Courts of Referees and in certain cases to the umpire. Where benefit has been paid for a lengthy period, the claim should be specially reviewed by the Court of Referees.

The cost of administration should be a charge on the fund, save that, if it exceeds in any year one-eighth of the contributions, the balance should, as at present, be paid by the exchequer.

Trade Cycles.—The committee was advised by the government actuary that the foregoing scheme was "actuarially sound in the sense that the incomings and outgoings of the fund over a trade cycle will balance. The exact length of the trade cycle is a thing which has not been and perhaps cannot be accurately determined, but this uncertainty does not vitiate the arrangement by which the balancing of the fund is secured. All that is necessary is that the scheme shall commence in such a cycle. So commenced, its income and expenditure have been fixed so as to balance over a period of from 10 to 15 years, including good, bad and average experiences of employment. If unemployment is light in the earlier years of the period, then a reserve will be accumulated to be expended in the later years against heavy unemployment, which is to be expected if the average figure is right. Conversely, a deficit occurring in the earlier years would be met by advances from the exchequer carrying interest as in the existing scheme, to be repaid out of the excess of income over expenditure in the later part of the period. It is impossible, of course, to predict with certainty that the experience anticipated will actually occur. Even actuaries are not prophets. But in order that neither a surplus nor a deficit should reach unwieldly proportions, we recommend that there be an actuarial inquiry into the position of the fund every five years.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Ontario Locomotive Engineers

The provincial legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, composed of delegates from all locals in the province of Ontario on the Canadian National lines, Canadian Pacific railway, Wabash railway, Michigan Central, Père Marquette, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and Algoma Central Railways, held one of its most important sessions in Toronto on February 17-26, 1927.

Some of the questions taken up were as follows: (1) Motor bus and truck competition, as they affect earning power of railways, and the appointment of a commission to handle this matter; (2) Preventive measures to avoid accident to vehicles and pedestrians at railway crossings at grade; (3) Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) Mother's Allowance Act; (5) Income Tax Act; (6) The appointing of practical men as inspectors of locomotives and railway appliances, under the railway commission or civil service of Canada.

The board recommended that a pension plan for employees be adopted by all railways.

A resolution was adopted, for presentation to Premier Ferguson, supporting the request for increased exemption from income tax. During the discussion on this resolution, strong exception was taken to the action of the Municipal Association in opposing this bill. Exception was also taken to the opposition of the Motor League in opposing the stop law at railway crossings to prevent accidents.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, formerly a vice-president of the provincial legislative board, addressed the meeting.

The officers elected, who will be the representatives of the board for the next three years, are as follows: Chairman, J. S. Crawford, Sarnia; first vice-chairman, F. W. Logan, Brockville; second vice-chairman, A. J. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, G. T. McLaughlin, Smiths' Falls.

Ottawa Civic Employees' Union

A delegation from Federal Union No. 15, Civic Employees, composed of President T. J. Curley and Corresponding Secretary Rod Plant, waited on the Ottawa city Board of Control on February 24 and presented requests for holidays for certain classes of civic employees. The attention of the board was drawn to a resolution which had been adopted by the city council on June 15, 1925, on the subject of holidays for civic employees, the interpretation of which has been the subject of much correspondence between the Board of Control, the Commissioner of Works, and Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 15. The resolution specified that the privileges of holidays or sick leave to the extent of one week each year be granted to regular or year-round employees. Owing to the difficulty experienced in the proper interpretation of this resolution, the delegation suggested that it be amended or rescinded, and another substituted which would more clearly define who was a regular employee; and with this end in view they submitted the following proposals: (1) That an employee who has been in the employ of the Corporation of Ottawa for a period of five years or more, who follows the occupation as a regular means of livelihood and remains in the city's service so long as there is work for him, should be entitled to the benefits as provided; (2) that where the services of such employees are to be dispensed with because of lack of their particular class of work, they should be transferred to such other work as they are competent to perform, irrespective of the department of the civic service in which this work is obtainable, and that this arrangement be carried out on the basis of seniority.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

A delegation representing the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada laid before the Government at Ottawa on February 25, certain resolutions that were adopted at the congress held at Sherbrooke last September (The proceedings at this congress were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 980). The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; the Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Health, and the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General.

The delegation made the following requests:—

1. That the executive of the Federation be given a hearing before the parliamentary committee charged with the framing of the old age pension bill;

2. That article 501 of the Criminal Code be amended so as to permit peaceful picketing during a strike;

3. That an act authorizing the registering of trade union labels be passed;

4. That the 8-hour day be extended to women working in the various industries;

5. That a committee composed of representatives of the government, industry and workers, be formed for the purpose of examining and suggesting any changes which may be made in the regulations governing the dry-docks Champlain and Lorme, at Lauzon;

6. That a representative of the Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada at the international labour conference at Geneva form part of the Canadian labour delegation.

Mr. Heenan stated that these requests would receive careful consideration. In regard to the first request, however, the delegates were informed that the parliamentary committee on Old Age Pensions completed its work in 1924 (Labour Gazette, July, 1924, page 580).

Vancouver Electrical Workers' Union

The Electrical Workers Union, No. 213, Vancouver, B.C., on February 21, by unanimous vote suspended one of its members for violating the new union rules. This was the first suspension under the by-laws which call for the registration of all unemployed members in the office of the union. It is provided that members are not to solicit work, but are to be sent to jobs from the union headquarters. This by-law was ignored by a member who solicited and obtained work without the sanction of the union, with the result that he was suspended for three months.

Halifax Trades and Labour Council

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council recently submitted to the Government of Nova Scotia a memorandum featuring the following suggested amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia: (1) Increase of the weekly compensation maximum to 66⅔ per cent of average earnings; (2) Increase of minimum weekly payments to $8; (3) Increase of the basic average yearly earnings to $1,500; (4) Increase of the monthly allowance to widows and invalid widowers to $40; (5) Increase of the monthly allowance to children to $10; (6) Increase of the monthly allowance to widow or invalid widower and children to $80; (7) Increase of the monthly allowance in case of dependent children to $20 for each child, not to exceed $80; (8) Increase of the monthly allowance where compensation is payable to persons other than those afore-mentioned to $40, and not to exceed $60; (9) Increase of the allowance to widows remarrying to $25 per month for 25 months; (10) Provide for full medical and surgical aid; (11) Increase of the funeral allowance to $100; (12) Addition of a clause to provide for frost bite.

In addition to the above the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council recommended: (1) The enactment of legislation for Old Age Pensions in event of Federal Parliament passing such a law; (2) The appointment of a board to make effective the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law for women, now on the statutes.

The Late Narcisse Arcand

Mr. Narcisse Arcand, at one time Fair Wage Officer of the Department of Labour, died at his residence, 4320 Berri St., Montreal, Que., on February 14th, 1927. The deceased first identified himself with the labour movement in 1900, when he became a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Since joining the Brotherhood he held many important offices, being president of the provincial council, secretary of the district council and general organizer for his union, having held the latter position for twenty-two years. For many years he represented his local at the conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A survey was recently made in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania of the age of presidents and vice-presidents, actively engaged in the United States in the conduct of 100 large organizations in the fields of industry, finance, transportation, telephone and telegraph communication and banking. The result showed that the administration of the leading business and industrial organizations is in the hands of men whose average age is about 60 years. The youngest executives were found in the banking group, their average being 55-56. Among the industrial organizations the average age of presidents is 59½ years, and that of the vice-presidents 57½, while the presidents of the country's principal railroad systems average 63½, and the vice-presidents 62½. Oldest as a group are the financiers, whose average age is slightly more than 64 years. Included in this group are the active heads of great financial organizations, the activities of which are far wider and more varied than those of the average bank.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Canadian National Safety League

THE Canadian National Safety League recently published its eighth annual report, describing the work accomplished during the year 1926. The national organization coordinates the work of the various provincial leagues, which include the Ontario Safety League, an older organization, which is now in the fourteenth year of its existence; the province of Quebec Safety League; the Maritime Safety League (covering the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick); and the Manitoba Safety League. The national body moreover carries on general safety work throughout the Dominion. In addition to financial aid and cooperation in safety propaganda rendered to the provincial leagues the Canadian National Safety League conducts work in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, in so far as these places can be reached from the head office at Toronto. The league receives valuable assistance in its work from other public bodies, organizations and from public officials, including public libraries, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, fire and police chiefs, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, fire and forest rangers, etc. By these means wide distribution of safety literature is made throughout Canada. During the past year the Dominion Government continued its annual grant of $10,000 to assist in the work of the league.

While the league aims at reducing the number of general accidents (including automobile accidents, drownings, etc.), a large part of its work is in furthering the work of preventing industrial accidents, much of the safety literature being sent to manufacturers throughout Canada. Referring to this side of the safety campaign, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, referred at last year's annual meeting of the Ontario Safety League to the indirect benefits of safety work; for although the actual number of accidents showed an increase over the previous year due largely to a better system of accident reporting, the compensation had been decreased by half a million dollars. In this way the effects of the work was evident, he said, though the actual results could not be shown by statistics.

Safety Campaign in Ontario

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario will hold their 1927 Safety Convention at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on May 9 and 10. The programme committee has already arranged for an excellent programme and has included among the list of speakers Mr. A. O. Dawson, Vice-President, Canadian Cottons Limited, Montreal; Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto; Mr. H. L. Broomfield, General Motors of Canada Limited, Oshawa; and Mr. Louis Blake Duff of Welland.

Mr. W. S. Campbell of the Canadian General Electric Company, is chairman of the Committee on Safety Convention and Mr. F. M. Kimbark, President of Business Systems Limited, Toronto, is Vice-Chairman. The Committee has adopted for its slogan for the 1927 Convention, "1,000 Delegates from 100 Towns and Cities".

At a meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, held at Toronto in February it was decided to make a renewed effort to secure the adoption of the "Safety plan of 1921" generally throughout the province. This plan, it was claimed, had opened up a new era of accident prevention. It was evolved in 1921 by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Associations. Industries in Essex County were among the first to adopt it, and the success that has attended its operation suggested a renewed effort to secure the general adoption of the scheme. The new plan was explained in 1921 as follows.—

The reorganization of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, as to personnel, is divided under two heads: office staff and inspection staff. The re-organization of the office staff has taken place in part and will be completed gradually.

The inspection staff consists of six inspectors, experienced with the associations from about nine months to five years. The inspectors in most cases, were appointed because of their knowledge of certain classes of industry and the hazards thereof. The result of this has been that each inspector has specialized in his own particular industries, and, in most cases, appears to have studied the physical side of prevention only.

The enormous sums paid out for compensation each year call for drastic action and it is recommended that the present system of inspection should be thoroughly revised by placing an inspector in charge of a designated section of the province, having six, seven or eight such sections under a resident officer with an office and a stenographer.

A man so placed would become a centre for all safety work in his section. He would

become a part of the community life and would devote his whole time to teaching and preaching safety, continuing the inspection work as part of his general campaign.

These inspectors or local secretaries would report once each week to headquarters by mail and once each month in person for a round-table conference.

Penalizing "Unsafe" Employers

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at their tenth annual convention, held recently at Toronto, considered the Workmen's Compensation Act in its application to the lumbering industry. The payroll in the industries in Class 4 (which includes planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden boxes, etc.), for the past five years, has run about $11,000,000 per annum. The lowest rate of assessment in Class 4, namely, 30 cents, is paid by plants which only assemble baskets made largely of wood, industries carrying on the assembling, only, of carpet sweepers largely of wood, industries which assemble only, brushes and brooms, industries which manufacture lacrosse sticks, hockey sticks, and tennis rackets, and firms who finish mouldings of picture frames. The highest rate in the class, namely $2 per $100 of payroll, is charged on the manufacture of boxes and packing cases and the manufacture of baskets, largely of wood, including veneer manufacturing. The following figures give the total payroll, the total compensation costs in Class 4 and the average rate over the whole class for the past five years:—

Year	Payroll	Compensation costs	Average rate
	$	$	$
1921	11,453,000 00	217,711 23	1 90
1922	11,210,000 00	195,042 56	1 74
1923	10,952,000 00	194,082 55	1 77
1924	11,583,000 00	184,835 84	1 60
1925	11,464,000 00	200,004 35	1 74

It was reported that at a general meeting of directors of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations held in Toronto on October 21, 1926, the directors went unanimously on record as approving in principle an additional rate of assessment for those plants who maintain for their own purposes a known hazard. The square head on the jointer was used as an example. Inspectors, in making recommendations for round heads, were sometimes met with the argument that the employer could not afford to purchase a new head and in some other cases the inspector was told that work of all kinds could not be done on the round head. In both of these cases it is assumed that the employer for his own purposes is continuing a known hazard and a memorandum regarding this whole situation is being prepared for the Workmen's Compensation Board.

"Safest Mill in Canada" Contest

About a year ago the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* offered for annual competition a silver shield as a trophy for the "Safest Mill" in the Canadian pulp and paper industry (Labour Gazette, February, 1926, page 144). The winner last year in Class A (having more than 60,000 payroll hours) was the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company at Kapuskasing, Ontario, with the Laurentide Company, of Grand'Mère, Quebec, as runner-up; the winner in Class B (having less than 60,000 payroll hours) was Don Valley Paper Company, at Toronto, with the Beauharnois, Quebec, Division of the Howard Smith Paper Mills in second place. Mills in every province of Canada in which paper was made took part in the competition and some very interesting records were made. The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* points out that besides helping to create an additional desire for carefulness in the performance of regular duties on the part of the workmen, and for increasing safeguards and reducing hazards on the part of the companies, the contest had the further result of introducing a standard form of reporting accidents that may eventually be a factor in co-ordinating safety work throughout the industry.

The publishers announce that the contest is again open and will be open from year to year; and that the period of competition is from July 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Copies of the regulations for use on bulletin boards, and report forms, as well as subsequent bulletins and further information can be had by addressing the editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine,* Gardenvale, Quebec.

Danger of Ethyl Gasoline

Dr. J. G. Cunningham, of the Ontario Department of Public Health, who has been making investigations concerning ethyl gasoline, reports to Hon. Forbes Godfrey that, apart from manufacture and blending, the practical dangers to workers at service stations and garages are: 1. Contact with the fluid, as at filling stations, and to a lesser extent in garages and repair work. 2. Inhalation of lead dust wherever spills and plashes of the fluid have dried. 3. Exposure to exhaust fumes. Where ethyl gasoline is used the exhaust may contain lead in the form of very finely divided particles of lead, which,

unlike the carbon monoxide in the fumes, does not diffuse rapidly, but hangs in the air. Garage workers employed all day in such atmosphere could easily inhale dangerous amounts of lead, and the ordinary dangers of any car owner running his engine in an unventilated inclosure are increased by the addition of lead to his fuel.

Precautions recommended by Dr. Cunningham are that pumps and containers should be labelled "Ethyl gasoline containing tetraethyl lead," and that both workers and the public should be warned against skin contacts and against the use of ethyl gasoline for cleaning or any other purpose than motor fuel. Dr. Cunningham further says they should be warned against the increased danger from exhaust fumes, and in repair shops and filling stations, etc., special attention should be paid to ventilation and prevention of dust.

So far as the blending is concerned, Dr. Godfrey is now satisfied that the blending process as now done by automatic machinery at Sarnia is safe.

Warnings suggested by Dr. Cunningham have been sent out by the Provincial Department of Health.

Bulletin on Silicosis

The Department of Labour of the State of New York recently published a special bulletin on silicosis, the expectation being that a law will be enacted in the near future to afford compensation to industrial workers who are exposed to the hazard of this disease. The bulletin is intended for the use of physicians, containing information as to the diagnosis and treatment of the disease, together with a résumé of the literature on the subject. Silicosis has been the cause of a number of deaths among certain groups of industrial workers, and in the past has often been unrecognized and entered as fibroid phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchitis. In compiling this résumé of the literature of silicosis the aim was to make only those references from medical literature in detail which are likely to be of assistance to the general practitioner. It is claimed that there is ample evidence that as a result of a careful study of silicosis the number of cases to be so diagnosed will increase.

By an amendment of 1926 to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act silicosis was added to the list of compensable industrial diseases (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450).

Report on Health Risks in the Textile Industry

The Workers' Health Bureau (New York) has published a preliminary report on medical examinations conducted among a representative group of textile workers of Passaic and vicinity (New Jersey). It was found that out of 404 workers 78 showed evidence of respiratory disturbances. This number included 25 cases of positive and 20 of suspected tuberculosis.

The New Jersey textile workers show 6 times the amount of tuberculosis found by Dr. George M. Price in examinations of 50,000 garment workers in 1923—the rate for garment workers being 1 per cent. Tuberculosis among the New Jersey textile workers is 3 times the amount, or 6 per cent, as against 2 per cent, or 11 cases, found among furriers in a study of 542 workers made in New York City by Dr. Louis I. Harris in 1915. The percentage of tuberculosis among printers is 1.2 per cent as against 6 per cent among textile workers. It is pointed out that the workers in all these groups are engaged in indoor occupations with industrial hazards—heat, dust and fatigue largely controllable. These factors have a direct relation to the rate of tuberculosis in a trade, as have also the question of long hours, low wages and speeding up. In three of the industrial groups—garment workers, furriers and printers, known for their high rate of tuberculosis, progress has been made in steadily reducing the number of cases. Garment workers, furriers and printers are strongly unionized and have made steady gains in increasing wages, shortening hours and improving shop conditions.

The reduction of tuberculosis in these trades, it is claimed, proves that the textile industry need not be necessarily hazardous. Further proof that industrial tuberculosis can be controlled is brought out in statistics of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which show a decrease in deaths from tuberculosis in eight of the most dangerous trades in the State of New Jersey during the period (1909-1918), while the percentage of details from tuberculosis among textile workers actually increased.

Among the 404 workers examined 77 were engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. In this occupation the number of employees, including men, women and boys in the United States is estimated at about 11,000. Not one of the 77 dye workers examined by the Workers' Health Bureau was free from physical defects. Even the workers who had only been employed a few months complained of constant coughs and colds; 3 of the group had

active tuberculosis and an additional 7 showed symptoms extremely suspicious of tuberculosis; 9 more had bronchitis, pleurisy or asthma; 11 of the 77 were found to have heart disease; 8 out of every 10 complained of severe irritations of the eyes, nose or throat; almost one-third had rheumatic or muscular pains; over one-third were no longer able to digest their food, complaining of acid belching, cramps, nausea and frequent vomiting; over one-third had frequent headaches, 17 per cent were nervous, and 23 per cent had high blood pressure, and almost 7 out of every 10, 68.5 per cent, showed moderate or marked destruction of the red colouring matter of the blood, called anemia.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, consultant to the Bureau, commenting on the report, says:—"In reading the report of the Workers' Health Bureau one gains a vivid impression of an industry which has inherent and well-recognized health hazards, but which is apparently carried on without any regard to these hazards. The unhealthful conditions described as existing in these dye works are almost entirely preventable. The dyeing industry is unhealthful: because of the use of poisonous substances, chiefly in bleaching and in mordanting, and in the use of the dye aniline black, which contains aniline oil; because of the production of steam, the excessive wetness of floors and apparatus; because of the great heat required for drying; because of the sudden changes of temperature to which the workers are subjected, especially in winter. These evils can be done away with almost completely in modern, decently conducted dye works, through the introduction of modern apparatus and methods of ventilation, dry, cool, comfortable dressing rooms and lunch rooms, the control of poisonous compounds and the shortening of hours of work, when contact with poisons or exposure to heat is unavoidable. The atmosphere described in these plants resembles that of the tropics, heavy humid heat. No sane man would go to the tropics and try to keep up his normal rate of exertion, he would know that breakdown would be sure to follow. Yet here tropical conditions are reproduced and men are expected to carry on as if they were working under normal conditions and for ten, eleven, even twelve or more hours per day. It is no wonder that the physical examinations have revealed no single worker in robust health."

Use of Paint Spraying Machines

Mr. E. G. Sheibley, chief engineer and superintendent of the Safety Department of the California Accident Commission, gives the following information in regard to the correct use of paint-spraying machines:—

When lead paint is being applied by means of a spray the workman should so control his nozzle as to restrict the spray to as small an area as possible. A minimum of paint should be released at one time so as to reduce to a minimum the paint cloud which always develops. The workman should also stand to the windward and out of the cloud. Great care must be taken to keep the spray from coating the skin, and working clothes should never be worn off the job. Great cleanliness should be exercised and smoking should be prohibited. Hands which have come in contact with lead paint should never be brought to the eyes or mouth, as lead poisoning may result. Users of the paint spray should provide themselves with a long handle of sufficient length to keep them out of the paint cloud. As a result of investigation it is found that, while a certain amount of lead paint is being used with paint spraying machinery, the majority of sprays used do not contain lead or poisonous materials, which fact eliminates the poisoning hazard.

Very few cases of occupational diseases are reported from the manufacturers of paint, particularly from the larger concerns. This is due to the universal realization of the hazard of handling poisonous materials which go to make up commercial paint. The larger companies provide showers and lockers and consistently enforce strict adherence to a prearranged system of hygiene, which apparently is effective in protecting employees against disease. Employers have consistently provided exhaust systems which provide ample and sufficient ventilation and guard against the possibility of the breathing in by employees of poisonous fumes or dust.

An inquiry recently carried out by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics into work on behalf of the staff in various branches of manufacturing industries, and in commercial and transport undertakings, shows that there has been a considerable development in industrial medical work, and that the provision of adequate hospital facilities is now much more general than when the last inquiry into the subject was made about ten years ago. Workmen's compensation laws have undoubtedly been an important factor in the development of industrial hospital services.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, on the application of the Railway Association of Canada, has amended the General Train and Interlocking Rules so as to authorize a standard practice of utilizing marker lamps not lighted so as to indicate the rear of trains during daylight hours, instead of flags as formerly.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Machine Shop Work at the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, St. Catharines, Ontario

IN reviewing the activities of the machine shop at the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, at St. Catharines, the machine shop instructor states that the most outstanding feature at the present time is the fine type of student workers in the shop and the enthusiasm that is shown by them towards their work. This applies equally to the regular day technical students and to the evening school students. At the present time there are about two hundred and ten students taking classes in machine shop practice, seventy-five of these being evening school students. The evening school classes in the machine shop this winter have been so large that additional instructors had to be secured and the classes arranged so that on some nights the shop is used by two classes in succession.

The first year day students are at present making a very serviceable machinist's hammer, while some have commenced turning up a lathe centre. Those who are doing bench work are making a pair of pliers. The second year students are working on various projects such as toolmakers' clamps, toolmakers' vise, book-ends or luggage carriers. The third year students are each making a very useful screw-jack and are also machining a number of tool slides for small lathes. The senior students are also called upon to do any repairs or maintenance work that may be required either for the machine shop itself or for any of the school equipment. This often involves a great deal of work, but it is all good practical experience. A new group project which is well under way is the making of three sensitive drill presses. The complete detail drawings are being made in the school drafting department and the patterns for the castings are being made in the woodworking department, and all the machine work will be done in the machine shop.

The school has received excellent reports from those employers who have engaged graduates from the machine shop. Most of these students secured their positions through recommendations from the school.

A Study of the First 100 Apprentices in Pittsburgh's Part-time Apprentice Training Course

The following report respecting apprentice training in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Mr. Wesley M. Rossier, supervisor, appeared in *Industrial Education Magazine* of December, 1926.

In October, 1925, the two vocational schools in Pittsburgh and a number of the leading industries together put into operation a scheme for part-time apprentice training similar to plans in operation in several other cities. Nearly 100 carefully chosen pupils were placed in industry as regular apprentices for periods of two weeks of shop work alternating with two weeks of school work, two boys together holding one job. The plan adopted requires that the boys shall be at least 16 years of age and physically qualified for the given trade, that they shall have completed the eighth grade and a year of school shopwork with good average rank, and that they are willing to become tradesmen in the employ of the company which provides them with training. The minimum entrance wage is placed at $12 per week, with an increase of $1.50 per week every six months until the apprentice begins to work full time.

The plan has proved very successful, and many employers have expressed a desire to employ as full-time apprentices the boys who are working for them on part-time, as soon as they have reached the age of 18 and have completed a year of part-time apprenticeship. In the opinion of the supervisor this combination of school training and industrial work is giving the apprentices a broader training and is placing a better-educated class of workers in the industries.

Vocational Guidance in Industry

The following article by Mr. S. Lewis Land, Educational Director of the National Trade Extension Bureau, Evansville, Indiana, appeared in the *Vocational Guidance Magazine* of February, 1927.

One of the foremost problems in industry to-day is that of adjusting the young worker to his work. Guidance consists of assisting in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and progressing in a vocation. Schools have probably given more attention to the first two steps in the guidance program, and have possibly neglected the last two phases of the work. Any scheme of guidance which does not make provision for systematic follow-up and supervision of the young worker in employment is incomplete. This responsibility is not with the school alone. It is a joint responsibility between industry and the school.

Industry is more and more taking upon itself the responsibility of providing accurate and reliable information concerning what it has to offer. Trade associations are being organized in the more important trades and in-

dustries. These trade associations maintain educational departments. One of the responsibilities of the educational departments of these associations is to gather, interpret, and make available accurate and reliable information concerning the trade or industry represented. This information contains data as to the nature of the work, duties and responsibilities, possibilities and requirements, advantages and disadvantages, remuneration and hours of work, and the like. Industry can render a service both to the public school and the young worker—as well as to itself—by making available reliable information for present and prospective young workers.

Technical Education in New Zealand

The following article appeared in the Educational Supplement of the London *Times* of Dec. 11, 1926.

In New Zealand those educational activities which are included under the heading "technical" are probably not so well defined nor so clearly demarcated from other educational efforts as is the case of Great Britain. Technical education in New Zealand has come to connote all those aspects of educational work which are administered by the Technical Branch of the Education Department, and certainly include many which are not "technical" in the generally accepted meaning of the word.

As New Zealand is almost wholly a pastoral and farming country, its secondary industries, though not unimportant, are small. If the commercial, transport, and distributing groups are included they do however provide work for a considerable part of the population. Certain secondary industries are very highly developed, and though having outputs sufficient for home consumption only produce articles which in design and workmanship compare favourably with similar articles manufactured in the recognized industrial centres of the world. As an example of this may be mentioned machinery and utensils used in the dairying industry. Other important secondary industries are those connected with housing, e.g., carpentry and joinery; cabinet and furniture making; bricklaying and masonry; plumbing and gas fitting; with the application of electricity to the home; with engineering, repair and upkeep of automobiles, railways, ships; civil engineering, including construction of roads, bridges, and reclaiming of land from swamps and marine lagoons. The clothing trades, in which large numbers of both men and women are employed, is also an important group.

The Apprentices Act.—There are at present some 23 technical schools throughout the Dominion, 15 of which also provide full secondary day courses for boys and girls, and in respect of these courses are known as "technical high schools." Of the technical or trade classes properly so called, giving instruction to apprentices or journeymen, the greater number are to be found in the large centres at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and such trade classes are held almost exclusively in the evening. This is not regarded as an ideal state of affairs, and partly to obviate this difficulty an "Apprentice Act" was passed in 1923 to regulate the conditions of employment and education of young persons apprenticed to a skilled trade. Provision was in that Act made for attendance of these young persons at technical schools for instruction in vocational and general subjects during the day as part of their trade training. No great advance has yet been made along these lines, owing largely to the cost of the specialized apparatus and machinery necessary for this type of instruction and the difficulty of determining the proper allotment of such cost as between the Government and the employers of labour concerned.

Little provision has hitherto been made for advanced instruction of university standard in applied science and technology; but there are courses in engineering, civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining, at Canterbury College, Christchurch, and somewhat similar ones at Auckland University College. It has generally been found advantageous for advanced students in technology to complete their training abroad, either in Europe or America.

The technical high schools differ one from the other considerably according as to whether they are situated in large towns where only provision is made for secondary education of the more academic type or whether they are only post-primary schools in a country town or district. In the former case the work attempted tends to be more vocational in character, while in the latter a bias is given to science applied to agriculture for the boys and to domestic arts and science for the girls. In addition to this a considerable amount of "educational patching" is done by technical schools of all grades, whereby young people and adults may strive to make good the more obvious gaps in their educational equipment. Provision is made for manual training in woodwork, metalwork, and domestic arts for a large proportion of the older children attending the primary and secondary schools,

and this provision is generally very highly valued by pupils and parents.

Training of Teachers.—On the professional side New Zealand has no institutions for the training of teachers of handicraft and technology, although the desirability of doing something in this direction has been discussed, but no practical solution has yet been put forward. As a rule the teachers are drawn from one of two sources—university graduates in science who have learned to a greater or lesser degree to apply their knowledge to the needs of industry, and the more thoughtful type of artisan who, having the necessary personality and energy, has studied as far as he is able the sciences underlying the particular craft he exercises. There is undoubtedly an unsatisfied demand for teachers and administrators in large technical institutions who, in addition to good cultural qualifications, have a specialized knowledge of such industries and the sciences underlying them as are being or are capable of being actively developed in the Dominion. Teachers have a strong professional association known as the Technical School Teachers' Association, which while guarding carefully the interests of its members has renderd good service generally to the cause of education.

The following statistics, taken from the current annual report, may prove to be of interest. The population of New Zealand in 1924 (exclusive of Maoris), was 1,300,000. In the year 1925 there were 45 centres at which technical classes were held; 15 technical high schools; 5,132 students in technical high schools and 12,966 in other classes; and 274 full-time assistant teachers, in addition to a large number of part-time teachers. The total expenditure by Government on technical education in the financial year in question was £209,183, working out at a cost per head of population (exclusive of Maoris) of 3s. 3d.

A system of "free places" enables any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the primary school course to attend a post-primary school, either secondary or technical, for a period of five continuous years, subject to satisfactory progress being made. Provision is further made for those pupils who have passed the matriculation of the University of New Zealand and have completed a one year's post-matriculation course of study in certain approved subjects to receive free university education. Such students may be awarded bursaries for maintenance, while attendng university courses in agriculture, home science, engineering, dentistry, and medicine. It will thus be seen that the broad highway from the primary schools to the university is an accomplished fact in New Zealand, and statistics show that a very considerable proportion of the youth of the Dominion takes advantage of the facilities offered for higher education. The returns available indicate that about 80 per cent of the pupils entitled to free secondary education actually enter upon full-time secondary courses, and that about 18 per cent of these pupils find their way finally to the universities.

The British Coal Situation

During the months of December, 1926, and January, 1927, the international coal situation has been reverting slowly towards the conditions obtaining before the British coal-stoppage of May 1, 1926. The home demand was being fairly well satisfied in the United Kingdom by the end of January, and, while coal was still arriving in greater or less quantities from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, South Africa and even India, owing to the operation of long-term contracts concluded during the stoppage, yet the British export trade had revived and British coal was already competing effectively in some of its former German and other European markets.

During December, district agreements were being worked out in Great Britain which resulted in a number of changes in wages and hours. In Scotland the eight-hour day was re-established; in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and South Wales, the eight-hour day, with seven hours on Saturday; in Lancashire, a similar arrangement, but with only six hours on Saturday; in Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire, the 7½-hour day.

By January 8, 966,700 mineworkers were again in employment, as against an average of approximately 1,100,000 before the stoppage. An effort was being made in certain coalfields to organize a Miners' Industrial Union in place of the former Miners' Federation of Great Britain. It is stated that the numerical strength of the Union has reached nearly 9,000 men from 30 collieries.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its thirty-fourth session in Geneva on January 28. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, in Geneva, attended the session on behalf of the Minister of Labour as one of the Government representatives. Note was taken of the gratifying progress which is being made in the ratification of International Labour Conventions, the number of such ratifications having now reached 215.

The Director supplied information with regard to the international situation of the eight-hour-day question and the possibilities of ratification by Germany, France and Great Britain of the Convention of the International Labour Conference on this subject.

A report was received of the visit which Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director, had made during the past fall to Canada and the United States (Labour Gazette, November, 1926, page 1113).

Proposed Maritime Conference, 1928.—The Governing Body considered the resolution adopted by the ninth session of the International Labour Conference, last June, on the subject of the possible summoning in 1928 of a special Maritime Conference, which should deal more especially with the question of the international regulation of hours of work on board ship. A lively discussion took place, in the course of which the representative of the British Government and the members of the employers' group proposed the postponement of the matter to the next session of the Governing Body. This proposal having been rejected, the Governing Body decided by 13 votes to 9, with one abstention, to give effect to the recommendation adopted by the Joint Maritime Commission on January 22, and to place provisionally on the agenda of a Maritime Conference which would be held in 1928 the question of the international regulation of hours of work on board ship. A final decision on the subject of the summoning and the agenda of this Conference will be taken at the next session of the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 1928 Conference.—The Governing Body was next called upon to decide on the final agenda for the ordinary session of the Conference in 1928. In order to avoid overloading the program for this session, which will possibly be followed by the proposed Maritime Session, it was decided to place on its agenda only the question of the prevention of accidents, including those caused by the coupling of railway rolling-stock.

Intellectual Workers.—A suggestion was made by Mr. de Michelis, representative of the Italian Government, in favour of the establishment of a permanent committee on intellectual work. The Director was authorized to prepare a report on this subject for consideration at the next session of the Governing Body.

The next session of the Governing Body will be held in Geneva on March 31 and following days.

Joint Maritime Commission

The Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organization at a meeting in Geneva from January 20-22, 1927, adopted a resolution by seven votes to five recommending the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to include the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship in the agenda of a maritime session of the Conference in 1928. The opinion of the Commission was requested, in conformity with a resolution of the 1926 Conference, on the advisability of including the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship in the agenda of a maritime session of the Conference in 1928.

The shipowners' representatives declared that it did not appear to them to be possible to apply the eight-hour day in a uniform manner aboard ship, and they were therefore not in favour of bringing the problem now before an international conference. They contended that the Peace Treaty had dealt with the eight-hour day only as an ideal to be attained, and that the special and complicated conditions of maritime navigation made it impossible at present to alter the established system in order to comply with general principles.

The seamen's representatives pointed out that the reduction of hours of work in the merchant marine was contemplated so long ago as 1919 by the Washington Conference, and further that the question now was that of giving effect to a resolution formally adopted by the Conference last June, to the effect that the possibility of the international regulation of hours of work in ships should be considered, and not that a strict rule of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week should be established forthwith. The principles laid down by the Washington Conference, as well as the interests of economic peace and social

progress, demanded that maritime undertakings should not be behind industrial or agricultural undertakings, but that they should endeavour, in their turn, to reduce hours of labour according to suitable rules.

Some of the members of the Commission stated that the application of the Eight Hour Act in the French merchant marine had led to a more rational organization of work, and that its results had been, on the whole, favourable.

A favourable reception was given by the Commission to the idea of including in the agenda of the next Maritime Conference, with a view to a recommendation, the question of conditions under which seamen live in the ports. The Commission approved also of the plan of inquiry proposed by the International Labour Office with regard to conditions of work in sponge-fishing and pearl-fishing.

The Commission unanimously proposed that two other questions should be placed on the agenda of this session, namely, (1) the protection of seafarers in case of sickness, including the treatment of the injured on board, and (2) the improvement of the conditions of life of seamen in ports.

It was decided to suggest to the Governing Body that the number of members of each group—shipowners and seamen—should be raised from five to seven.

Germany and the Hours Convention

According to the German press, the statement of principles on which the Federal Chancellor recently came to an agreement with the National Party, in connection with the formation of the new government of Germany, embodied a declaration on social policy which included the following:

The next step in this direction is to create an extensive body of law for the protection of the workers, special consideration being given to miners. Such legislation, while based on German conditions, should fix hours of work, including Sunday rest, in accordance with international agreements. On the basis of such legislation, the German Government is prepared to ratify the Washington Convention at the same time as other industrial countries of Western Europe. Until this law comes into force, any unsatisfactory conditions with regard to hours of work should be remedied by transitional and emergency measures. Social reform must also be promoted internationally, particularly in co-operation with the International Labour Office.

In this connection attention may be drawn to an article published in the February issue of the *International Labour Review,* in which Dr. Feig (Ministerial Councillor in the Federal Ministry of Labour, and representative of the German Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office) gives an account of the origin, general principles and main provisions of the Labour Protection Bill presented to the Federal Minister of Labour at the beginning of last December to the Provisional Federal Economic Council and the Federal Council.

The Bill is intended to make it possible to ratify various Conventions, in particular that on the eight-hour day. In the German view, however, ratification is impossible until German legislation has been brought into agreement with the Convention to be ratified. This means that the Labour Protection Bill must be passed by the Reichstag, and also that no amendments can be allowed which make ratification impossible. The ratification of the Hours Convention is further dependent on the adoption of a Mining Act to regulate the hours of underground miners, which is now being drafted. After that, ratification by Germany may be expected, subject to ratification by the other chief industrial states as well.

Holland and the Hours Convention

In the Netherlands, a bill which in effect would authorize the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention was introduced some years ago, but has not yet been proceeded with. The Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry in a memorandum in reply to the report of the Second Chamber of the States General on the budget for his Department for 1926-27, recalled that when this Bill was introduced it was definitely stipulated that ratification should be effected only on condition of ratification by a sufficient number of States whose competition in the industrial world was to be feared. The minister holds that, failing the fulfilment of his condition, and having regard also to certain of the detailed provisions of the Convention itself, it is not yet possible to proceed to ratification. At the same time, he declares that the Netherlands will continue to act in the spirit of the Convention.

The Pacific Coast Coal Freighters, Limited, recently brought actions against two insurance companies to recover upon two policies of marine insurance for the total loss of an insured vessel which was unseaworthy through being overloaded. The British Columbia Supreme Court found in favour of the plaintiff, ruling that it was no defense against such action that the vessel in question was overloaded, where such overloading was done without the knowledge or privity of the owners.

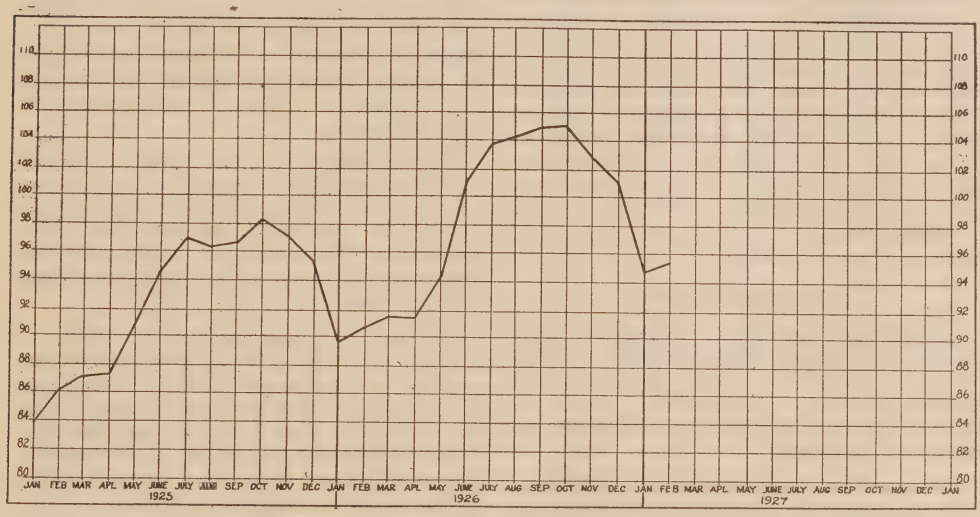
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 788,887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The index number stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preceding month it was 94.8 and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, construction, trade and transportation registered large seasonal declines.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Employment by Economic Areas

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces but elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.—Large losses in construction, together with less extensive contractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, caused a considerable falling off in employment in the Maritime Provinces. The situation, however, continued to be slightly better than on the corresponding date last year, although moderate gains were then indicated. Statements were received from 484 firms employing 64,656 workers, compared with 66,941 on January 1, 1927.

Quebec.—The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of practically the same number of workers as at the beginning of February, 1926, when employment was in much smaller volume. Manufacturing, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries reported considerable improvement; logging and mining were also busier, but there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. The working forces of the 1,276 co-operating employers aggregated 223,940 persons, as against 221,054 in the last report.

Ontario.—Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories. Logging also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. According to data received from 2,676 firms, their staffs rose

from 323,536 at the beginning of January to 328,462 on the date under review. This increase was rather smaller than on February 1, 1926, but the index then was over four points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—The curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than on the corresponding date last year, when the index stood at 90.7, as compared with 97.2 on February 1, 1927. Statistics were tabulated from 762 employers whose staffs declined by 3,411 persons to 103,558 on the date under review. The food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, that in the groups last named being of a seasonal character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement.

British Columbia.—The additions to staffs recorded at the beginning of February exceeded those noted in the same month in 1926, but employment then was slightly more active. The working forces of the 619 reporting firms aggregated 68,271, an increase of 2,287 workers over their January 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, four—Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and the other border cities, and Vancouver—registered improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward.

Montreal. — Manufactures in Montreal showed substantial recovery, especially in the textile, tobacco and iron and steel industries; seasonal losses in trade, construction and transportation, however, reduced the general level of employment. Data were received from 692 firms employing 105,930 workers, as compared with 105,727 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that registered on February 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.—According to returns received from 89 firms in Quebec, they decreased their staffs by 341 persons to 8,807 at the beginning of February; construction showed the greatest seasonal losses, but trade and transportation were also slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date last year, when no general change was shown.

Toronto.—Following the very marked activity incidental to the Christmas and New Year season there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade on February 1, which more than offset large gains in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, food, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. Construction also released employees. The result was a reduction of 472 persons in the forces of the 772 co-operating firms, who had 96,565 employees. Practically no change was recorded on February 1, 1926, but employment was then in much smaller volume.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment, according to 125 firms employing 9,404 persons. The index was rather higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed no general change; manufacturing was quiet, while transportation afforded rather more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 200 employers with 28,298 workers, or almost the same as at the beginning of January. Employment was in greater volume than on February 1, 1926, although gains were then indicated.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Substantial improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where 4,380 persons were reinstated by the 89 reporting firms, who had 10,991 employees. The level of employment was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg. — Employment in Winnipeg showed contraction; trade and construction recorded reduced activity, while manufacturing was busier. Returns were tabulated from 284 employers, whose payrolls declined from 27,748 on January 1 to 27,342 on February 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Vancouver.—The metal, food, construction and transportation groups reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,020 persons was reported by the 227 firms making returns, who had 23,240 employees in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926, when improvement was also indicated.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The revival in manufactures on February 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1926 and the index was nearly five points higher. Statements were tabulated from

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Feb. 1	90·1	96·3	90·4	88·1	93·7	87·2	84·8
1922							
Feb. 1	78·9	78·6	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	73·0
1923							
Feb. 1	89·5	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	85·0
1924							
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
Apr. 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
Apr. 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	92·2	102·5	90·7
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1927	100·0	8·2	28·4	41·6	13·1	8·7	56·9

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Feb. 1	86·2	.....	88·5	95·7	86·0	.....	89·0	85·8
1924								
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
March 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
Apr. 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
Apr. 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at February 1, 1927	13·4	1·1	12·2	1·2	3·6	1·4	3·5	3·0

3,729 manufacturers employing 448,417 operatives, compared with 433,027 in the preceding month. The most marked recovery was in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquors and rubber works. Animal food, building material and musical instrument factories, on the other hand, showed seasonal losses in personnel.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a further though much smaller decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction was also less than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was considerably lower. Statements were tabulated from 154 firms employing 14,471 workers, as compared with 14,-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923
Manufacturing	56·1	90·7	87·5	85·9	79·3	84·9	85·0
Animal products—edible	1·8	90·1	89·2	84·6	84·7	81·1	80·1
Fur and products	0·1	76·1	82·3	78·1	73·1	92·7	83·4
Leather and products	2·3	82·3	80·7	75·9	74·8	80·5	84·7
Lumber and products	5·1	82·3	77·8	81·5	75·5	79·7	83·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	82·8	79·1	85·1	79·0	85·5	85·8
Furniture	1·1	86·8	80·1	81·6	75·2	75·2	80·7
Other lumber products	1·2	77·3	73·0	73·4	67·8	70·3	79·2
Musical Instruments	0·4	71·5	75·6	61·4	57·7	63·9	74·7
Plant products—edible	3·2	91·0	90·6	91·3	86·3	87·4	85·8
Pulp and paper products	7·1	109·6	107·0	103·2	96·7	99·7	96·5
Pulp and paper	3·6	118·4	114·2	108·3	98·1	103·1	97·4
Paper products	0·8	93·3	90·5	88·3	86·3	88·8	89·0
Printing and publishing	2·7	104·7	104·0	102·1	98·4	99·4	98·0
Rubber products	1·7	94·8	89·3	91·2	76·6	71·6	77·1
Textile products	9·3	94·6	91·2	91·6	85·8	86·6	89·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	111·0	108·1	107·2	99·3	94·6	103·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	103·5	101·9	96·8	86·7	90·3	92·5
Garments and personal furnishings	2·8	74·1	68·8	73·2	70·6	75·7	75·6
Other textile products	1·1	101·8	97·4	99·8	98·0	95·4	90·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·6	103·2	90·9	90·3	93·8	100·3	90·5
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	103·0	111·3	103·3	150·3	113·2	98·5
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	84·5	79·7	80·7	78·9	85·0	86·4
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	87·9	91·3	74·1	66·5	81·5	82·3
Electric current	1·5	121·9	123·0	118·6	125·0	116·9	110·9
Electrical apparatus	1·3	133·8	134·1	116·1	116·5	112·0	92·4
Iron and steel products	15·9	80·5	76·0	75·5	65·2	78·5	73·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	60·5	59·1	56·4	44·7	62·0	56·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	78·6	76·0	71·9	65·3	73·9	69·0
Agricultural implements	1·2	90·1	87·3	73·8	46·1	59·3	57·7
Land vehicles	7·1	92·3	84·9	90·2	81·9	98·4	100·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	35·6	31·3	30·3	25·3	33·3	36·9
Heating appliances	0·6	80·4	81·2	80·6	67·0	77·5	79·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·9	94·4	88·8	84·8	70·1	82·3	84·0
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	84·2	84·5	80·3	68·6	97·7	73·8
Other iron and steel products	2·2	79·7	77·1	72·8	64·9	73·3	72·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	101·6	98·0	88·5	76·1	81·7	79·8
Mineral products	1·2	101·0	100·9	100·7	96·0	92·9	90·1
Miscellaneous	·5	91·1	88·5	84·3	80·7	88·3	87·9
Logging	4·5	82·6	75·4	80·6	86·8	97·0	95·1
Mining	5·6	99 4	100·1	94·1	93·1	104·0	101·3
Coal	3·5	88·0	90·0	82·9	81·5	96·6	103·1
Metallic ores	1·4	151·9	150·6	140·6	148·2	142·1	109·1
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	·7	93·3	89·8	92·6	72·2	85·4	80·6
Communication	2·0	115·5	115·9	110·7	107·6	104·0	96·5
Telegraphs	·6	118·8	111·5	103·0	97·3	100·4	94·1
Telephones	2·4	116·5	117·0	112·7	110·3	105·0	97·1
Transportation	13·3	103·4	107·3	101·2	98·4	103·7	101·5
Street railways and cartage	2·4	110·9	110·1	108·6	107·5	111·6	110·9
Steam railways	9·5	97·3	101·0	95·1	94·0	99·3	95·5
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	153·9	170·9	151·8	124·9	133·6	148·9
Construction and maintenance	7·2	110·2	119·2	99·5	98·3	94·2	86·0
Building	3·2	132·5	138·5	111·0	89·1	89·6	66·7
Highway	·5	465·6	615·2	468·4	826·8	405·4	911·3
Railway	3·5	87·5	93·4	83·0	86·2	89·7	90·9
Services	1·8	114·9	115·8	107·8	106·8	106·3	92·4
Hotels and restaurants	·9	113·6	114·7	108·6	109·0	110·2	90·4
Professional	·2	111·8	111·1	111·6	111·9	114·5	99·8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	117·8	118·8	105·4	102·0	98·7	93·3
Trade	7·7	103·0	110·8	98·2	94·2	91·2	93·7
Retail	5·2	105·6	117·4	98·6	93·6	89·6	94·4
Wholesale	2·5	98·0	98·6	97·4	95·3	94·0	92·3
All Industries	100·0	95·4	94·8	90·7	86·1	90·6	89·5

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

942 in the preceding month. Fish smoking and curing and meat packing plants showed the largest losses, which took place to a considerable extent in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe and glove factories showed an increase, which was less extensive than that noted on February 1, 1926. The situation then, however, was not so favourable as on the date under review. A combined working force of 17,860 persons was reported by the 192 co-operating manufacturers, who had 17,655 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal activity in sawmills caused a considerable increase in employment, while there was also improvement in furniture, match and container factories; 2,238 workers were added to the staffs of the 673 firms making returns, who had 40,300. This increase was a good deal larger than that registered at the beginning of February a year ago, but the index number then was very slightly lower than on the date under review.

Musical Instruments.—There was a further but somewhat smaller curtailment in employment in musical instrument factories, 39 of which reduced their payrolls from 3,322 persons on January 1 to 3,141 on February 1. Practically all this decrease was in Quebec, while the tendency in Ontario was upward. Somewhat greater contractions were noted on February 1, 1926, and the index number then was 10 points lower.

Plant Products—Edible.—Partial recovery from the heavy seasonal losses recorded in the preceding month were registered in this division at the beginning of February, when the 306 reporting establishments enlarged their payrolls by 309 employees to 25,171. The gains in biscuit and confectionery plants were most marked, while sugar and syrup factories and canneries showed further declines. Slightly smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was practically the same.

Pulp and Paper.—The addition to staffs recorded in pulp and paper were larger than on February 1 of previous years of the record, while the situation continued to compare very favourably with preceding years. Data were received from 448 employers with 55,964 workers, as against 54,497 at the beginning of January. The largest increases were in pulp and paper mills, but other branches of this group were also busier. There were general gains in all except the Maritime Provinces, where conditions remained practically the same as in the last report.

Rubber Products.—Considerable expansion in employment was shown in rubber factories, 32 of which added 780 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 13,526 at the beginning of February. This increase, which contrasts with the loss noted on the corresponding date last year, was confined almost entirely to Quebec and Ontario. The index number was somewhat higher than on February 1, 1926.

Textile Products.—The increase in employment in the reporting factories was greater than the decrease recorded at the first of the year; employment continued at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of February a year ago, while the situation was considerably better than in that month in earlier years of the record. Cotton, woollen, knitting, headwear, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in activity. The working force of the 512 co-operating firms aggregated 73,088 persons, as compared with 70,439 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed especially pronounced improvement, but the tendency was generally upward.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Almost complete recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January were noted in the tobacco, distilled and malt liquor branch, in which the improvement was more pronounced than on February 1, 1926, when the index number was almost 13 points lower. Returns were tabulated from 106 manufacturers with 12,272 employees, or 1,411 more than in the preceding month. The bulk of this gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 112 firms in this group, whose staffs rose from 6,160 persons on January 1 to 6,522 at the beginning of February. Practically all this improvement took place in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year, when the increase was on a much smaller scale.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions of a seasonal character were recorded in this group, all branches of which shared in the seasonal losses. According to 109 manufacturers, their staffs included 8,689 workers, or 322 less than in the preceding month. Similar reductions were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was over 14 points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories at the beginning of February, par-

ticularly in automobile and other vehicle, agricultural implement, general plant machinery, pipe and other iron and steel plants and in rolling mills. There were reductions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was upward, the largest gains taking place in Ontario. Somewhat greater gains were indicated on February 1, 1926, but employment then was at a lower level. Statistics were tabulated from 643 firms whose staffs stood at 125,165 persons as compared with 118,559 on January 1, 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works reported augmented activity, while comparatively little change was shown in other branches of the non-ferrous metal group. The general gain was greater than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was some 13 points lower. The working force of the 106 co-operating firms included 15,292 employees, or 498 more than at the beginning of January. Practically all the improvement was in Ontario and British Columbia, while in Quebec contractions were indicated.

Logging

Seasonal expansion was recorded in logging camps at the beginning of February; the increase was somewhat smaller than on the corresponding date of 1926, but the index number then was slightly lower. Statements were received from 228 operators employing 34,632 workers, as against 31,245 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which was most marked in Quebec and British Columbia.

Mining

Coal.—There were further reductions in employment in coal mines, but on a smaller scale than on February 1 last year, or of 1925, in both of which the index number was lower than on the date under review. The payrolls of the 89 reporting mines totalled 27,422, a loss of 612 employees as compared with the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia registered the greatest decreases.

Metallic Ores.—Forty-seven operators in this division reported 11,354 workers, compared with 11,218 at the beginning of January. There were general but comparatively small increases in all except the Prairie and Maritime Provinces. Employment continued at a higher level than on February 1, 1926, when practically no change was shown.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of the year was noted in this group, in which 66 employers reported 5,745 persons, as compared with 5,551 in the last returns. The largest gains were in Quebec. The situation was better than at the beginning of February, 1926, when the movement was also favourable.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was an upward trend in employment in this division on February 1, 1927, in contrast with the losses that are usually reported on that date. The index number was a little higher than in the same month in 1925 and 1926. The 112 co-operating employers had 19,158 persons on payroll, or 255 more than in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the increases.

Steam Railways.—Seasonal contractions, involving practically the same number of workers as on February 1 a year ago, were shown in steam railway operation, but employment was at a slightly higher level on the date under review. Returns were compiled from 101 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 75,236 persons, as compared with 77,968 on January 1. All except the Maritime Provinces recorded curtailment.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation continued to show seasonal contractions; 43 employers released 1,211 workers from their payroll, bringing them to 10,570 on February 1. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while in British Columbia the tendency was upward. Practically no change in employment was noted on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was slightly less favourable.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Although the number of persons released in building was larger than on the corresponding date in 1926, the index number on February 1 was considerably higher. Statistics were received from 336 contractors with 25,734 persons in their employ, as against 27,749 on January 1. British Columbia reported improvement, but elsewhere seasonal curtailment was indicated, that in Quebec being the most marked.

Highway.—The number of persons employed by 98 firms on highway construction and maintenance was 3,725 or 1,661 less than at the beginning of January. The seasonal declines in Ontario were most extensive, although reductions were noted in all provinces except Quebec. More pronounced recessions were in-

dicated on February 1, 1926, when the employment afforded was much the same as on the date under review.

Railway.—Continued, but smaller contractions were noted in employment in railway construction and maintenance, but the decline was more extensive than on the same date a year ago. The index number then, however, was lower. Statements were tabulated from 31 employers in this group, with 27,510 persons on payroll, as compared with 29,366 in the last report. Quebec showed improvement, but in the remaining provinces reductions in personnel were registered.

Trade

Following the unusually marked increases in employment recorded at Christmas and the New Year, and in the active season preceding the holidays, there was a considerable falling off in the number of persons employed in trade on February 1. Although the losses exceeded those noted on the corresponding date in previous years, employment continued at a higher level than in the years 1921-1925; it was also better than on the same date last year. The 573 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 65,695 employees on January 1 to 61,024 at the beginning of February. The bulk of the shrinkage was in retail establishments. There were losses in all provinces, but Ontario registered the greatest curtailment.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1927.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1927

DURING the month of January, 1927, the volume of business as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was 10 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, but a gain of 12 per cent was shown when a comparison was made with the records of January, 1926. Reduced placements in construction and maintenance, transportation and farming were mainly responsible for the declines from the previous month. Slight contractions were also registered in other groups, which were partly offset, however, by increased placements in manufacturing and logging. The gain over last year was primarily due to increased placements in the logging industry, although smaller gains were also registered in manufacturing, farming, mining, services and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the month under review. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were considerably higher than those shown during January last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61.3 and 67.6 during the first and second half of January, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 55.9 and 59.4 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 56.6 and 63.4 as compared with 51.2 and 54.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of January was 1,585 as compared with 1,227 during the preceding period, and with 1,619 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work registered during the latter half of the month registered 1,282 daily, in contrast with 1,274 daily during the latter half of January a year ago.

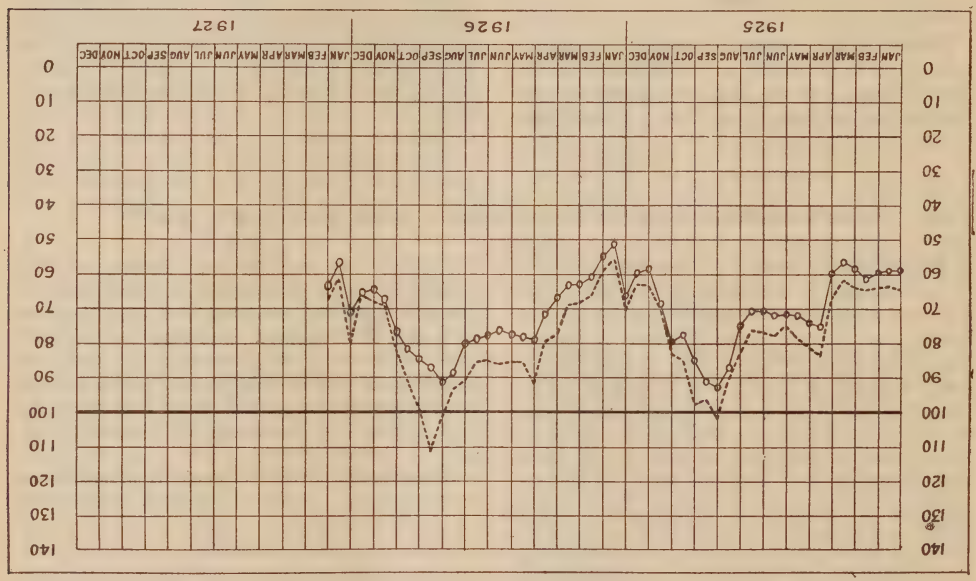
Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 972 vacancies during the first half, and 867 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 905 and 758 vacancies during the month of January, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of December, 1926, averaged 984 daily.

The Service effected an average of 896 placements during the first half of January, 1927, of which 594 were in regular employment and 302 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 874 daily and with 829 daily during the first half

of January, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 813 daily (561 regular and 252 casual) as compared with an average of 698 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of January, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 22,664 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 21,311 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 14,424, of which 11,379 were of men and 3,045 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,887. Opportunities for employment numbered 15,507 for men and 7,415 for women, a total of 22,922. The number of applications for work was 35,675, of which 25,561 were from men and 10,114 from women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (1 month)	14,424	6,887	21,311

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of over 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly two per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 19 per cent lower than in December, but over 7 per cent higher than during January, 1926. Increased placements of household workers and building and construction workers were responsible for the gains over the corresponding month last year, but were offset in part by minor reductions in all other groups except farming where the gain was nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 52; logging, 63; construction and maintenance, 92; and services, 279, of which 204 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 176 of men and 94 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during January was over 31 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were about 27 per cent lower

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1927

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**606**	**47**	**731**	**601**	**270**	**292**	**657**	**275**
Halifax	342	17	415	324	132	192	354	57
New Glasgow	121	18	147	134	87	15	203	155
Sydney	143	12	169	143	51	85	100	63
New Brunswick	**620**	**33**	**691**	**602**	**180**	**422**	**339**	**314**
Chatham	96	6	99	90	39	51	8	55
Moncton	202	12	224	205	67	138	33	90
St. John	322	15	368	307	74	233	298	169
Quebec	**2,028**	**379**	**3,624**	**1,873**	**1,600**	**22**	**1,031**	**1,242**
Hull	620	256	557	410	389	21	87	268
Montreal	668	24	2,117	684	631	0	757	621
Quebec	405	39	499	402	350	1	83	167
Sherbrooke	196	39	229	176	125	0	40	100
Three Rivers	19	21	222	201	105	0	64	86
Ontario	**10,679**	**1,789**	**16,409**	**10,184**	**6,407**	**3,177**	**8,220**	**6,112**
Belleville	114	10	128	112	62	50	74	82
Brantford	141	12	249	133	94	39	191	67
Chatham	234	4	231	232	118	114	99	58
Cobalt	169	45	215	209	194	11	21	173
Fort William	527	18	605	550	514	36	60	337
Guelph	100	7	228	118	40	64	144	59
Hamilton	615	11	1,348	600	144	455	1,265	170
Kingston	630	14	582	623	100	523	149	62
Kitchener	178	23	526	213	114	50	301	84
London	354	48	560	365	260	66	466	312
Niagara Falls	147	24	230	142	25	115	255	99
North Bay	347	91	608	560	531	29	41	282
Oshawa	192	19	572	140	98	42	271	71
Ottawa	585	157	786	632	373	121	710	338
Pembroke	215	231	244	243	225	18	0	158
Peterborough	157	15	187	158	90	35	122	82
Port Arthur	1,439	349	770	763	740	23	7	448
St. Catharines	239	27	379	202	128	74	470	100
St. Thomas	135	13	185	126	62	64	171	96
Sarnia	165	7	160	161	130	31	123	132
S. S. Marie	127	105	322	132	84	29	111	136
Sudbury	167	6	303	262	252	10	8	336
Timmins	383	268	323	266	248	17	56	223
Toronto	2,918	282	6,147	2,841	1,536	1,005	2,772	1,962
Windsor	401	13	521	401	245	156	333	245
Manitoba	**2,944**	**118**	**4,304**	**3,399**	**1,990**	**1,229**	**995**	**1,436**
Brandon	183	21	174	129	107	22	47	63
Dauphin	153	59	97	68	43	25	28	34
Winnipeg	2,608	38	4,033	3,202	1,840	1,182	920	1,339
Saskatchewan	**1,966**	**238**	**1,981**	**1,802**	**1,301**	**474**	**303**	**1,025**
Estevan	24	4	47	18	16	2	29	23
Moose Jaw	426	51	501	452	304	121	168	115
North Battleford	109	26	53	52	42	10	1	38
Prince Albert	299	83	159	144	117	27	20	121
Regina	446	34	489	481	349	132	9	335
Saskatoon	401	29	522	456	363	93	63	306
Swift Current	72	6	69	66	35	31	3	34
Weyburn	68	2	66	58	29	29	8	24
Yorkton	121	3	75	75	46	29	2	29
Alberta	**2,173**	**51**	**3,027**	**2,167**	**1,768**	**366**	**779**	**1,407**
Calgary	393	10	1,040	429	350	89	456	336
Drumheller	132	1	241	108	83	25	39	38
Edmonton	1,252	36	1,324	1,234	1,073	128	185	891
Lethbridge	260	3	281	249	162	87	44	70
Medicine Hat	136	1	141	137	100	37	55	72
British Columbia	**1,906**	**67**	**4,908**	**2,036**	**908**	**905**	**3,121**	**987**
Cranbrook	166	0	289	166	164	2	67	85
Kamloops	59	11	188	75	39	4	68	29
Nanaimo	60	0	60	49	17	32	33	17
Nelson	80	2	90	77	76	0	53	62
New Westminster	72	1	144	70	8	62	160	28
Penticton	39	1	60	32	15	13	48	9
Prince George	73	3	68	67	67	0	1	79
Prince Rupert	41	4	76	35	24	11	68	18
Revelstoke	21	7	58	8	6	2	37	8
Vancouver	913	33	3,312	1,057	400	508	1,747	449
Victoria	382	5	563	400	92	271	839	203
All Offices	**22,922**	**2,722**	**35,675**	**22,664**	**14,424**	**6,887**	**15,445**	**12,805***
Men	15,507	1,789	25,561	15,193	11,379	3,572	12,404	9,987
Women	7,415	933	10,114	7,471	3,045	3,315	3,041	2,818

* 7 placements effected by offices since closed.

than in both of these months. Farming was the only industrial group where placements exceeded January of last year and in this the gain was nominal only. Logging placements numbered 68 and services 417, of which 259 were of household workers. During the month 122 men and 58 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During January offices in the province of Quebec received orders for nearly 38 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 45 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 17 per cent higher than in December and nearly 29 per cent in excess of January, 1926. All industrial groups except services and trade participated in the gains in placements over the corresponding month last year, those in logging being the most pronounced. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 119; logging, 924; construction and maintenance, 189; and services, 366, of which 304 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,214 men and 386 women during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at Ontario offices during January called for 18 per cent fewer workers than in December, but nearly 7 per cent more than in January last year. Placements during January were over 15 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but more than 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1926. All groups except farming, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and finance showed gains in placements over last year, those in the manufacturing industries and logging being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,223; logging, 2,614; farming, 392; mining, 63; transportation, 172; construction and maintenance, 1,965; trade, 305; and services, 2,785, of which 1,892 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 5,256 of men and 1,151 of women.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during January were over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 41 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 11 per cent from December but were over 31 per cent higher than in January last year. Placements were higher than in January, 1926, in all industrial groups, the gains being most marked in logging and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 96; logging, 917; farming, 448; trade, 188; and services, 1,469, of which 1,139 were of household workers. During the month 1,491 men and 499 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent less than in December, but over 19 per cent higher than in January, 1926. All industrial groups participated in the gains in placements over January last year, the most noteworthy increases being in farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: logging, 280; farming, 473; construction and maintenance, 187; trade, 62; and services, 692, of which 464 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 969 men and 332 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Alberta during January were over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 6 per cent in placements in comparison with December, but a gain of nearly 20 per cent when compared with January, 1926. Farming, services and trade were the only groups in which less placements were made than during January last year. The most noteworthy gain was in the logging industry. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 158; logging, 783; farming, 296; mining, 72; construction and maintenance, 192; and services, 530, of which 407 were of household workers. During the month 1,480 men and 288 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of January positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were nearly 24 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined over 25 per

cent from December, and nearly 6 per cent in comparison with January, 1926. Fewer placements than last year were made in all industrial groups except logging, farming, mining and trade and in these the gains were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 222; logging, 368; farming, 73; transportation, 105; construction and maintenance, 189; trade, 115; and services, 695, of which 416 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 671 men and 237 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During January, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,424 placements in regular employment, of which 8,876 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,408 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,625 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 783 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

The certificates issued in Quebec numbered 497, of which 431 were for provincial points, and 66 for other provinces. Within the province, Montreal transferred 251 bushmen, Quebec 170 bushmen, and Sherbrooke 10 bushmen, all to logging districts in their respective zones. The movement without the province was all from the Hull office, and included 53 bushmen travelling to camps near North Bay, and 13 bushmen to Sudbury.

In Ontario 798 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 660 within the province and 138 to outside districts. Provincially, 597 of the transfers were for bushmen going to camps in Northern Ontario. The Port Arthur zone received 6 miners from Cobalt, 1 machinist from St. Catharines, 2 powder men, 1 boilermaker, 1 machinist, 2 blacksmiths, 3 riggers, 1 timekeeper and 1 store checker from Toronto, and 10 construction labourers transferred from the Port Arthur office. Sudbury sent 1 cook to each of the Ottawa and Sudbury zones, Windsor 1 die sinker to St. Catharines, and 2 die makers to Oshawa, Pembroke 8 teamsters to Cobalt and 1 construction labourer to Timmins, and Fort William 21 construction labourers to points within its own zone. The interprovincial movement was to the Hull zone, 135 bushmen travelling from North Bay and 3 miners from Sudbury.

The offices in Manitoba granted certificates to 648 persons, 134 of whom went to points within the province, and 514 to other provinces. Of those going outside the province, 494 were for Port Arthur and surrounding districts, and included 477 bushmen, 8 cooks, 4 female hotel workers, 2 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, 1 hoisting engineer and 1 electrician, all of whom were transported from Winnipeg. In addittion 15 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, and 1 female hotel worker travelled to Saskatchewan points, and 1 tile setter to Calgary, also from Winnipeg. Within the province Winnipeg transferred 82 farm hands, 7 farm domestics, 5 female hotel workers and 1 hospital general to the Brandon zone, 11 bushmen, 1 baker, 1 farm labourer and 7 hotel and household workers to Dauphin and 13 farm hands, 3 farm domestics and 1 bushman to points in the Winnipeg zone. The Dauphin zone received 2 bushmen, 1 sent from each of the Brandon and Dauphin offices.

Saskatchewan offices issued 237 certificates, 174 provincial and 63 interprovincial. The provincial movement was principally toward the logging districts of the province, 135 bushmen being transferred, the majority to points around Prince Albert. Of these the Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Prince Albert offices each effected a number of the transfers. In addition 28 farm hands were distributed rather generally through various parts of the province, mostly from the Saskatoon and Regina offices. The remainder included 1 tinsmith despatched from Moose Jaw to employment within its own zone, and 10 hotel and household workers to various provincial points. Of those going to other provinces, Moose Jaw transferred 37 bushmen to the Fort William zone and 2 carpenters to Lethbridge; and from Regina 23 bushmen travelled to employment in the Dauphin zone and one carpenter to Calgary.

In Alberta 163 persons benefited by the reduced rate, 1 farm hand and 1 housekeeper going from Edmonton to Saskatoon, and the remainder to various points in the province. Of the latter, Calgary issued certificates to 5 bushmen and 1 housekeeper going to Edmonton, 3 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Drumheller, 2 machinists to Lethbridge, and 17 bushmen, 2 housekeepers, 4 female hotel workers and 1 farm hand to points within the Calgary zone. From Medicine Hat 1 farm domestic was sent to Calgary, and from Edmonton 7 plasterers, 4 bricklayers and 2 tile setters were destined to the Calgary zone, 1 labourer and 1 harnessmaker to Drumheller, and 43 bush workers, 11 teamsters, 10 sawyers,

12 farm hands, 8 labourers, 7 mine workers, 1 handyman, 1 engineer and 16 hotel and household workers to employment within the Edmonton zone.

All certificates granted in British Columbia were for provincial points, and numbered 65. Prince George transferred 29 bushmen to points within its own zone and 2 bushmen to Prince Rupert, while the Nelson and Prince Rupert offices each despatched 5 bushmen to points within their respective zones. From Vancouver 2 bushmen and 2 miners were transported to Kamloops, 5 bushmen to Revelstoke, 1 engineer to Prince George, 1 planer man and 1 carpenter to Nelson, 1 engineer and 1 baker to Penticton, and 4 mine workers, 2 bushmen, 1 blacksmith, 1 cook and 1 orderly within the Vancouver zone. In addition 1 farm hand travelled from Penticton to employment within its own zone.

Of the 2,408 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,736 were carried by the Canadian National railway, 467 by the Canadian Pacific railway, 194 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern railway, 4 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, and 1 by the Kettle Valley railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1927

THERE was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the aggregate was higher than in January, 1926. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost $5,429,299, as compared with $11,508,818 in December, 1926, and $4,719,534 in the corresponding month last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 52.8 per cent in the former, and an increase of 15.0 per cent in the latter, more significant, comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had granted almost 500 permits for dwellings valued at $1,980,000, and nearly 950 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $3,150,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 500 dwellings and 900 other buildings estimated at approximately $3,300,000 and $7,000,000 respectively.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with December; British Columbia, with an advance of $850,354, or 85.7 per cent, showed the greatest absolute increase, but this was exceeded by the proportionate gain of $22,705, or 218.3 per cent, in Saskatchewan. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $6,144,252, or 87.0 per cent, in Quebec was most pronounced, representing reaction from the exceptionally high December total.

As compared with January, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The most marked advance was in Ontario—$403,977, or 20 per cent. Alberta, however, registered a larger proportional gain, of 89.8 per cent. The greatest loss was in New Brunswick, of $101,500, or 95.0 per cent.

In Toronto and Vancouver there were increases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Montreal showed a decrease in the former and an increase in the latter comparison, while in Winnipeg the January total exceeded that for December, but was less than in January, 1926. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Sherbrooke, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Welland, Riverside, Walkerville, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver.

The value of the permits issued by 63 cities in January in the years 1920-27 is shown below:—

Year.	Value.
1927	$5,429,299
1926	4,719,534
1925	5,447,270
1924	4,460,579
1923	4,139,498
1922	3,326,537
1921	2,595,564
1920	4,017,024

The 1927 figure for January is thus shown to have been exceeded only once in the eight years' record, the total for January, 1925, being higher, but only by $17,971 or 0.3 per cent.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in January, 1927, and December and January, 1926. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Jan., 1927	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1926	Cities	Jan., 1927	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1926
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P.E.I.– Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	**Ontario**—*Con.*			
Nova Scotia	6,989	18,917	14,230	Sault Ste. Marie	Nil	1,435	6,845
*Halifax	4,350	8,365	10,130	*Toronto	1,437,480	1,240,785	1,115,630
New Glasgow	Nil	500	1,000	York and East York Townships	146,215	143,225	195,950
*Sydney	2,639	10,052	3,100	Welland	6,750	1,365	880
New Brunswick	5,360	10,800	106,860	*Windsor	116,440	611,255	233,950
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ford	34,500	59,000	19,435
*Moncton	Nil	3,800	1,100	Riverside	37,800	27,400	2,000
*St. John	5,360	7,000	105,760	Sandwich	47,500	26,700	53,750
Quebec	920,830	7·065,082	912,266	Walkerville	40,000	15,000	25,000
*Montreal–*Maisonneuve	839,305	6·890,170	548,510	Woodstock	6,455	746	1,705
*Quebec	39,350	47,522	15,976	**Manitoba**	55,965	32,150	115,550
Shawinigan Falls	1,075	1,300	7,600	*Brandon	Nil	8,425	800
*Sherbrooke	17,700	2,350	5,600	St. Boniface	4,315	6,175	37,500
*Three Rivers	8,400	82,765	27,880	*Winnipeg	51,650	17,550	77,250
*Westmount	15,000	40,975	306,700	**Saskatchewan**	33,105	10,400	21,410
Ontario	2,419,134	3,291,282	2,015,157	*Moose Jaw	3,250	600	950
Belleville	3,700	4,700	1,350	*Regina	23,155	2,800	9,200
*Brantford	3,150	11,700	940	*Saskatoon	6,700	7,000	11,260
Chatham	22,175	34,450	10,000	**Alberta**	145,225	87,850	76,500
*Fort William	4,000	26,205	10,100	*Calgary	101,421	39,900	55,050
Galt	5,365	565	3,800	*Edmonton	35,950	38,950	18,150
*Guelph	26,975	2,260	400	Lethbridge	7,854	Nil	3,165
*Hamilton	139,000	186,100	91,600	Medicine Hat	Nil	9,000	135
*Kingston	5,325	810	360	**British Columbia**	1,842,691	992,337	1,457,561
*Kitchener	7,986	60,263	33,035	Kamloops	3,000	42,594	1,950
*London	31,650	114,415	33,640	Nanaimo	141,600	2,960	5,000
Niagara Falls	63,915	21,608	76,575	*New Westminster	52,375	38,425	42,050
Oshawa	12,665	29,179	16,800	Prince Rupert	5,850	22,340	15,805
*Ottawa	59,300	604,080	24,800	*Vancouver	1,258,545	408,175	981,545
Owen Sound	Nil	5,200	Nil	Point Grey	264,540	371,700	270,800
*Peterborough	16,835	18,315	12,500	North Vancouver	19,995	16,001	17,380
*Port Arthur	101,708	1,740	2,920	South Vancouver	82,700	70,320	86,850
*Stratford	450	765	355	*Victoria	14,086	19,822	36,181
*St. Catharines	29,925	21,970	6,760	Total—63 Cities	5,429,299	11,508,818	4,719,534
*St. Thomas	340	2,220	5,150				
Sarnia	11,530	17,825	28,927	*Total—35 Cities	4,459,800	10,577,529	3,829,332

* The 35 cities for which records are available since 1900 are marked with asterisks.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The contract for interior fittings (Group "B") awarded by the Department of Public Works, contain the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in their execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work

such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portioun of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)—

Construction of a public building at Limoilou, P.Q. Name of contractor, Abel Ratté, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $36,960. The following prices to apply for any deduction or addition which may be made for excavation or concrete work: Price for excavation, $1.75 per cubic yard. Price for concrete, including form $12 per cubic yard.

Repairs to tug *Peel*. Name of contractors, The Collingwood Ship Building Company, Limited, of Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, February 4, 1927. Amount of contract, $20,329.

Construction of a grain inspection office building, Winnipeg, Man. Names of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Robert J. Macdonald, firm "Macaw and Macdonald," Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 9, 1927. Amount of contract, $17,160. The following prices to apply for any change which may be made: Price per cubic yard for excavation, $2. Price per cubic yard for concrete, including forms, $20.

Docking, repairing, etc., of the steel hopper scow *Cadeco No. 3*. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machinery Works, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, February 9, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,480.

Construction of a cottage and three leper huts at Bentinck Island, B.C. (Lazaretto). Name of contractor, Geo. Calder, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 12, 1927. Amount of contract, $10,132.

Repairs to dredge No. 110. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, February 14, 1927. Amount of contract, $5,700.

Reconstruction of the outer block of West Point wharf, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Andrew Martin and Alfred Peters, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Date of contract, February 24, 1927 Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $6,699. at the following prices: Creosoted piling at 95 cents per lineal foot. Creosoted timber, 12 by 12 inches, at $125 per M.F.B.M. Native timber 12 by 12 inches, at $85 per M.F.B.M. Native timber, 6 by 12 inches, at $65 per M.F.B.M.. Plank, 4-inch, $80 per M.F.B.M. Guard timber 8 by 8 inches, at $80 per M.F.B.M. Close piling, 30 cents per lineal foot. Drift and screw bolts, washers and spikes, 10 cents per pound. Mooring posts at $15 each.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)—

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public buildings at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, S. Don. Carlos, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, January 19, 1927. Amount of contract, $768.

Alterations and additions to the heating system, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1927. Amount of contract, $29,500.

Supply and installation of customs fittings in the Winch building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1927. Amount of contract, $8,153.

Supply and installation (in oak) of interior post office and customs fittings in the public building at Huntsville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $1,530.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the post office at Napanee, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $1,160.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contract in Group "A" (Construction)—

Transferring the 225.3 feet highway swing span, at present crossing the Welland canal at Main street, Welland, Ontario, to a new site about 330 feet upstream and placing it upon the new substructure prepared for it by the Department of Railways and Canals, and of putting the swing span at its new site in proper operating condition under electric power for the accommodation of navigation and of highway traffic. Name of contractors. Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, February 14, 1927. Amount of contract, $8,000.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under con-

tracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 842 61
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	205 24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	34,376 14
Stamping pads, ink, etc	58 97
Bag fittings	1,565 00
Cotton duck for mail bags	5,443 72
Scales	630 90
Letter carriers' satchels	2,037 57

Fair Wage Clause in Pulp and Paper Contracts

An Order in Council, extending the areas in Northern Manitoba within which the Manitoba Paper Company may cut pulpwood for use in its pulp and paper mills at Pine Falls, contains a provision of exceptional interest for the protection of the labour which will be employed in this work. This provision, which was introduced at the instance of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, is as follows:—

That the company shall pay to those employed in the industry wages rates not less than those which are generally accepted as current in each trade or occupation in similar industries, and shall maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in similar industries in the district.

The Dominion Government has observed during the past 27 years a policy known as "the Fair Wages Policy," under which contractors engaged in the execution of public contracts have been required to observe the wages rates and hours of labour which are current in the district for the various classes of labour employed. In the present instance, the Government has, however, extended its fair wages policy to apply to the cutting of pulpwood by a private company on the forest reserves of Northern Manitoba, and to its manufacture into pulp and paper.

This is the first time that this labour policy has been applied in the administration of the Crown lands of Canada.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices were, however, somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.37 for January; $11.50 for February 1926; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $15.77 for February, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. The price of eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, while less important declines occurred in the prices of salt pork, bacon, lard, evaporated apples, potatoes and prunes. Slight increases occurred in the prices of butter, sirloin steak, cheese and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.46 at the beginning of February, as compared with $21.59 for January; $21.87 for February, 1926; $21.19 for February, 1925; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; $19.80 for February, 1918; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly lower at 150.1 for February, as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918. Fifty-eight prices quotations were lower, thirty-five were higher and one hundred and forty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined and two advanced. The higher levels for grains, flour, tea and fruits more than offset lower prices for potatoes, raw sugar, rubber, hay and straw, and caused an advance in the Vegetables and their Products group. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was also slightly higher. The groups which declined were: The

Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices of cattle, sheep, butter, lard and eggs, which more than offset the advances in the prices of hogs, ham and poultry; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton yarn, wool, sash cord, jute, hessian and binder twine,

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	47·6	54·0	65·2	72·4	73·2	71·4	55·4	54·6	54·2	55·2	57·2	57·4	57·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	33·0	35·8	46·4	50·8	47·6	45·6	31·4	29·8	29·4	29·2	31·2	31·8	31·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	18·2	20·9	25·7	27·2	25·9	26·4	18·8	18·3	18·6	18·2	19·2	19·9	20·0
Mutton, leg	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	21·7	25·9	31·9	34·5	33·1	32·2	26·2	27·4	27·0	28·5	29·5	28·5	28·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	20·4	26·1	34·1	35·7	37·0	36·1	27·5	26·6	23·7	24·6	29·1	28·8	28·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	36·6	45·2	63·2	69·4	70·6	70·4	51·6	50·6	48·0	47·0	54·0	54·8	52·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	26·8	32·6	45·6	51·6	52·2	56·1	39·3	40·6	36·1	34·1	41·7	41·8	40·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	37·0	50·2	67·4	71·4	78·4	63·8	41·6	45·4	45·0	46·6	49·4	46·4	45·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	42·2	54·9	63·8	64·7	83·9	79·4	56·2	55·3	56·7	65·7	50·5	66·5	58·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	34·7	44·5	49·0	56·6	63·5	72·6	47·7	43·2	45·2	54·2	41·5	52·7	50·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	52·2	60·6	71·4	82·2	91·2	92·4	78·8	72·0	75·0	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	65·8	86·4	95·4	104·2	131·8	108·8	77·0	82·4	87·0	75·2	90·8	86·0	87·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	38·5	48·0	52·8	58·6	73·9	63·5	44·7	47·2	49·1	43·0	49·8	47·9	49·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	24·4	31·2	33·2	35·7	40·7	38·9	31·9	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§32·9	§30·5	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	22·6	29·5	30·4	33·8	38·0	36·9	28·7	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§32·9	§30·5	§30·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	67·5	91·5	112·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	38·0	52·0	65·0	68·0	76·0	67·0	47·0	§45·0	§42·0	§61·0	§54·0	52·0	53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	24·0	26·5	37·5	38·5	40·5	35·5	27·5	27·5	27·5	31·5	29·0	30·5	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	12·4	13·6	20·2	24·0	31·6	25·4	19·2	§20·8	§21·0	§21·4	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	17·6	25·2	33·8	27·8	23·2	20·2	17·0	17·0	17·4	16·6	16·0	16·2	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	12·9	14·0	20·5	22·2	27·9	24·0	21·7	21·7	18·9	20·1	20·0	20·2	19·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	12·9	13·8	17·2	19·6	26·0	23·5	18·5	19·0	16·7	15·5	15·8	15·4	15·2
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	31·6	36·4	42·0	48·0	64·4	50·4	35·2	39·2	47·6	36·4	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	14·6	17·0	19·8	22·2	30·4	24·0	16·6	18·6	22·8	17·2	15·0	15·8	16·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	9·8	10·4	12·7	15·7	16·3	14·5	13·6	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	10·2	10·5	12·2	15·4	16·9	15·8	15·0	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·9	10·5	10·2	12·0	15·0	14·7	13·5	13·4	13·6	14·8	15·3	15·8	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	56·5	78·3	73·7	59·3	130·3	69·5	53·3	39·9	50·3	49·7	97·4	68·0	67·0
Vinegar	1 pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 8·40	$ 10·46	$ 12·54	$ 13·41	$ 15·77	$ 14·08	$ 10·61	$ 10·53	$ 10·75	$ 10·93	$ 11·50	$ 11·37	$ 11·23
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	53·6	68·7	74·1	82·0	90·1	123·2	109·0	116·9	110·9	104·8	118·3	105·3	105·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	37·4	50·4	58·3	62·8	65·9	91·4	70·5	74·5	70·0	64·7	66·2	64·6	64·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	41·5	47·9	64·8	75·1	76·5	89·4	79·6	80·9	78·4	77·7	76·5	75·9	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	30·4	33·7	49·4	55·4	58·8	68·3	57·9	60·5	57·5	56·4	56·2	55·9	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	23·0	23·2	25·8	27·7	32·4	39·7	31·7	31·2	30·3	30·6	30·0	31·7	31·8
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·86	$ 2·24	$ 2·72	$ 3·03	$ 3·24	$ 4·12	$ 3·49	$ 3·64	$ 3·47	$ 3·34	$ 3·47	$ 3·33	$ 3·34
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 3·98	$ 4·04	$ 4·49	$ 4·85	$ 5·66	$ 6·61	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·85	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
** Total		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 14·27	$ 16·78	$ 19·80	$ 21·34	$ 24·71	$ 24·85	$ 21·07	$ 21·17	$ 21·18	$ 21·19	$ 21·87	$ 21·59	$ 21·46

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	8·38	10·43	12·50	14·06	15·95	14·36	10·85	10·92	11·02	11·33	11·68	11·34	11·23
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	7·19	8·75	10·97	11·64	13·41	12·82	9·77	9·60	9·80	9·85	10·67	10·52	10·42
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	8·46	10·15	12·65	13·34	15·52	14·16	10·88	10·71	10·98	11·00	12·00	11·42	11·26
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	8·14	10·52	12·37	12·86	15·11	13·62	10·23	10·24	10·23	10·23	11·25	10·62	10·52
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	8·34	10·62	12·66	13·24	15·86	13·95	10·46	10·46	10·70	10·71	11·59	11·48	11·33
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	8·51	10·04	12·04	13·54	16·06	14·01	10·45	19·93	10·31	10·67	10·51	10·74	10·53
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	8·58	10·33	12·69	14·12	15·34	14·00	10·61	10·47	10·68	11·26	10·92	11·47	11·38
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	8·56	10·69	12·87	13·15	15·87	14·54	10·21	10·14	10·51	11·33	10·85	11·24	11·03
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	8·89	10·62	12·61	14·36	16·66	14·87	11·59	11·19	11·53	12·16	12·11	12·12	11·96

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.
** An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase these figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·9**	**23·5**	**21·6**	**15·8**	**12·3**	**20·0**	**28·0**	**28·8**	**26·0**	**40·7**	**45·2**	**61·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·9**	**24·8**	**21·0**	**16·0**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**24·5**	**28·3**	**26·4**	**38·9**	**43·8**	**59·8**
1—Sydney	29·5	24·2	21·7	16·9	15	15	24	29·1	27·5	40·1	43·2	60·1
2—New Glasgow	28·5	25	19·6	14·9	11·4	13·7	21·6	29·8	24·4	34·7	40·9	60
3—Amherst	26·3	23·3	18·6	14·5	12·8	15·3	26·7	25	24·4	37·9	41·7	55
4—Halifax	32·5	23·8	24	17·1	14	15·2	27·9	28·4	24·7	38·6	42	60
5—Windsor	32·5	27·5	21	16·5	12·5	15	22·5	29	29	40	50	60
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	42	45	63·7
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	25·6	24·4	20·5	15·3	13·4	13	19	25	25	40·4	42·9	57
New Brunswick (average)	**30·5**	**24·0**	**21·3**	**17·5**	**12·8**	**17·9**	**24·2**	**28·5**	**25·5**	**41·1**	**45·9**	**61·7**
8—Moncton	27·5	22	19	16·2	12	.....	.....	32	26·5	39·7	46·9	60·7
9—St. John	35·4	24·8	23·5	17·5	13	19·6	27·5	27·8	25·8	39	44	64·1
10—Fredericton	33·8	26·7	25	21	14·1	16·2	20	26·7	25·7	40·8	45	62
11—Bathurst	25·3	22·5	17·8	15·4	12	.....	25	27·5	24	45	47·5	60
Quebec (average)	**25·0**	**22·1**	**22·0**	**14·6**	**10·6**	**17·8**	**24·5**	**24·5**	**24·4**	**37·4**	**40·6**	**61·8**
12—Quebec	24·4	23·7	20·9	14·7	10·6	18·4	27·8	23·9	25·5	37·7	38·6	59·4
13—Three Rivers	24·4	22·7	21·4	15·6	12·1	16·4	20·4	24·1	25·5	38·3	43	60
14—Sherbrooke	31·2	27	28	18·4	11·9	18·5	25	30·7	24·7	39·5	41·7	63·3
15—Sorel	20	18	18	14	11	.....	21	21	23·7	43·5	50	61·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·2	19·1	18·7	12·9	9·8	19·2	21·4	21·4	19·7	34	39	57·5
17—St. John's	26·5	25	26·5	14·3	9·7	22·3	20	22·7	23·7	35·5	39·3	68·3
18—Thetford Mines	20	16·5	15·5	13·5	10	15	.....	22·5	25	34·5	35	60
19—Montreal	29·3	24·3	26·7	13·7	10·6	15·3	28·7	27·2	26·1	37·4	39·2	64·5
20—Hull	27·6	22·9	22·1	14·7	9·9	16·4	32	27·	25·5	35·8	40	61·4
Ontario (average)	**30·0**	**24·3**	**22·1**	**16·7**	**12·8**	**22·2**	**28·6**	**29·4**	**25·3**	**38·9**	**43·0**	**61·9**
21—Ottawa	28·7	22·8	21·4	16·4	10·8	22·3	27·7	28·3	25·2	40·6	45·1	61·7
22—Brockville	30·7	25·7	23·3	14·4	12	18·3	27	29	26	40·9	45	61·1
23—Kingston	27·8	21·8	21·3	16·1	11·1	17·8	25·4	27·5	23·1	36·8	40·7	57·5
24—Belleville	28·3	23·7	23·5	16·2	12·2	22·6	28·7	28·7	25·5	41·6	45·5	63·7
25—Peterborough	31	26	22·4	17·2	13·5	22·9	27·5	31·1	29	38·1	41	60·9
26—Oshawa	30·1	24·6	22·4	16	13·9	23·4	27·7	29·9	26·7	40·7	45·2	62·5
27—Orillia	26·4	22·6	19·2	16·3	13·4	21·5	28·3	26·2	27	39·5	41·7	61·4
28—Toronto	31	23·3	24	15·5	13·8	22·9	33·1	29·6	26·4	41·4	45·3	63
29—Niagara Falls	31·8	26·6	23·8	18·8	11·4	25	34·5	31·2	30·5	38·4	41·7	60·8
30—St. Catharines	27·6	23·4	22	16·3	12	23·2	29	27·4	25·2	37·6	41·7	59·3
31—Hamilton	31·5	24·8	25·5	17·7	13·8	23·1	26·2	28·2	.....	39·9	43·6	63·3
32—Brantford	30·2	24·9	22·7	17·2	12·4	22·9	30	30·5	29	37·3	41·6	62·9
33—Galt	30	25	22	18	15	23	30	32·5	.....	41·4	45	60·5
34—Guelph	30	24·6	22·5	16·6	14·2	23·1	28·5	26·6	30	39·3	44·1	60·9
35—Kitchener	27·8	24·5	21·2	18·5	14·7	22·7	30	29·7	25	35·3	38·9	59·5
36—Woodstock	32·1	25·2	23·1	17·4	13·7	20·7	27·5	28	27·2	37·5	40·8	60·3
37—Stratford	30	25	20·2	16·9	13·4	23	27·5	30·1	26·7	39·3	43·6	62·7
38—London	31·2	24·4	22·8	16·3	11·8	21·8	27·6	28·9	25	38·7	42·7	60·2
39—St. Thomas	28·1	23·5	20·9	16·3	12·5	21·4	27	30·1	25	39·2	42·7	62·3
40—Chatham	30	25	21·1	16·7	12·1	23·8	28·9	28·9	28·4	38·9	43·5	65·4
41—Windsor	30·4	22·7	21·8	15·3	11·3	23·7	28·4	28·7	27·1	37·7	41·5	62·8
42—Sarnia	30·5	24·5	23·2	19·2	14·9	23·7	28·7	31	27·5	39·7	45·7	62·5
43—Owen Sound	27·5	22·5	18·5	17·2	13·8	23·7	22·3	26·2	27	40·2	44·3	62
44—North Bay	34	28·5	27	17	11·3	24·2	30	29	26·6	35·2	37	62·1
45—Sudbury	32·2	25	23·7	17·2	12·5	24·7	25	32·3	27·2	39	45·2	62·6
46—Cobalt	30	25	21	15	12	18	.....	28·5	28·7	39·8	44·3	61·7
47—Timmins	29·7	24·7	21	15·7	11·7	24	29	32·3	29	37·2	40	62
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·1	25·9	22·2	17·5	12·2	21·7	30	29·3	27·8	38·6	44·1	62·5
49—Port Arthur	30·7	22·8	21·1	16·9	13·6	20·2	33·2	30·8	29·1	39·4	46·2	67·1
50—Fort William	28·3	20	18·3	14·5	12·9	17·7	30·7	30·3	27·5	38·1	43·1	63·2
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**18·6**	**18·6**	**13·4**	**10·4**	**14·9**	**27·7**	**26·2**	**27·7**	**37·7**	**41·4**	**59·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·1	18·2	18·7	12·7	10·7	14·8	26·9	27·3	27·8	36·5	40·9	59·2
52—Brandon	23·6	18·9	18·5	14	10·1	15	28·5	25	27·5	38·9	41·9	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**27·4**	**21·5**	**19·5**	**14·9**	**10·9**	**16·3**	**30·9**	**26·7**	**26·2**	**45·4**	**50·9**	**64·2**
53—Regina	24·1	19·7	17·6	13	11·2	15·4	29·5	25·6	25·6	45·2	52·8	66·9
54—Prince Albert	25	20	16·1	14·3	11·3	15	31	27·7	30	47·5	50·6	60·1
55—Saskatoon	26·8	21·8	19·7	14·7	10·2	16·2	30	26·5	22·5	45·4	49·8	61·4
56—Moose Jaw	33·7	24·6	24·4	17·6	10·9	18·4	33	27	26·6	43·5	50·4	68·3
Alberta (average)	**26·2**	**20·5**	**18·5**	**13·1**	**10·2**	**16·8**	**29·8**	**27·5**	**26·0**	**43·1**	**49·9**	**58·9**
57—Medicine Hat	27	19·6	20·2	15	11·8	17·1	32·5	28·6	28·3	49·1	55	61·4
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	10	20	30	30	27·5	45·7	55	60
59—Edmonton	26	19	20·2	12·4	10·3	18·1	30	27·9	25·6	42	46·4	57·6
60—Calgary	22·5	17·6	16·5	10·9	9·3	14·5	26·8	27	24·4	38·5	44·8	59·3
61—Lethbridge	25·7	21	15·5	12·2	9·8	14·1	29·5	24·2	24	40	48·3	56·4
British Columbia (average)	**31·7**	**25·4**	**23·5**	**16·0**	**14·2**	**23·5**	**31·8**	**35·2**	**29·8**	**49·6**	**54·6**	**65·8**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	20	.....	35	30·5	45·5	52	63
63—Nelson	32	25	25	17·5	15·1	23·7	35	37·5	29	47·2	50·8	61·2
64—Trail	31·5	25	22·4	18·1	15·8	23·6	36	35	28·2	54·2	60	63·7
65—New Westminster	31·2	25·7	20·2	14·7	14·4	21·7	34	33	32·4	45·9	52	68·3
66—Vancouver	32·3	24·2	23·2	14·4	13·9	23	37·4	34·8	32·1	49	53·1	67·8
67—Victoria	30·3	23·2	22·9	15·2	13·6	24·4	34·4	31·9	27·7	50·6	55·4	63·7
68—Nanaimo	31·2	25	22·2	18·1	18	26·7	37·5	34·4	25	49·2	53·7	68·6
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	30	15	12·5	25	40	40	33·7	55	60	70

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking fresh No. 1's and storage per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
20·0	**30·8**	**20·4**	**13·9**	**60·6**	**20·8**	**20·4**	**37·0**	**22·8**	**58·4**	**50·1**	**12·2**	**43·6**	**49·0**	
.....	**30·8**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·8**	**17·8**	**27·8**	**24·0**	**62·6**	**54·4**	**11·3**	**44·4**	**51·1**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	16	29·2	22	69·9	54·9	b12–14	45·7	51·4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·2	19·4	29·3	21·8	59·6	52·7	12–13	45·8	50·7	2
.....	**35**	.....	.....	45	18	15·7	26·3	23·7	62	53·7	9	43·2	49·8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17·6	17·4	26·7	24·6	o3	59·9	a13·3	42·8	51·4	4
.....	25–30	.....	.....	50	18·5	18	30	27	63·7	55	10	.....	53·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	20	25·2	25	57·1	50	10	44·7	50	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·5	19·5	39·3	24	55	47·7	9–12	40·2	47·7	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·1**	**17·5**	**34·6**	**23·3**	**58·7**	**49·9**	**12·1**	**42·8**	**47·7**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·5	17·7	40·3	22·4	65	53·7	10–12	47·8	50·1	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17	16·7	37·3	21·9	59	48·8	a13·5	42·7	46·8	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·7	17·7	35·8	23·7	57	49·5	12	41·9	47·5	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18·3	18	25	25	53·7	47·5	12	38·7	46·2	11
16·8	**30·8**	**22·0**	**10·6**	**59·2**	**20·7**	**21·2**	**32·3**	**22·6**	**61·7**	**52·3**	**11·7**	**41·9**	**45·7**	
10	25	20	.....	50	21	20·7	32·8	23·6	65	51·4	12–14	40·2	45	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·3	31·3	22·8	63·4	54·7	13	44·3	45·8	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	21·2	20·8	30·4	22·4	64·8	51·9	a11·1	43·6	46·9	14
.....	30	.....	.....	60	25	25	30	23·3	56·6	48·6	10	.....	42·9	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	22	30	21·5	56·2	51·2	10	.....	44·5	16
25	.....	15	10	60	20	20	41	22·9	60·7	57·5	10	.....	47·1	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	18	27·5	21·8	61·2	53	12	36·3	45·3	18
15–16	35	25	.....	75	19·2	20·9	33·4	21·3	65·4	53·6	14	44·3	46·8	19
15	30	.....	10	60	18·4	20	34·6	23·5	62·3	48·9	12	42·8	47·2	20
18·8	**31·6**	**22·0**	**12·5**	**66·7**	**20·2**	**19·9**	**40·3**	**22·3**	**58·0**	**49·8**	**12·1**	**44·3**	**48·8**	
18	35	25	10	.....	20·3	20·9	39·1	21·8	66·6	53·9	12	45·2	49	21
15	35	22	10–20	.....	22·3	19·8	44·2	24	53·5	45	10	40	46·9	22
12·5–15	35	22	10–20	.....	17·2	18	35·8	19·4	56·8	43	10	41·8	47·0	23
.....	30	20	15	.....	25	20·3	35·6	21·5	51·3	42·7	a 9	45	48·4	24
20	30	20	.....	60	18·7	24	38	21·7	53·7	49	11	43·5	46·3	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	22·7	16·9	39·6	23·6	62·1	56	13	44·2	47·7	26
20	30–35	18–20	10	.....	19·8	15·9	35·8	23·8	51·5	50	10–11·5	43·9	47·4	27
16	30–32	.....	12·5	72·	22	18	41·5	22·5	65·1	54·7	a13·3	44·9	49·1	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	21	19·8	41·6	21·9	61	50	12	44	50·8	29
20	35	.....	.....	.....	17·9	20·1	40·2	19·7	55·3	49·4	12·	45·7	48·9	30
20	35	25	.....	60	18·8	17	43·6	22·1	62·3	51·5	13	44·5	49·3	31
20	30	23	15	.....	19·5	17·1	42·5	21·8	54·ᵢ	47·3	a10·5	47·2	48·7	32
15	33	20	12	.....	21·2	22	42·6	21·9	53·2	49	a11·8	46·7	48·4	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	21	19·2	43·4	22·4	59·6	50·6	12	46·4	48·6	34
.....	.....	20	.....	75	20	20	35·5	20·6	52·5	46·8	12	44·7	48·8	35
20	35	22	12·5	.....	18·7	23·3	40·8	19·8	50·4	47·6	10	41·7	47·2	36
20	35	25	15	60	20·4	22·2	38·4	22·2	53·5	48·7	12·	43·7	48·5	37
18	23	20	.....	60	19·6	19·1	41·6	22	59·5	49·5	11	45·7	49·1	38
17–20	30	18	10	50	20	20·7	43·3	21·9	53	46	10	45·5	48	39
18	35	20	12	.....	20	23·2	39·8	22·9	55·2	50·7	12	46·4	49·5	40
20	35	30	15	.....	20	23	45·8	21·5	63·3	55 8	15	47	49·7	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	22	47·1	24	56·1	.....	a12	49·6	51·1	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	21	41	21·1	46·6	38	12	45·1	46·8	43
25	28–32	20	.....	.....	21	20·1	40·4	21·8	66·2	54·7	12	40	48·3	44
.....	.....	25	10	75	18·9	18·8	35·5	24·3	66·2	55	15	45	49·4	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	21	18·7	33·1	24·9	62·5	57·5	15	.....	52·8	46
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	18·2	18·2	33·7	25	73	51·6	a14·3	.....	50·4	47
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20·4	21·4	45·4	22·6	67·3	56·6	13	43	49·3	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20	18·7	40·4	24·2	52·9	46	a14·3	40	51·3	49
15–20	25	.....	.....	80	20	17·9	42·2	22·6	55·4	48·3	a14·3	40	46·2	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·1**	**16·4**	**36·5**	**20·9**	**60·0**	**50·6**	**12·3**	**41·0**	**48·0**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	16·6	40·7	19·3	64·9	50	12	40·1	47·8	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	21	16·2	32·2	22·4	55	51·2	12·5	41·9	48·2	52
25·0	**30·0**	**15·0**	**16·3**	.....	**25·1**	**24·5**	**34·4**	**23·3**	**64·1**	**57·4**	**12·5**	**38·2**	**49·5**	
25	30	15	.....	.....	24·7	26·6	32·9	23	67	59·2	13	37·7	49·8	53
25	30	12	12·5	.....	25	23·7	29·2	25	59	52	12	36·7	49·6	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·7	22·7	36·3	23·3	65·7	58·5	12	37·2	48·4	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	26	25	39·3	21·7	64·7	60	13	41·2	50·1	56
24·1	**27·8**	**15·8**	**18·3**	.....	**24·5**	**23·0**	**37·6**	**22·9**	**55·6**	**45·6**	**12·4**	**40·2**	**48·7**	
30	30	20	20	.....	25	25	37	25	55	44·6	13	42	48·8	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	31·4	25	58	45	a12·5	41	49·5	58
20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·2	23·7	35	22·8	59·1	49·2	a12·5	41·1	48·6	59
25–30	30	.....	18	.....	24·6	21·5	42·7	21·3	55	47·3	12	37	49	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	25·5	20	41·9	20·6	50·9	41·7	12	40	47·6	61
23·7	**28·3**	**19·3**	**17·6**	.....	**22·3**	**22·3**	**39·2**	**23·9**	**51·6**	**44·6**	**14·0**	**49·1**	**52·2**	
30	30	18	18	.....	23·3	23·3	42·5	23	57·8	53·3	a12·5	.....	48·7	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25·8	24·2	33·9	25	49·4	45	a14·3	50	52·6	63
25	30	18–20	22	.....	24·4	23	37·4	25·5	58	51	15·	50	52·5	64
25	30	.....	12·5	.....	19·6	23	44·7	22·8	46·5	40	a12·9	48·9	51·7	65
16·5–25	26	20	13	.....	21·1	18·8	41·2	21·4	47·9	42·4	a12·9	49·3	52·4	66
25	30	.....	20	.....	22·3	19·8	34·2	22·7	46·2	38·6	a14·3	48	52	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	19·7	24	43·3	25·7	47·5	37·5	a13·3	50	54·7	68
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22·5	36·2	25	59·4	48·7	a16·7	47·5	53	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·3**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**17·0**	**16·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·6**	**7·9**	**17·3**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·8**	**14·2**	**18·3**	**18·2**	**17·5**
1—Sydney	29·7	8	17·7	5·7	6·7	9·9	13·4	18	17·9	17·7
2—New Glasgow	30·3	8	16·6	5·4	5·6	10·3	13·8	17	17·2	16·9
3—Amherst	28·5	8	17·4	5·7	6·7	9·3	13·7	18·8	19	15·9
4—Halifax	31·4	7·3	18·3	5·7	6·8	9·3	15	17·8	17·9	17·5
5—Windsor	29	8·3	.....	6·6	6·5	10	.....	20·7	20	20
6—Truro	28·6	8	16·3	5·6	6·2	10	15	17·5	17	16·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·2	7·4	18·5	5·4	5·8	11·1	15·2	16·7	17	16·8
New Brunswick (average)	**31·9**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**5·9**	**10·4**	**14·5**	**16·4**	**15·7**	**15·3**
8—Moncton	33·3	9·3	18·6	5·8	6·4	12·1	15·3	17·4	16·4	15·4
9—St. John	30·8	8·7	18·6	5·2	5·9	9·2	14·9	15	15·1	14·6
10—Fredericton	30·3	8·7	16·7	5·4	5·7	10·8	14·3	16	15·9	15
11—Bathurst	33·3	8	18	5·5	5·7	9·5	13·5	17·2	15·5	16
Quebec (average)	**28·7**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·2**	**6·3**	**9·6**	**13·3**	**14·7**	**17·1**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	29·2	7·5	17·7	5·4	6	10·2	13·7	15·4	17·3	16·4
13—Three Rivers	28·7	6	17·9	5·4	6·8	9·5	14·7	15·2	19·1	16
14—Sherbrooke	27·9	6·7	17·3	5	6	9·4	13·7	14·6	17·9	15·4
15—Sorel	28·1	6	17·8	4·9	6	9·9	11·7	15·1	18	16·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·9	5	16·9	4·8	6·2	10·1	12·1	14·6	15·5	15·2
17—St. John's	30	5·3	18	4·8	7·5	9·7	14·5	14·4	16·6	16·2
18—Thetford Mines	28·5	6·7	17·3	5·5	6·8	8·4	14	15	19	15
19—Montreal	31·4	5·3–8	18·1	5·5	5·7	11	12·1	14·5	15	14·9
20—Hull	28·3	6·7–8	18	5·5	6	8·6	13	13·9	15·3	14
Ontario (average)	**31·1**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**5·0**	**5·9**	**11·7**	**13·2**	**15·9**	**15·9**	**15·5**
21—Ottawa	32·8	7·3–8	18·5	5·8	6·5	11·2	11·9	15·7	15·8	15·4
22—Brockville	30	6·7	17·8	5·4	5·4	10·4	11·2	16·7	17	16·5
23—Kingston	28·4	6·7	15·4	5·3	5	9·7	11·4	14·2	13·6	13·6
24—Belleville	29·6	6·3	18	5	5·5	11	12·8	14·6	14·8	14·8
25—Peterborough	29·3	7·3	17·3	4·8	5·5	11·6	12·9	15·1	15·3	15·2
26—Oshawa	35·4	7·3	17·4	4·3	5·9	12·6	13·7	15·5	14·7	14·7
27—Orillia	30·9	6·7	18·7	5·1	5·4	11·8	13·4	16·6	17	16·3
28—Toronto	34·4	7·3–8	18·8	5	5·8	10·9	12·3	15·5	15·3	15·2
29—Niagara Falls	33·2	7·3	19·4	5·1	5·1	13	13·9	15·7	17·7	16·1
30—St. Catharines	28·2	7·3	18·2	4·8	5·3	11·7	13	14·9	14·4	14·5
31—Hamilton	32·6	7·3–8	17·6	4·5	6·1	11·1	12·2	14·7	15·2	14·7
32—Brantford	30·9	7·3	17·4	4·5	5·3	12·1	13·7	14·5	14·8	14·4
33—Galt	34·1	7·3	19·5	4·8	6·1	13	14·6	16	16·7	15·9
34—Guelph	30·4	7·3	18·6	4·6	5·9	12·3	12·5	16	15	16
35—Kitchener	31·4	7·3	18·4	4·3	5·4	12·4	13·6	15·1	15·6	15·4
36—Woodstock	29·7	7·3	17·8	4·4	5·3	11·5	13·4	15	15	14·9
37—Stratford	30·9	7·3	18·4	4·5	6·2	12·8	13·4	16·2	15·7	15·2
38—London	33·9	7·3–8	18·7	4·8	5·8	12·4	13·9	15·8	16·4	15·6
39—St. Thomas	28	7·3	18·7	4·8	5·4	14·1	14	16·3	16·2	15·1
40—Chatham	30·5	6·7	18·2	4·4	5·5	12·2	14	15·6	15·3	14·5
41—Windsor	30·2	8	19	5·2	5·6	11·7	14·6	15·8	15·9	15·8
42—Sarnia	31·5	7·3–8·3	17·3	4·6	5·9	12·2	15	16·4	16·1	15·3
43—Owen Sound	31	6·7	16·7	4·7	5·5	11	13·7	16·2	15·6	16·2
44—North Bay	28·9	5·8	15·4	5·6	6·3	10·9	13·1	15	15·5	14·8
45—Sudbury	31·1	8	17·3	5·5	7·8	10·7	15	17·1	17·6	16·2
46—Cobalt	35·2	8·1	18·5	5·9	9	12·3	14·3	19·4	19·1	18·9
47—Timmins	31·2	8·3	16	5·6	5·8	9·3	12·7	16·5	15·5	15·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·8	8	19·3	5·4	7	13·1	14·3	16·2	16·1	16
49—Port Arthur	28·7	7·3	18·6	5·6	6·3	10·2	11·2	17	17·5	17·2
50—Fort William	31	7·3	17·3	5·5	5·2	11·5	10·3	16·2	17·2	16·3
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**6·7**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**6·1**	**11·5**	**12·3**	**18·7**	**18·3**	**18·4**
51—Winnipeg	30·8	7	19·8	5·4	6·4	11·9	12·7	18·8	18·4	19
52—Brandon	30·3	6·4	16·3	5·3	5·7	11	11·8	18·5	18·2	17·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·2**	**8·0**	**18·6**	**5·5**	**5·9**	**10·6**	**12·4**	**18·1**	**18·5**	**18·2**
53—Regina	29·7	8	.....	5·3	6	11·6	12·3	17·8	18·5	17·4
54—Prince Albert	30	8	19	5·5	6·3	8·1	12·5	18·5	18·2	18·2
55—Saskatoon	29·8	8	17	5·4	5·6	11·1	12·9	18·2	18·7	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	31·4	8	19·7	5·6	5·5	11·4	11·9	17·9	18·4	18·3
Alberta (average)	**31·7**	**8·5**	**18·7**	**5·5**	**5·5**	**11·4**	**10·1**	**16·2**	**19·4**	**19·1**
57—Medicine Hat	32·3	7·4	18·7	5·4	6·4	12·2	9·8	17·5	20·7	19·1
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·6	5·5	11·7	10·3	15	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	30	8	20·5	5·4	5	10·5	9·2	16·5	20·3	20·5
60—Calgary	33·3	8·4	17·4	5·6	5·4	11·9	10·1	15·7	19·2	19·2
61—Lethbridge	29·4	10	18	5·4	5·3	10·6	11	16·1	19·2	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**31·8**	**8·9**	**21·4**	**5·7**	**6·2**	**10·5**	**9·5**	**16·4**	**18·5**	**17·8**
62—Fernie	30·7	8·3	21·5	5·6	5·7	12·3	11	15	18·5	18·5
63—Nelson	31·4	10	19·5	5·9	6·2	11·2	10·1	15·8	19·7	19·2
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·3	5·6	5·8	10	8·7	15	18·9	18·9
65—New Westminster	32·2	8	23·7	5·6	6·2	9·5	8·3	16·4	17	15·9
66—Vancouver	31·9	8	22·5	5·7	6·2	9·3	9	16	18·8	16·2
67—Victoria	31·7	8·9	22·	5·5	6·4	10·1	9·2	16	18·7	17
68—Nanaimo	31·8	8·9	23·3	5·5	7·2	10·8	9·7	18·2	17·8	17·3
69—Prince Rupert	34·5	10	22·5	6	6	10·6	10·1	19	18·7	19·2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·1	5·1	2·011	39·5	24·8	19·8	15·2	18·6	18·4	·810	28·5	·670	45·2	
8·1	5·7	1·713	32·7	20·0	18·3	16·2	19·0	19·3	·851	28·8	·683	49·9	
8·1	5·1	1·745	34·5	.....	20	16·7	19·3	20·7	·754	29·7	·731	59·5	1
7·6	5	1·665	28·3	24·2	17	16·6	18·9	18·5	·828	30·2	·544	42	2
8·1	5·3	1·27	26·4	17·5	17·5	16·3	18	18·3	·90	30·5	·65	52·5	3
8	5·3	1·687	37·1	23·3	17	15·2	19	18·8	·797	27·9	·697	47·2	4
9	7	2·25	37·5	17·5	20	17	21	21	·90	25	·75	.....	5
7·8	6·7	1·662	32·5	17·5	18	15·6	17·5	18·5	·925	29·5	·725	48·3	6
7·7	5	1·34	23·6	19·1	21·5	15·6	17·1	18·2	·86	32	·717	51·2	7
8·5	4·8	1·571	31·9	22·5	19·0	16·0	17·7	18·5	·744	29·5	·699	48·9	
8·9	4·7	1·508	30	23	21·7	16·2	17·1	18·1	·812	32·5	·712	58·3	8
7·4	4·3	1·765	36·2	24·5	17·2	13·8	16·7	17·6	·762	26·8	·614	44	9
10	4·7	1·575	34·4	20	18·5	16·1	19·5	19·1	·80	31·3	·77	44·2	10
7·5	5·6	1·437	27	.....	18·7	17·7	17·5	19·3	·60	27·5	.....	49	11
7·6	6·0	1·791	34·5	28·9	18·8	15·1	19·0	18·5	·913	27·7	·695	43·3	
8·4	6·2	1·463	31·1	26·9	19·9	16·8	19·2	20	·983	28	·755	44·8	12
7·6	7·8	1·702	35·2	30·7	20·4	15·8	21·1	18·5	·905	26	·767	44·4	13
7·6	5·9	1·703	31·8	28·3	19·2	14·5	19·5	18·5	·943	28·7	·686	43·3	14
7·9	6·4	1,528	30	30	15	15	19·1	18	·90	26·9	·675	41·1	15
7·2	5·3	1·725	32·2	.....	18·4	14·6	17·2	15·5	·925	27·0	·625	41·8	16
8	5·8	2·062	37	.....	20	14·4	20·8	21·2	·95	28·3	·65	45	17
7·2	5·7	1·857	35·7	.....	19·3	17	19	16·5	94	33·3	.....	45	18
7·4	5·3	1·975	36·9	32·2	19	14·1	18·4	18·2	·916	25·9	·711	40·6	19
7·4	5·9	2·10	41	25·5	18·2	14·1	17	20·5	·757	25	·692	43·6	20
8·6	5·1	2·344	45·1	25·2	19·1	15·3	18·2	18·1	·804	27·7	·661	41·8	
8·3	5·9	2·11	43·6	30·4	16·3	15·3	17·8	20·2	·821	29·5	·638	44·2	21
8·7	5	2·51	46·4	28	19	14	18·4	18·2	·88	30	·734	43	22
8·8	5·4	2·29	42·1	30	19·5	14·5	17·6	18	·837	26·2	·658	43·6	23
9·7	5·5	2·41	47·7	20·9	.....	15·1	17·6	16·8	·821	28·1	·687	43	24
7·9	4·6	2·10	40·5	22·6	20	14	17·8	17·7	·818	26·9	·594	36·2	25
8·8	4·7	2·19	43·9	22	15	15·6	18·6	19	·847	27	·676	43·6	26
8	4·6	1·84	35·6	31	15	15	18	18·2	·81	25	·716	39·8	27
8·1	5·3	2·19	41·6	27·7	16	13·7	17·5	17·6	·78	26·8	·652	39·5	28
9·4	5·1	2·52	44·5	22·8	.....	14·7	18·3	17·7	·935	29·2	·723	44·4	29
9·2	5·1	2·70	50·4	18	20	14·6	17·7	15·6	·825	25·3	·616	39·3	30
8·9	5	2·52	46·4	21·7	25	15·4	17·3	16·4	·695	25·3	·586	40·2	31
7·6	4·6	2·414	44·7	18·6	.....	14·2	17·2	15·5	·698	26·7	·587	37·6	32
9·3	5·2	2·42	48·1	24·7	.....	14·8	18	17·7	·79	25	·70	40·6	33
8·6	4·8	2·475	50	25	.....	14·5	17·4	16·8	·757	26·7	·617	41	34
8·8	4·8	2·45	45·8	23·3	.....	16·6	16·9	17	·65	25·7	·58	36·8	35
9·2	5	2·53	46·7	18·3	.....	14·6	17·1	15·5	·70	27·5	·53	38·5	46
8·5	4·9	2·48	47·1	23·9	.....	15·9	18·4	16·8	·758	26·8	·608	41·1	37
8	4·8	2·36	45	20·9	.....	14·7	17·3	16·5	·771	27·6	·65	41·8	38
8·8	5	2·58	47·8	17·9	.....	15·5	18·7	16·9	·84	26·8	·75	42	39
7·8	4·4	2·60	46·8	18·8	.....	15·9	17·6	16·4	·86	27·8	·68	40·6	40
9·1	4·4	2·52	45·1	32·1	.....	16	18·2	17·1	·762	27·5	·727	41·4	41
8·5	5·2	2·54	49·2	23·2	.....	15·6	18·7	19·5	·905	29·7	·708	40·8	42
8·3	4·4	1·61	32·5	22·7	.....	14·2	18·2	17·8	·76	32·3	·675	42·5	43
8·3	4·9	2·41	50·3	28·3	18·3	13·7	18·2	18·1	·78	30·3	·62	41·6	44
8·7	6	2·35	45	35	21·2	16·6	19·3	22·2	·878	29·7	·72	47·2	45
9·2	7·7	2·47	47·5	.....	22·2	19	19·7	21·6	·943	30	·736	50	46
9	5·3	2·56	57·5	35	18·5	17·7	21	20·3	·883	26·5	·775	45	47
8·5	5·5	2·355	45·5	31·3	19·6	16·4	18·6	21·1	·758	28·7	·675	42·1	48
7·7	5	1·914	38·7	30	21	15·8	19·6	19·7	·767	28	·617	42·5	49
8·3	4·7	1·891	36·7	26·7	19·5	15·2	18·8	20·4	·777	29·2	·59	43·3	40
7·1	5·0	1·256	26·1	.....	18·6	14·5	18·7	19·1	·734	28·0	·633	43·7	
6·3	5	1·402	27·8	.....	20	15·5	18·5	20·2	·742	28·5	·599	44·8	15
7·9	4·9	1·11	24·3	.....	17·2	13·5	18·8	18	·725	27·5	·667	42·5	52
8·4	5·5	2·076	40·2	.....	19·8	15·4	19·7	20·3	·765	30·0	·681	59·7	
8·3	5·5	1·95	40·2	.....	20	15·1	19·5	19·9	·75	27·5	·65	48·3	53
8·3	5·7	1·90	33·7	.....	20	13·8	20	20·5	·75	31·7	·65	51·4	54
8·7	5·2	2·292	43·3	.....	21·7	15·1	18·5	19·8	·761	30·2	·725	51·8	55
8·2	5·4	2·16	43·5	.....	17·5	17·5	20·6	20·9	·80	30·6	·70	51·2	56
7·4	4·3	1·676	33·2	.....	20·9	15·0	19·1	18·8	·773	29·2	·661	49·9	
6·5	4	2·00	36 7	.....	22·2	14·7	19	19·3	·72	29	·735	51·7	57
7·8	5·3	1·76	35	.....	21·7	17	19·2	18·5	·817	30	·617	48·3	58
7·2	4·3	1·311	25	.....	20·8	14·3	18·9	19·1	·745	27·2	·598	47·7	59
8	4·4	1·84	36·1	.....	20·5	14·1	19·3	18·5	·794	28·6	·687	51·9	60
7·7	3·6	1·47	33	.....	19·3	15	19·2	18·8	·79	31	·67	50	61
7·4	4·4	1·906	41·7	.....	22·9	13·7	19·0	17·1	·777	30·1	·664	49·6	
8·5	3·2	1·87	38·7	.....	21·7	15	21	20·5	·80	32	·65	50	62
7·5	4·9	2·06	48·3	.....	25	13·7	18·7	17·5	·817	33·3	·683	55	63
7·1	5	2·02	47·5	.....	25	14·5	19·5	16·2	·80	35·	·662	49	64
6·7	4·1	1·43	30	.....	20	12·6	18	15·3	·694	27·5	·631	45·8	65
6·6	4·6	1·72	34·7	.....	25	13·4	18	15·9	·717	25·9	·634	46·5	66
6·6	3·9	1·84	42·3	.....	22·2	13·8	17·7	15·5	·731	26·9	·605	45·3	67
7·7	4·6	2·11	41·9	.....	20	11·9	18·7	15·5	·807	30	·708	51·2	68
8·3	4·9	2·20	50	.....	24·4	14·9	20·5	20·5	·85	30	·74	54	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·4	8·0	**61·6**	**71·8**	**27·0**	**15·3**	**3·6**	**55·2**	**59·1**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**16·864**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·7	8·0	**66·7**	**71·0**	**29·2**	**12·7**	**4·1**	**57·2**	**46·3**	**13·2**	**7·9**	**16·583**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·1	66·5	72·3	30·4	14·5	4	68	51·5	13·7	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·6	8·1	65·7	73·1	30	13	3·6	50·3	39·8	13·3	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·7	7·8	67	69·9	30	11·6	5·2	56·7	36·7	13	7·4	17·50
4—Halifax	8·3	7·7	66·7	68·9	28	13·6	4·6	69	57	13·4	7·5	16·00-16·50
5—Windsor	9	8·2	65	72·5	27·5	11·2	3·6	44	.....	12	8	.....
6—Truro	8·7	7·8	69	69·2	29·5	12·4	3·6	55	.....	13·5	8·3	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	8	7·4	66·1	70·5	28·1	15·8	3·8	63·7	40·1	14·4	7	18·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**64·3**	**72·3**	**26·4**	**12·5**	**3·4**	**62·1**	**37·3**	**12·8**	**7·2**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·4	7·8	67·1	74·6	27·8	13·1	3·2	62·5	40	14·8	7·7	g18·00
9—St. John	7·6	8	62·5	65·4	25·7	11·9	3·6	58·6	35	12·9	7·2	16·50
10—Fredericton	9	8·3	64·3	75	25·8	12	3·1	61·4	40	11·3	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·2	7·7	63·3	74·2	26·3	13	3·8	66	34	12·3	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·9**	**7·4**	**59·7**	**68·4**	**25·8**	**14·0**	**3·6**	**53·3**	**64·3**	**11·7**	**6·8**	**16·222**
12—Quebec	7·7	7·2	58·1	71·6	26·9	18·3	3·4	53·9	70	11·1	7·4	16·50-17·00
13—Three Rivers	8·4	7·7	59·5	72·2	25·9	14·3	4·4	53	56·7	11·2	7·1	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·3	63·3	70·5	26·1	13·1	3·1	51·7	58·9	11·1	6·4	16·75-17·75
15—Sorel	8	7·5	55	54·7	25	11·3	4·2	50	75	14	6·8	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7·1	57·8	66·9	25	12·1	4	54·4	65	10	6·8	15·50-16·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7·3	62·8	70	27	13·8	3·6	58	65	13·7	6·8	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	8·2	7·7	62	71·1	26	13·7	3·7	51·7	61·2	12·3	7	16·50-17·00
19—Montreal	7·7	7·3	60·7	71·2	25·3	15·1	3·2	55·4	66·5	11	6·6	16·50-17·00
20—Hull	7·6	7·2	58·3	67	25·4	14·6	3·2	52	60	11	6·6	16·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·4**	**8·1**	**63·0**	**73·2**	**26·1**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**54·8**	**60·1**	**11·6**	**7·2**	**16·275**
21—Ottawa	7·9	7·5	62·7	72·9	26·4	13·2	3·5	60	58·1	11·5	7·2	16·75
22—Brockville	8·1	7·9	63	74·2	28	13·3	3·8	54	58	12·1	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·7	7·4	56·9	68·1	25	12·9	3·6	51·4	52·8	11	7·1	15·50
24—Belleville	8·3	8·2	64·5	71·1	25·8	13·7	3·1	58	65·7	11·7	7·1	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·9	7·8	61·9	68·6	25	14·4	3·4	57·5	56·2	10·6	6·4	15·75
26—Oshawa	8·3	8·1	67	74·2	25	12·7	3	57	62	12·1	6·7	16·00
27—Orillia	8·1	8	67·5	72·3	25·4	14·3	3·7	54·2	55	12·3	7	16·00-16·25
28—Toronto	8	7·7	62·9	72·8	24·3	12·2	3·4	55·1	50·9	10	6·7	15·50-16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·5	8·1	65·7	78·3	25·7	14·4	3·7	56·5	60	11	7	g14·50-15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·2	63·6	74·8	24·2	12·3	3·5	53·6	57	11·4	6·8	g15·50
31—Hamilton	8·1	7·8	61·1	72·3	25·3	12·2	3·3	54·6	58·3	10·1	6·6	15·50
32—Brantford	8·2	8·0	61·7	72	24·5	12·7	2·8	54·4	72	10·8	6·8	15·50
33—Galt	8·2	8	64·4	74·1	24·9	13·7	3·3	55	58·6	10·2	6·7	16·00
34—Guelph	8·3	7·8	61·4	74	25	11·9	4	55·7	57·5	10·8	6·8	15·50-16·00
35—Kitchener	8·5	8·2	48·1	72	24·8	13·2	3·7	52·5	60	10·5	6·8	16·00-16·50
36—Woodstock	8·3	8·2	65	72	24·6	12·4	3·3	54	60	11·5	6·5	16·00
37—Stratford	8·2	7·9	59	72·3	25	13·4	3·1	56	51·7	11·2	7·3	15·50-16·00
38—London	8·6	8·2	67·5	75·7	24·9	14·4	3·5	60·8	58·7	11·2	7·5	16·00-16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·5	8·1	65·8	72·2	25·7	14·1	3·6	62	63·3	12·2	7·1	16·50
40—Chatham	7·9	7·7	58·6	70·2	25·9	12·7	3·2	53	67·1	11·8	7	15·50
41—Windsor	8	7·7	61·3	73·7	24·3	14·2	3·1	53·3	62·8	10·4	7	g15·50-16·50
42—Sarnia	8·7	8·3	65	75·8	26·7	14·2	3	54·2	65	12·2	8·1	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·3	7·8	69	74·2	25·8	13·5	3	56	55	13	8	16·00-16·50
44—North Bay	8·8	8·4	68·9	73·6	27·1	14·3	3·9	61·7	60	11·6	7·2	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·5	68·3	74·7	28	16·7	3·7	53·3	66·7	14·3	7·8	17·00-17·50
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·6	67·8	74·6	28·6	15·6	3·7	53·3	63·3	14·2	8·6	18·50-19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·7	64 3	73·3	30	13·3	3·6	45	45	15	7·8	18·50-19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	9·1	8·8	60	75·8	28·6	15·4	3·2	49·3	72·5	10·7	7·6	16·50-16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·5	7·9	52·2	73	27·5	15	3·1	50	65	10·7	8·2	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	8·6	8·3	65·6	73·4	29·6	14·4	3·4	52·3	63·3	12	7·3	17·00-17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·5**	**8·3**	**57·0**	**70·9**	**27·9**	**13·2**	**3·5**	**49·9**	**60·3**	**12·8**	**7·2**	**20·590**
51—Winnipeg	8·6	8·4	53·9	71·7	27·9	13	3·4	48·9	53·6	13	7·5	19·00
52—Brandon	8·4	8·1	60	70	27·8	13·4	3·6	50·8	67	12·5	6·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·8**	**8·5**	**59·7**	**73·7**	**28·7**	**26·4**	**3·7**	**54·2**	**67·4**	**13·9**	**7·4**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·8	8·5	59·3	71·6	27·3	a19	3·3	54·2	72·5	14	7·3	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·7	8·5	58·6	77·1	30	a20·8	4·1	55·7	60	12·5	8·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·6	8·5	58·8	72·4	27·7	a21·7	3·4	55·8	72	15	6·8	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·6	62·2	73·8	29·6	a20·1	3·8	51·2	65	14·2	7·4	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·7**	**8·2**	**56·5**	**71·7**	**27·2**	**19·4**	**3·6**	**55·3**	**60·2**	**14·1**	**7·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·8	8·2	57	74·7	27·5	a21·2	3·9	60·5	64·4	13	6·3	g
58—Drumheller	9·7	8·8	50	66·7	26·7	a22·5	3·7	55	65	15	8·3	.....
59—Edmonton	8·4	7·9	57·8	71·4	27·3	a16·3	3·2	53·7	58·7	13·2	6·4	.....
60—Calgary	8·2	8·1	62·9	71·7	28·5	a18·1	3·5	50	56·7	14·3	7·9	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·5	7·8	55	74·2	26	a18·7	3·6	57·5	56·2	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·6**	**8·9**	**57·9**	**70·4**	**28·9**	**21·6**	**3·8**	**54·8**	**64·7**	**13·5**	**8·9**	**17·167**
62—Fernie	9	8·8	65	72·7	27	a16·2	3·9	60	66·7	13·5	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·4	60	73	28·3	a27·1	3·8	52	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·7	7·8	54·4	67·7	28·1	a26·7	3·2	52·5	67·5	14·2	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·5	55·5	65	29	a17·2	3·9	52·5	59·2	13·7	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·6	57·3	68·4	29·5	a22·4	3·7	52·9	63·3	11·7	b9	d16·00
67—Victoria	8·7	8·1	56·9	69	28·2	a19·2	3·5	56·8	57·8	11·7	b7·5	d17·50
68—Nanaimo	7·8	7·7	58·3	72·5	29·8	a21·7	3·6	61·7	68	13	b10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·5	8	56	74·5	31	a22·5	5	50	75	15	8·4	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses working men, but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·337	**13·428**	**12·184**	**14·482**	**8·988**	**10·940**	**10·109**	**31·8**	**13·0**	**27·394**	**19·560**	
9·110	**12·792**	**8·650**	**10·000**	**6·050**	**7·100**	**5·333**	**34·3**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	10·00	13·00	8·00	10·00	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c9·00	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·013	**13·333**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**12·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g 8·00	g9·00	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·80	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
10·206	**13·917**	**13·810**	**15·434**	**9·381**	**10·926**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**13·3**	**23·000**	**14·813**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
11·00–12·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
12·00	12·00–14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	c	14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	...	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	10·50	18
11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
11·000	**12·844**	**13·205**	**15·871**	**10·048**	**12·488**	**11·405**	**30·1**	**11·9**	**28·643**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
.....	12·00–12·50	14·00	15·00	12·00	13·00	12·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	c12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20·00–35·00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–13·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00–12·50	10·50–13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–12·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	10·75–13·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
11·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	28	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·50	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–13·00	14.00-15.00	16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	30	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00	g13·50	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·4	30·00–36·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**18·063**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00– 9·50	19·00	6·50	i8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	12·8	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c&i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**14·2**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	14·1	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12·1	30·00	18·00	61
10·185	**12·050**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·333**	**5·295**	**35·4**	**13·7**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·25	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	9·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·09–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·7	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
2–00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia as high as $40 per month. m. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by $30-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

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which more than offset the increased prices for raw cotton and silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to declines in the prices of groundwood, matches, and spruce sidings; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for pig iron, steel billets and spring hinges; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due chiefly to a decline in the price of coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, chiefly because of lower prices for butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, coal and matches. Producers' goods advanced slightly. Lower prices for coal caused a de-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	236	102·3	131·6	199·0	209·2	243·5	171·8	153·5	153·6	156·8	164·7	162·0	150·6	150·1
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	157·1	142·3	141·3	188·9	179·9	159·3	160·4
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	135·0	139·1	136·2	136·1	146·0	144·5	142·3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	172·4	199·3	213·6	197·8	185·9	155·6	153·4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·0	174·5	174·3	158·8	159·8	155·5	154·0
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	147·6	161·8	167·3	158·8	146·8	145·5	144·4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	97·0	96·8	96·2	106·5	106·9	96·4	96·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	191·0	184·4	187·8	174·3	177·9	174·4	174·0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·6	166·3	168·4	156·5	157·5	155·7	155·5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	149·4	128·5	128·7	175·8	166·8	153·6	152·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	127·6	131·1	153·2	161·7	147·5	149·1
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·0	174·5	174·3	158·8	159·8	155·5	153·9
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	158·2	157·0	160·7	152·6	151·8	147·2	147·0
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	150·4	144·2	146·3	165·3	161·8	151·8	157·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·1	160·2	160·9	162·7	159·4	149·8	149·5
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101·3	120·6	172·8	191·7	226·1	174·4	156·1	152·4	155·5	154·7	164·8	158·1	156·2
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	132·3	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	149·0	148·6	150·2	156·5	170·1	156·2	155·2
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	190·9	225·3	211·6	252·4	250·9	227·1	233·8
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	154·3	139·3	126·5	206·2	176·3	160·0	161·6
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	128·0	128·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	127·6	131·1	153·2	161·7	147·5	149·1
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	235·7	179·4	169·4	186·2	155·1	160·2	178·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	130·2	132·0	118·9	131·5	152·4	139·0	140·8
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	144·7	154·3	156·0	134·2	157·2	149·6	148·6
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	216·1	236·6	159·0	143·2	153·1	153·1
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	171·3	131·8	190·7	144·9	346·4	192·2	180·2
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	135·7	138·7	159·6	171·3	125·1	178·3	157·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	175·0	159·7	167·4	152·8	152·6	152·7	159·3
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	105·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	164·9	157·3	162·2	152·5	158·2	160·5	157·5
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	164·5	160·9	152·7	152·6	151·6	150·2
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	165·1	155·0	162·6	152·4	159·9	163·3	159·8
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	318·6	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·2	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	163·3	153·6	161·7	151·5	158·8	162·2	158·7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103·4	130·7	195·0	206·2	241·9	167·3	147·5	146·7	144·7	164·1	152·0	143·8	144·1
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	101·1	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	191·6	187·0	190·1	177·8	181·3	180·2	179·3
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	192·0	186·5	189·4	177·3	181·4	180·8	180·0
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	178·8	197·1	204·0	188·9	174·5	158·9	154·9
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	133·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	142·8	142·4	139·8	162·7	148·8	139·9	140·3
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	159·9	164·7	167·2	154·4	152·6	147·5	147·2
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	156·1	163·9	165·1	149·3	150·0	147·7	147·2
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	178·3	193·8	206·1	222·8	181·0	167·1	168·8
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	168·1	164·0	169·0	161·1	156·8	145·0	145·2
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	138·9	137·4	134·0	164·6	148·0	138·1	138·8
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	169·6	206·9	224·1	201·7	187·8	152·1	150·5
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	312·5	293·2	229·6	258·5	335·7	414·8	430·2
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	95·1	109·6	92·1	104·8	92·7	93·1	91·3
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	108·7	116·6	118·2	121·2	116·2	109·3	109·1
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	166·9	157·8	152·7	151·2	153·8	153·4	152·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	112·6	100·3	96·2	107·5	118·9	104·5	103·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	147·9	127·6	114·9	215·3	166·6	154·0	157·7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	152·5	155·0	150·7	164·0	154·0	150·6	150·3

cline in producers' equipment. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, for the leather industry, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were somewhat lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in the prices of materials for the milling and other industries and for the fur industry.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, higher levels for grains, fruits, hogs, tea and cotton being more than offset by lower prices for potatoes, cattle, eggs, sugar, rubber, wool, jute, coal, pig iron, and steel billets. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, advances in the prices of flour, ham and vegetable oils being more than offset by declines in the prices of butter, lard, hessian, copper, lead and zinc products, groundwood and matches. Articles of farm origin and articles of marine origin advanced, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, was somewhat lower at 167.7 for February, as compared with 170.8 for January; 182.0 for February, 1926; 264.1 for February, 1920; and 117.9 for February, 1914. The figure for February, 1927, is the lowest recorded since November, 1922. The index of twenty foodstuffs declined from 187.7 for January to 182.6 for February. That for manufacturers' goods was also slightly lower at 152.7 for February, as compared with 163.4 for January.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expendi-

ture on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

INDEX NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	169	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	167	158

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change, although the tendency was towards somewhat higher levels. Sirloin steak averaged 28.9 cents per pound in February, as compared with 28.7 cents in January; round steak 23.5 cents per pound in February and 23.4 cents in January; rib roast 21.6 cents per pound in February and 21.4 cents in January; shoulder roast 15.8 cents per pound in February and 15.9 cents in January. Veal declined slightly, averaging 20 cents per pound. Mutton fell from 28.5 cents per pound to 28 cents, lower prices being reported from many localities. Salt pork was down in the average from 27.4 cents per pound in January to 26 cents in February, somewhat lower prices being reported from nearly all localities. Bacon was also slightly lower, averaging 40.7 cents per pound. Boiled ham declined from 63.1 cents per pound in January to 61.9 cents in February. In fresh fish, whitefish declined from 21.4 cents per pound in January to 20.4 cents in February. Halibut and cod steak showed little change. The price of lard fell from 23.2 cents per pound in January to 22.8 cents in February. Prices in the Maritime Provinces were somewhat higher, but declines occurred in most other localities.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 58.4 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 66.5 cents in January, and cooking averaging 50.1 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 52.7 cents in January. Lower levels were reported from all localities. No changes were reported in the prices of milk. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced, the former averaging 43.6 cents per pound in February and 43 cents in January, and the latter averaging 49 cents per pound in February and 47.9 cents in January. Cheese was slightly higher at an average of 30.7 cents per pound.

No changes occurred in the prices of bread, the average being 7.6 cents per pound. Flour showed a slight increase at 5.3 cents per pound. Rice and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables were practically unchanged. Onions advanced from 4.9 cents per pound in January to 5.1 cents in February. Potatoes showed little change, averaging $2.01 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.03 in January. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 20.2 cents per pound in January to 19.8 cents in February. Currants were slightly higher at an average price of 18.4 cents per pound. Marmalade was down from 68.5 cents per 4 pounds in January to 67 cents in February. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, slightly higher prices in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee and tea showed little change. Coal was steady, anthracite averaging $16.86 per ton and bituminous $10.34. Hardwood averaged $12.18 per cord in February, as compared with $12.14 in January. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of wholesale price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during February. The average for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was $1.397, as compared with $1.363 for January. The low price for the month was $1.38⅝, reached on the 14th, and the high $1.41⅛ on the 28th. Coarse grains moved in sympathy with wheat, western barley being up from 67¾ cents per bushel to 69½ cents; western oats from 58¾ cents per bushel to 69½ cents; flax seed from $1.87½ per bushel

to $1.90½; and Ontario rye from 95¼ cents per bushel to 97 cents. Flour also followed the trend in wheat, advancing at Toronto from $7.95¾ per barrel to $8.10. Rolled oats were down from $3.45 per sack to $3.25. Tea was slightly higher at Toronto. Potatoes at Montreal declined from $1.45 per bag to $1.27½, and at Toronto from $1.57½ to $1.52½. Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg were down from 75 cents per bushel to 66½ cents, and New Brunswick varieties at St. John from $3.25-$3.50 per barrel to $3.00-$3.25. Raw rubber continued to decline, being down from 37½ cents per pound in January to 37⅛ cents in February. Cotton seed oil rose from 12 cents per pound to 13 cents, and raw linseed oil from 93 cents per gallon to 95 cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from $6.68¾ per hundred pounds to $6.59, and choice steers at Toronto from $7.21 per hundred pounds to $7.18¾. Choice sheep were down from $6.62½ per hundred pounds to $6.50. Hogs at Toronto rose from $11.62 per hundred pounds to $11.78. Ham advanced from 27-28 cents per pound to 29-29½ cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 43 cents per pound to 42 cents. At Toronto creamery prints were down from 47 cents per pound to 46 cents and solids from 45 cents per pound to 44 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at Montreal at 25 cents per pound. The downward movement in eggs continued, fresh declining from 60-63 cents per dozen to 52-54 cents, and storage from 47 cents per dozen to 43 cents. Lard at Toronto declined from 16½ cents per pound to 15 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 13½ cents per pound to 14⅛ cents. Raw silk at New York was slightly higher, the price advancing from $5.60 per pound to $5.80. Prices of wool continued to decline, being down from 1 to 3 cents per pound. Jute declined from $9.05 per cwt. to $8.50 and hessian from $11.25 per hundred yards to $10.50. Binder twine was down from 14⅛ cents per pound to 13⅛ cents. Pig-iron at Montreal declined from $28.20 per ton to $27, and steel billets from $39-$45 per ton to $37-$43. Groundwood pulp was slightly lower at $28-$30 per ton. Tin advanced from 67½ cents per pound to 69¼ cents, and silver from 55⅛ cents per ounce to 56⅝ cents. Copper sheets fell from 20¾ cents per pound to 20½ cents, and copper wire from 18¼ cents per pound to 18 cents. Anthracite coal was down from $13.57 per ton to $13.32.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The various index numbers showed prices to be generally falling during the early part of the year.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.6 in January, as compared with 146.1 in December and 152.4 in November. During January foods declined nearly 1.0 per cent to 153.5 and non-foods declined 2.1 per cent to 138.2. The group "other metals and minerals" declined from 185.1 in November to 138.1 in January. For the past year, the method of the Board of Trade has been to publish the index number with 1924=100 as the base, and the calculation has been carried back to January, 1925. At the same time, the old base, 1913=100, has been continued and the index calculated on that base published in a separate table.

The *Times* index number on the base 1913=100 was 140.5 for January, being thus 1.1 per cent lower than a month earlier and the lowest figure in the post war period. Food prices declined 0.4 per cent and industrial materials declined 1.5 per cent. Four of the eight commodity groups were higher, three lower, and one unchanged. "Other metals and minerals" declined 7.3 per cent owing to a further fall in coal prices, and lower prices for other non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel declined. Cotton was unchanged but, owing to higher prices for wool and flax, "other textiles" rose 2.8 per cent. There was a fall of 2.8 per cent in the meat and fish group owing to a seasonal decline in eggs.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period, 1867-77=100, was 123.1 at the end of January, showing a decline of 0.6 per cent as compared with December, 1926. The decline was caused mostly by lower prices for certain vegetable foods, and for sugar, coffee and tea. In minerals there was a drop in coal, and copper, tin and lead were lower. Raw cotton, flax, wool and silk were higher. In sundries, vegetable oils, seeds and timber were stronger; hides and leather weaker.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 860 in December, a slight decline from the level of the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a working man's family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 203.91 in January, being slightly higher than the December level. A considerable increase took place in the rents index, and in sundries, while food and clothing also advanced and fuel and light declined slightly.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 635 for January, a decline of nearly one per cent from the December level. Both native and imported articles declined somewhat. Foods rose slightly and materials declined.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number on the base 1913=100 was 158 in December, and thus 6.5 per cent lower than the level for November, which was 170. Prices had continued to fall during the first four months of the year, raw materials and semi-manufactures falling faster than consumers' goods, and from January, 1925, to April, 1926, consumers' goods had declined 30 per cent and raw materials 42. Toward the end of the year, the prices of raw materials, owing to the British coal strike, started to rise and from April to October they rose from 129 to 185, while consumers' goods remained almost unchanged. During December fuel and lubricating oil declined from 226 to 145. Consequently, imports declined from 187 to 154. Raw materials and semi-manufactures at the same time declined from 166 to 137.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The accompanying table shows the groups used in the new index number of wholesale prices, with figures for January, June and December, 1926, and for January, 1927. The base is unchanged at 1913=100. The calculation has been carried back to January, 1924, with monthly figures. Since November 16, 1924, weekly figures have been published from which the monthly average is calculated. As will be seen from the tables there was a slight decline in the January level, chiefly due to a decline in the group agricultural products, due to a seasonal decline in cattle prices and in animal foods. Vegetable foods and fodder rose slightly. The index number of provisions and of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was slightly higher in January. Manufactured goods showed a slight decline, with declines both in producers' goods and consumers' goods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number rose in January 0.2 per cent. Foods rose slightly; clothing declined slightly; sundries declined owing to a fall in the price of soap; heat and light rose slightly; and rent showed no change.

GERMANY—WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBER

New Series, 1913=100

Groups of Commodities	Jan., 1926	June, 1926	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1927
I—Agricultural Products:				
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	111·2	127·3	152·1	154·2
Cattle	120·1	120·6	119·6	116·6
Foodstuffs of animal origin	150·0	131·4	162·4	148·6
Fodder	104·1	109·1	141·4	142·3
All	**122·3**	**124·0**	**143·7**	**140·3**
II—Provisions	**132·7**	**136·4**	**128·4**	**129·3**
III—Industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods:				
Coal	132·1	130·6	134·7	135·1
Iron	123·5	122·8	127·0	124·6
Metals	121·8	114·1	113·7	110·7
Textiles	166·7	150·2	136·3	138·5
Skins and leather	112·8	110·7	122·0	123·3
Chemicals	126·7	121·3	124·1	125·1
Artificial fertilisers	90·9	80·9	83·2	86·0
Technical oils and fats	128·6	132·8	132·2	132·2
Rubber	102·8	53·9	48·0	49·2
Paper-making materials and paper	159·2	149·6	148·8	148·6
Building materials	147·7	141·7	147·9	149·7
All	**134·4**	**127·6**	**128·4**	**128·8**
IV—Manufactured Goods:				
Producers' goods	136·8	132·4	129·7	129·3
Consumers' goods	174·0	163·1	151·7	150·9
All	**158·0**	**149·9**	**142·3**	**141·6**
V—General Index (All Goods)	**135·8**	**131·9**	**137·1**	**135·9**

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office was 1397 in December, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000, and showed an advance of 5 per cent for the month. There were advances in foodstuffs of vegetable origin, and animal products; declines in wood and wood products and non-metallic minerals and their products; and no change in textiles and metals and their products.

36732—6½

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for November, 1926, on the base July, 1914=1000 (foods based on prices in 25 centres and other elements on prices in 4 centres), was 1622, a slight decline from the August level. Foods declined slightly and only very slight changes were shown by other groups.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Shanghai Bureau of Markets, of wholesale prices at Shanghai, calculated on the base February, 1913=100, was 172.0 in December, showing a decline of nearly 1.0 per cent. There were declines in the groups cereals, other foods, textiles and metals, while the average of the four miscellaneous groups rose 2 per cent, with increases in fuels, building materials and sundries, and a decline in industrial materials.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of 106 commodities) was $12.5543 on March 1, showing a very slight upward trend for the month, although the number of commodities and of groups showing declines slightly exceeded those advancing. Five groups—oils, metals, live stock, miscellaneous products and fruits, advanced; while seven, including provisions, breadstuffs, hides, textiles, naval stores, building materials and coal declined; and chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a slight decline in January, registering 146.9 compared with 147.2 for December, a decline of 0.2 per cent. There were decreases in price levels of all groups except farm products and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products showed an increase of 1.75 per cent, owing to slight increases in cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cotton, hides and potatoes. There was practically no change shown in the level of the miscellaneous group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board declined one point in January to 167 on the base July, 1914=100. Foods fell 3 points, and shelter and fuel and light also showed declines. Sundries rose one point and clothing showed no change.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, showing the level of the Cost of Living in Massachusetts, was 161.2 in January on the base 1913=100, slightly lower than the previous month. Food and clothing both showed considerable decline, while other elements of the budget showed little or no change.

Cost of Living in Italy

The Italian Government, having considered the proposals submitted by the Superior National Economic Council for bringing about a reduction in the cost of living, has decided to take the following measures:

(1) All persons engaged or intending to engage in trading are to be required to obtain a special licence from the municipal authority, and to deposit a security of between 500 and 5,000 lire according to the volume of trade done;

(2) The issue of the licence is to be dependent on the advice of a committee composed of the *podestat* (the chief municipal official, appointed by the Government), two representatives of the traders' associations, and two representatives of the workers' associations. The licence may be withheld if the applicant does not furnish adequate guarantees as to character and financial standing, or if the committee is of opinion that the number of shops engaged in the branch of trade in question is in excess of public requirements;

(3) The municipal authorities are to be empowered, at their discretion and by agreement with the provincial economic councils and the associations concerned, to fix the retail prices of the principal foodstuffs. Traders dealing in foodstuffs are to be required to post in their shop windows both the wholesale and the retail prices, even when the retail prices have been fixed by the municipal authority;

(4) In the event of refusal to grant a licence, the trader concerned may appeal to the provincial administration control committee. A licence may be revoked on various grounds; for example, if the trader conceals or destroys goods, or sells at prices higher than those fixed by the municipal authority or at prices which are excessive in the opinion of the committee, or if he is found guilty three times in succession of an offence against the provisions in force against fraudulent trading, selling under weight, adulteration of food, etc.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1926

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to workpeople in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1926, according to causes, provinces, and months, as well as by industries. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered, and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1926, and February, 1927. A supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1926, which have been included in the accompanying statistical tables is to be found at the end of this article.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities:—

Dominion: The Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia: the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines.

New Brunswick: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Quebec: the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines.

Ontario: the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Manitoba: the Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Saskatchewan: the Bureau of Labour.

Alberta: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

British Columbia: the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Reports were also received from the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company, as well as from correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record, after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication, etc. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press clippings, and, while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, most of the information obtained from this source is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1303, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 351 or 26.9 per cent of the total; manufacturing, 184 or 14.1 per cent; construction, 159 or 12.2 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 154 or 11.8 per cent; agriculture, 151 or 11.6 per cent; logging, 134 or 10.3 per cent; fishing and trapping, 71 or 5.4 per cent; service, 68 or 5.2 per cent; trade, 26 or 2.0 per cent; finance, 2; unclassified, 11.

The tables also include summary figures for 1925, being a final revision of the figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1926, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1925, reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in supplementary lists in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1926. The figures for 1926, being to some extent still incomplete, are accordingly not strictly comparable with the completed figures for 1925. In some industries where differences in the numbers of accidents are accentuated these can be attributed to particular circumstances. For example, in the fishing and trapping group the increase in the number of fatalities from 13 to 71 reflects the occurrence of two disasters, involving respectively 21 and 26 fishermen, due to heavy storms in August. In coal mining there was an increase from 61 to 84 fatalities partly accounted for by an explosion at Coleman, Alberta, causing the death of 10 men. In water transportation, with an increase in fatalities of from 75 to 86 there was an accident involving the loss of seven lives, owing to the capsize of a steamer in the St. Lawrence river, from the shifting of badly loaded cargo. One of the victims of the same accident is included under "Service: Public Administration." In water transportation is also included an accident involving the loss of six lives owing to the ramming of a tug boat by a grain boat in the St. Lawrence river.

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 446, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses, by moving water craft and

Continued on page 330

TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills
A—Prime Movers:																
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automomatic stokers																
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	1								1							
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	1			1		1			4						1	1
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels																
Total	2			1		1			5						1	1
B—Working Machines	9	3	1	3	1	2			26	2					5	12
C—Hoisting apparatus:																
1. Elevators									6		1		1		1	
2. Conveyors and other				2	1		1		7						2	1
Total				2	1		1		13		1		1		3	1
D—Dangerous substances:																
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air				1		1			4						2	1
2. Explosive substances	5	2		30	12	16	1	1	8						3	
3. Electric current				1			1		10	1		1		1	5	
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames				3	1		2		7						2	
5. Conflagrations	4	1							5							5
6. Gas fumes, etc	5								1						1	
Total	14	3		35	13	17	4	1	35	1		1		1	13	6
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:																
1. Striking against objects									3						1	1
2. Being struck by objects		12	1	5	3	1	1		12						2	8
Total		12	1	5	3	1	1		15						3	9
F—Falling objects:																
1. Collapse of structure	3								1							1
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	1								2						1	1
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	4	2							6						3	
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries				55	10	37	8									
5. Falling trees and tree limbs	7	59		1	1				1							1
6. Others																
Total	15	61		56	11	37	8		10						4	3
G—Handling of objects:																
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc		8							4	1	1					
2. Sharp objects									1			1				
Total		8							5	1	1	1				
H—Tools	1			1		1			1							1
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																
1. Derailments, collisions	4															
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines	11	2		2	2				10			4			1	1
3. Falling from or in cars or engines																
4. Mine and quarry cars				19	1	17	1									
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	12			1	1				6	1						2
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	25	3							4	2	1				1	
7. Water craft	3	5	64													
8. Air craft																
Total	55	10	64	22	4	17	1		20	3	1	4			2	3

IN 1926, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Chemical and allied products	Non-metallic mineral products	Non-ferrous metal products	Printing and publishing	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Shipbuilding	Highway and Bridge	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Express	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal	Professional	**Unclassified**	**Total**
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....
..	1	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	3
..	2	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	....	8
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	1
..	3	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	1	2	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	....	12
3	1	1	2	..	..	3	....	..	....	3	6	2	....	2	..	2	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	..	1	..	....	..	1	53
..	1	1	....	..	1	7	7	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	3	..	....	17
..	4	..	....	..	..	8	7	..	1	....	5	2	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	2	24
..	5	1	....	..	1	15	14	..	1	....	6	2	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	3	..	2	41
..	1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	6	6	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	11
..	3	1	1	..	..	5	....	..	1	4	1	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	4	1	..	..	1	..	....	58
..	2	..	....	..	..	5	3	..	....	2	23	2	3	....	..	..	16	2	..	2	..	2	..	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	....	46
1	4	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	1	14
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	....	26
..	....	..	....	..	..	2	....	..	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	11
1	10	1	1	..	..	13	4	..	1	8	37	9	3	3	1	..	19	2	..	3	..	3	..	24	18	1	..	..	5	..	2	166
..	1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	1	4
1	....	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	....	2	6	5	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	42
1	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	....	2	6	5	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	1	46
..	....	..	....	..	..	5	5	..	....	....	3	2	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	13
..	....	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	7
..	2	..	1	..	..	11	4	..	....	7	12	3	....	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	1	37
..	....	..	....	..	..	3	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	59
..	....	..	....	..	..	2	....	..	....	2	2	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	72
..	....	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	1
..	2	..	1	..	..	23	14	..	....	9	20	7	....	10	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	1	180
..	2	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	14
..	....	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	2
..	2	..	....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	16
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	4
..	....	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	1	30	28	....	....	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	36
1	....	..	3	..	..	10	4	..	1	5	114	102	3	3	2	1	2	..	1	7	..	7	..	4	3	1	..	..	....	..	....	160
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	24	22	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	....	25
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	19
..	3	..	....	..	..	4	1	..	2	1	14	2	1	1	9	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	7	6	..	1	..	....	..	....	48
..	....	..	....	..	..	3	3	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	....	..	....	40
..	....	..	....	..	..	3	....	1	....	2	33	....	....	32	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	6	..	..	..	....	2	....	117
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	1
1	3	..	3	..	..	21	8	1	3	9	217	154	5	36	13	2	4	2	1	14	..	14	..	23	18	2	..	1	....	2	....	446

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills
J—Animals:																
1. Horses, n.e.s.	17	....	..	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2. Other animals	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	26	....	1	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
K—Falls of persons:																
1. From elevations	9	3	..	2	1	1	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	....	4	2
2. From ladders	3	....	..	1	..	..	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	....	7	1	4	4	..	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
5. On the level	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. From loads, etc.	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Collapse of support	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
8. On sharp objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
9. Down stairs and inclines	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	24	10	1	9	7	1	1	....	27	2	3	1	....	....	7	5
L—Other causes:																
1. Infection, n.e.s.	....	1	..	1	1	....	....	....	14	....	1	....	....	....	1	5
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	7	1	..	1	1	....	....	....
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	....	10	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Shooting and violence	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams	....	6	..	10	..	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	5	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. No particulars	....	1	..	2	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	5	19	3	19	7	6	6	....	26	2	1	1	1	..	2	5
Grand Total	151	126	71	154	47	84	22	1	184	11	8	8	2	1	40	46

Continued from page 327

by air craft. The largest number of accidents thus caused were due to victims "being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines." Of these there were 160, 102 of the victims having been engaged in the industry "Steam Railways". There were as well 36 fatalities (28 in the industry "Steam Railways") due to derailments, collisions, etc., and 25 (22 in the industry "Steam Railways") due to falls from or in cars or engines, while mine and quarry cars caused 19. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements caused 48 fatalities, while animal drawn vehicles and implements caused 40, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere. Water craft caused 117 fatalities, of which 64 came under Fishing and Trapping and 32 under Water Transportation. Next in order as a cause of fatalities was "falling objects," which caused 180. Of these 72 came under "falling trees", including 59 in the logging industry. Fifty-nine came under the head "objects falling in mines and quarries," including 55 in the Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group. Thirty-seven came under "objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc.", 13 under "collapse of structure"; 7 under "breaking of straps and pulleys" and one under "other causes". Fatalities numbering 176 were caused by falls of persons, and included 62 falls from elevations, 42 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 21 falls owing to collapse of support, 12 falls from loads, etc., 11 falls from ladders, 7 falls into holds of vessels (these therefore not being included under "water craft") 7 falls into tanks, vats, kilns etc. (often resulting in death from suffocation), 6 falls on the level, 4 falls on sharp objects and 4 falls down stairs and inclines. "Dangerous substances" caused 166 fatalities, of which 58 were caused by "explosive substances," 30 of these occurring in mines and quarries; 46 were caused by electric current; 26 by conflagrations; 14 by inflammable substances and flames; 11 by steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air; and 11 by gas fumes. There were 41 fatalities due to hoisting apparatus, including

IN 1926, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.—*Concluded.*

Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Chemical and allied products	Non-metallic mineral products	Non-ferrous metal products	Printing and publishing	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam Railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Express	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal	Professional	**Unclassified**	Total
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	22
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	10
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	32
..	2	..	1	..	..	27	25	..	....	2	5	1	....	1	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	....	62
..	....	..	....	..	..	5	3	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	11
..	1	..	....	..	..	9	....	1	3	5	16	....	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	....	..	....	42
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	6	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	7
..	1	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	1	3	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	6
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	12
..	1	..	....	..	..	12	12	..	....	....	5	....	....	3	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	1	21
..	....	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	4
..	1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	....	4
..	1	1	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	7
..	7	1	1	..	..	55	40	1	4	10	36	2	1	27	1	..	4	1	..	5	1	4	..	8	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	176
1	3	..	2	1	..	7	6	..	....	1	5	3	....	....	..	1	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	28
..	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	1	18
..	....	..	....	..	..	3	1	..	....	2	2	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	18
..	1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	3	3	..	..	..	....	..	....	9
..	....	..	....	..	..	7	1	..	1	5	3	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	2	29
..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4	2	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	11
..	1	..	....	..	1	3	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	9
1	7	..	4	1	1	22	12	..	1	9	17	8	1	3	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	....	..	3	122
7	41	4	13	1	2	159	96	2	10	51	351	192	10	86	18	6	29	9	1	26	1	25	2	68	50	4	1	1	10	2	11	1,303

17 due to elevators and 24 to conveyers and other hoisting apparatus. Prime movers caused 12 fatalities and working machines, 53. There were 46 fatalities caused by victims striking against or being struck by objects, and 16 due to handling of objects, while "use of tools" caused 4 deaths. There were 32 deaths caused by animals, including 22 by horses, and 10 by other animals. The last number included 4 accidents due to bulls, 3 due to cows, one due to a bear, one to a mad boar, and one due to being stung by bees. The category "other causes" included 122 fatalities in all, with 28 deaths following infection, 18 due to industrial diseases and such consequences of industry as strain, etc., 18 due to drowning with no other particulars given; 29 due to cave-ins, land slides and ice jams; 9 due to shooting and violence; 11 due to lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke; and 9 of which no particulars were given.

The classification of fatal industrial accidents under provinces shows that the largest number occurred in Ontario, which had 463. There were 259 in Quebec, 209 in British Columbia, 119 in Nova Scotia, 95 in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 54 in Manitoba, 38 in New Brunswick and 9 in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario, the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the group Transportation and Public Utilities, where there were 123, with 91 in manufacturing, 77 in construction, 57 in agriculture, 37 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 32 in logging and 28 in service. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 27 and 40 mining fatalities. These formed the largest proportion of the fatalities in Alberta, but in Nova Scotia they were second to the fishing fatalities, which numbered 55. In British Columbia there were 62 fatalities in logging, with 47 in transportation and public utilities, 29 in the mining group and 27 in manufacturing, of which 18 were in saw and planing mills. In Saskatchewan the greater proportion of fatalities, 31, was in agriculture, with 11 in transportation and public utilities. There

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TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES.*

Industry	1926											1925**								
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and NWT	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Agriculture	3	5	.....	18	57	7	31	21	9	.....	151	9	.....	2	11	35	9	12	10	5	93
Logging	.....	1	7	21	32	.....	2	1	62	.....	126	.....	.....	10	10	38	5	.....	3	82	148
Fishing and Trapping	1	55	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	71	1	1	5	.....	[1	.....	.....	.....	5	13
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	27	.....	15	37	1	4	40	29	1	154	.....	26	1	18	57	3	1	33	29	168
Metalliferous mining	.....	1	.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....	14	1	47	.....	5	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	18	66
Coal mining	.....	26	.....	.....	† 1	.....	4	40	13	.....	84	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31	7	61
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	13	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	17	9	3	.....	1	2	32
Structural materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	2	9
Manufacturing	1	4	8	41	91	4	1	7	27	.....	184	2	6	10	37	85	11	2	2	11	166
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	5	7	3	.....	1	.....	17
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	10
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rubber goods	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pulp, paper and paper goods	.....	.....	2	11	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	40	.....	1	.....	7	12	.....	.....	.....	2	22
Saw and planing mills	.....	1	5	6	12	1	1	2	18	.....	46	2	1	9	7	11	2	.....	.....	5	37
Wood products	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Iron, steel and products	.....	1	.....	8	30	.....	.....	1	1	.....	41	.....	2	.....	8	24	1	1	1	2	39
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	1	.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	10

Construction		1	3	47	77	6	4	6	15		159			2	24	82	6		4	12	130
Buildings and structures		1	3	30	40	5	3	5	9		96			1	15	28	2			4	50
Shipbuilding					1				1		2										
Highway and bridge				3	4		1		2		10										
Miscellaneous				14	32	1		1	3		51			1	9	54	4		4	8	80
Transportation and public utilities	3	21	14	92	123	24	11	16	47		351		13	11	55	92	17	8	17	54	267
Steam railways	3	5	8	40	71	14	10	13	28		192		5	5	11	49	10	5	12	21	118
Street and electric railways		1		1	6	1			1		10					2	2			1	5
Water transportation		12	5	35	18	1			15		86		6	4	28	11				26	75
Local transportation		1	1	2	8	3		1	2		18		1		8	4	2	1	3	2	21
Storage		1			3	1		1			6										
Electricity and gas		1		12	13		1	1	1		29						1			2	3
Telegraphs and telephones				1	4	4					9					5				1	6
Express				1							1										
Unclassified													1	2	8	21	2	2	2	1	39
Trade				4	16	2		2	2		26		1	1	3	7					12
Wholesale					1						1										
Retail				4	15	2		2	2		25										
Finance		1				1					2										
Service	1	3	3	15	28	8	1	2	6	1	68				4	10	2	2	1	4	23
Public administration	1	3	3	12	18	6		1	5	1	50				4	9	1	2	1	3	20
Recreational					2	1	1				4										
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning					1						1										
Custom and repair						1					1										
Personal				3	5			1	1		10					1	1				2
Professional					2						2									1	1
Unclassified		1	1	5	1	1			2		11		5	4	17	9	3	1	2	13	54
Total	9	119	38	259	463	54	55	95	209	2	1,303	12	52	46	179	416	56	26	72	215	1,074

*These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters. The fatalities are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered. For particulars of accidents see quarterly statements in the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1926, and February, 1927.

**1925, revised figures. †Prospector's employee.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1926, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1926	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees*	Ratio of fatalities in 1926 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1925†	Per cent of total†	Ratio of fatalities in 1925 per 1,000 employees†
Agriculture	4	4	14	7	7	11	28	20	10	21	13	12	151	11·6	.....	.....	93	8·7	.....
Logging	9	8	9	3	16	18	12	5	5	15	15	11	134	10·3	28,260	4·7	148	13·8	5·2
Fishing and trapping	...	1	3	3	1	2	4	49	1	5	2	...	71	5·4	58,273**	1·2	13	1·2	0·2
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	10	15	15	6	10	11	9	16	12	12	26	12	154	11·8	65,030	2·4	168	15·7	2·6
Metalliferous mining	5	7	6	1	2	2	3	8	2	5	2	4	47	3·6	.....	.....	66	6·1	3·3
Coal mining	2	6	5	4	6	6	4	7	9	7	20	8	84	6·4	.....	.....	61	5·7	2·2
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	4	...	22	1·7	.....	.....	32	3·0	4·8
Structural materials	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	.....	.....	9	0·8	0·9
Manufacturing	8	13	10	12	9	24	15	21	12	22	19	19	184	14·1	508,503	0·3	166	15·5	.....
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...	11	0·8	57,180	0·2	17	1·6	0·3
Animal foods	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	0·6	32,328	0·2	10	0·9	0·3
Textiles and clothing	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	8	0·6	90,254	0·1	7	0·7	0·1
Leather, fur and products	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	0·2	25,451	0·1	4	0·4	.....
Rubber goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	9,003	0·1	2	0·2	.....
Pulp, paper and paper goods	5	5	1	2	1	2	7	4	2	5	3	3	40	3·1			22	2·0	
Saw and planing mills	...	3	4	3	4	9	2	6	5	3	3	4	46	3·5	127,551	0·7	37	3·4	0·6
Wood products	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	7	0·5			7	0·7	
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0·2					
Iron, steel and products	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	9	4	6	41	3·1	78,314	0·5	39	3·6	0·5
Chemical and allied products	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	0·3	13,796	0·3	10	0·9	1·0
Non-metallic mineral products	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	13	1·0	24,136	0·5	1	0·1	.....
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·1	21,670	0·1	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	28,770	.....	10	0·9	0·5
Construction	9	6	10	13	6	7	24	26	13	21	13	11	159	12·2	.....	.....	130	12·1	.....
Buildings and structures	5	3	5	12	2	2	10	18	9	15	8	7	96	7·4	.....	.....	50	4·7	.....
Shipbuilding	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway and bridge	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	10	0·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2	3	5	1	3	3	11	4	4	6	5	4	51	3·9	.....	.....	80	7·4	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	24	13	15	16	22	27	43	43	36	44	45	23	351	26·9	.....	.....	267	24·8	.....
Steam railways	18	8	12	13	12	10	14	19	21	25	27	13	192	14·7	169,970	1·1	118	11·0	0·7
Street and electric railways	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	10	0·8	16,933	0·6	5	0·5	0·3
Water transportation	2	2	2	2	6	12	15	10	6	13	11	5	86	6·6	.....	.....	75	7·0	.....
Local transportation	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	3	2	3	...	18	1·4	.....	.....	21	2·0	.....
Storage	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	6	0·5	.....	.....			
Electricity and gas	1	2	...	...	1	3	7	6	4	1	1	3	29	2·2	.....	.....	3	0·3	.....
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	9	0·7	30,796	0·3	6	0·6	0·2
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3·6	.....
Trade	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	6	5	3	2	2	26	2·0	.....	.....	12	1·1	.....
Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	6	5	3	2	2	25	1·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service	5	...	2	5	8	8	7	6	5	8	6	8	68	5·2	.....	.....	23	2·1	.....
Public administration	5	...	...	4	4	4	6	3	3	8	6	7	50	3·8	.....	.....	20	1·9	.....
Recreational	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom and repair	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	0·8	.....	.....	2	0·2	.....
Professional	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·2	.....	.....	1	0·1	.....
Unclassified	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	0·8	.....	.....	54	5·0	.....
Total	71	66	80	66	81	111	144	193	99	153	141	98	1,303	....	.....	.....	1,074	.....	.....

*In this column the figures for manufacturing are for 1924, and for other industries, for 1925, Annual Census of Industry.
†Revised figures for 1925.
**This number is for fishing only.

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were two accidents outside of the provinces, one of which was in mining and took place in the Yukon Territory while the other was in the Northwest Territories.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in August, when there were 193, the average per month being 108.6. The low point for the year, 66, was reached in February and April. The largest number of accidents in construction occurred in August, and in the other industries for which this month is a period of exceptional seasonal activity, namely, fishing, agriculture and transportation, this was to a great extent reflected in the record. This table gives estimates of the numbers of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency of fatalities for the industries for which this estimate was available was thus highest for logging, being 4.7 per thousand for the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 2.4 per thousand. Fishing and trapping accidents showed a frequency ratio of 1.2 per thousand, and manufacturing one of 0.3 per thousand. The ratio of accidents to steam railway employees was 1.1 per thousand, to street and electric railway employees 0.6 per thousand and to employees of telegraph and telephone companies, 0.3 per thousand.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1926
(Included in the foregoing statistical tables)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Coal mining—				
Miner	Saunders, Alta.	Nov. 18	31	Fall of rock from pot-hole in roof. Died Jan. 9.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Rocky Inlet, Ont.	Dec. 1	23	Foot crushed; infection.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Plumber's labourer	Paris, Ont.	Aug. 30	.....	Fractured skull.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer	Whitecourt, Alta.	Dec. 31	42	Struck by breaking top of tree.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Steam railway:				
Roadmaster	Edson, Alta.	Dec. 30	43	While examining hoist in ice house, missed footing and fell to bottom of ice house.
Electric railway—				
Boatman	Stave Falls, B.C.	Nov. 23	.....	Towing driftwood near dam; fell from boom-stick, drowned.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Patrolman	Merritton, Ont.	Dec. 16	69	Fell on head.

The Chief Justice of the province, in a case heard at the City of Quebec on December 3, ordered the payment of compensation amounting to $3,000 to a workman who had sustained a rupture which was estimated to have reduced his earning capacity by 60 per cent.

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council recently gave the sum of $1,160 to Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees to defray part of the cost incurred by the local union in connection with the recent action brought against it by the proprietor of the Empress theatre, Vancouver, for damages caused by the picketing of his theatre. The trial is said to have cost the union about $4,000, a large part of this sum having been met by the thirty-three members. The Trades and Labour Council agreed that instead of taking the case to a higher court efforts should be made to have the Criminal Code amended in the section referring to "watching and besetting." (The text of the judgment given in this case by Chief Justice Macdonald in the British Columbia Court of Appeal appears on another page of this issue.)

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

THE Department of Immigration and Colonization has recently published its ninth annual report, covering the activities of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926. The wide range of the Department's work is shown by the reports of the various branches, including those concerned with Chinese immigration; colonization schemes; publicity; immigration of women; juvenile immigration, and the work of the commissions of the eastern, western and Pacific divisions of Canada.

The main statistics in the report relate to the number, nationality, sex, occupation and destination during the period under review, as well as for previous years. The total number of immigrants into Canada during the fiscal year 1925-6 was 96,064, as compared with 111,362 for the previous year, and with 148,560 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924. Of the total of 96,064 for 1925-6, 46,963 were males, 26,611 were females, and 22,490 were children. The number of immigrants arriving by ocean ports was 77,268 in 1925-6, and 95,544 in 1924-5. From the United States 18,778 persons immigrated into Canada, as compared with 15,818 in the earlier period.

By nationality, the principal groups of immigrants were as follows: English, 19,689; Scotch, 10,295; German, 7,356; Irish, 5,993; Magyar, 4,112; Ruthenian, 4,259; Jewish, 3,587; Scandinavian, 3,572; Polish, 2,535; Slovak, 2,046; Italian, 1,638; Finnish, 1,617; Jugo-Slav, 1,604.

European Emigration.—The report states that much attention was directed during the year 1925-26 to the settlement of British families on farms in Canada under the Empire Settlement Agreement, which had for its object the settlement of 3,000 British families on farms in Canada. A new Empire Settlement Passage scheme was brought into effect on January 1, 1926. The Canadian Government supplies the land under purchase arrangements with migrants, and the British Government makes advances for farm stock and equipment. The first settlers under the scheme migrated during the period 1925-6.

The Employment Service of Canada, it is stated, has always co-operated very fully with this branch, and furnished statistics and reports as requested. Quarterly statements listing openings for houseworkers in Canada as shown by employers' orders in the 68 offices in Canada, are sent in to the department regularly, and forwarded to a London office for their information. Reports of placements of houseworkers, clerical, industrial, and factory workers are sent in regularly to the department in order to show whether girls coming out to take domestic employment remain at that work. The Employment Service in Regina places all girls who go to that province. In addition they collect loans for the department and make investigations when necessary.

The report states that the operation of the new Empire Settlement Passage Agreement has had a very important effect both upon the quality of emigrants and upon the volume of immigration. The new scheme, while requiring that the proportion payable by the family should be paid when possible, made provision for the loan of that proportion when such loan was considered desirable or necessary. In the great majority of cases the migrant's proportion has been paid by the migrant, and this has been possible because of the fact that under the agreement children under seventeen years of age travel free. The application of the reduced passage rate to farm labourers proper and to domestic household workers has not been, so far, so distinctly successful as with families either under the 3,000 Families Scheme or under the Placement Scheme.

In regard to "after care agreements," the chief share of the work done under this agency for ensuring the welfare of immigrants was done by the province of Ontario, the two Canadian railway companies, and the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society. Other organizations having after-care agreements are the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Salvation Army, the British Settlement Society of Canada, the Council for Social Service of the Church of England, and the Eastern Townships Immigration Society.

Juvenile Immigration.—In 1923 the Dominion Government undertook to grant assisted passages to children brought out by the various agencies for juvenile migration from the British Islands to Canada. Previously, these agencies have done their work voluntarily, a total of 83,000 boys and girls having been brought to Canada during the years of their activities. During 1923 a passage grant was made to apply to children from 14 to 17 years of age. Operations under the plan began in 1923-24, and in 1925-26 1,962 children were "migrated." Of this total 464 were brought out by the Salvation Army, 446 by the British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association, and the remainder by the other agencies.

The Women's Branch of the Department was formed in 1919 to care for women and

children coming to Canada. Previous to sailing they are interviewed and given accurate information regarding conditions in Canada; they receive watchful care at the ports on arrival and on the train; they are helped and advised at final destination and general supervision is given until they become established in Canada. The headquarters of the branch is in Ottawa, where there is a supervisor and staff. Canadian women officers are employed also at the principal agencies in Great Britain. Women officers and conductresses for the trains are at the ports of arrival in Canada; also women officers are stationed at Montreal and Toronto. The steamship conductresses form the link between Great Britain and Canada and give the necessary care on board ship. At ports of arrival the Red Cross Society, Travellers' Aid, and the representatives of the religious denominations such as the Y.M.C.A., and the Catholic Women's League, the Church of England, United Church, Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, Jewish Aid, etc., are actively engaged in helping the newcomers. The next important link in the aftercare is the Canadian Women's Hostels in each province, to which houseworkers seeking employment are destined. The majority of the girls are then placed in situations by the Employment Service. Representatives of the various churches are in close touch with the Hostel Superintendents, and follow up and visit the girls of their own denomination. Next to be mentioned are the Social Service organizations in this country who assist the newcomer who is in difficulty. The Social Service Department of some of the larger hospitals are in close touch with the Women's Branch.

IMMIGRANTS DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1924, 1925 AND 1926, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports for fiscal year ended			From United States for fiscal year ended			Totals for fiscal year ended		
	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926
SEX—									
Males	76,288	46,623	37,038	11,340	8,855	9,925	87,628	55,478	46,963
Females	33,483	30,430	22,233	5,280	3,864	4,378	38,763	34,294	26,611
Children	18,268	18,491	18,015	3,901	3,099	4,475	22,169	21,590	22,490
Totals	**128,039**	**95,544**	**77,286**	**20,521**	**15,818**	**18,778**	**148,560**	**111,362**	**96,064**
TRADE OR OCCUPATION—									
Farmers and farm labourers—									
Males	39,748	27,733	28,032	5,281	4,198	5,007	45,029	31,931	33,039
Females	4,183	4,643	3,740	1,405	1,131	1,150	5,588	5,774	4,890
Children	3,982	5,583	8,791	1,709	1,383	1,796	5,691	6,966	10,587
General labourers—									
Males	13,508	6,973	2,538	1,768	1,039	1,368	15,276	9,012	3,906
Females	1,344	1,026	690	287	143	145	1,631	1,169	835
Children	1,184	1,082	817	246	125	162	1,430	1,207	979
Mechanics—									
Males	15,110	6,535	2,745	1,554	1,361	1,398	16,664	7,896	4,143
Females	3,103	1,924	1,084	356	246	289	3,459	2,170	1,373
Children	1,894	1,272	843	302	167	217	2,196	1,439	1,060
Traders, etc.—									
Males	3,745	2,626	1,662	1,302	1,015	901	5,047	3,641	2,563
Females	1,935	2,081	935	573	406	355	2,508	2,487	1,290
Children	476	527	565	296	220	218	772	747	783
Miners—									
Males	2,578	1,058	477	214	172	147	2,792	1,230	624
Females	247	133	.....	37	19	2	284	152	14
Children	259	197	12	37	11	506	296	208	9,686
Domestic servants—									
Female	13,284	12,070	9,180	581	363	1,104	13,865	12,439	2,688
Unclassified—									
Males	1,599	698	1,584	1,221	1,070	1,933	2,820	1,768	8,537
Females	9,387	8,553	6,604	2,041	1,556	2,080	11,428	10,109	851
Children	10,473	9,830	6,987	1,311	1,193	88	11,784	11,023	766
DESTINATION—									
Nova Scotia	5,614	2,011	763	333	74	267	5,947	2,085	53
New Brunswick	1,425	809	499	456	214	20	1,881	1,023	11,367
Prince Edward Island	52	34	33	60	11	2,499	112	45	29,293
Quebec	16,957	14,183	8,868	3,022	2,096	5,202	19,790	16,279	19,079
Ontario	58,962	41,059	24,091	6,318	4,853	1,253	65,280	45,912	13,816
Manitoba	20,136	10,857	17,826	1,315	915	2,972	21,451	11,772	12,540
Saskatchewan	10,053	11,814	10,844	3,147	2,227	4,318	13,200	14,041	8,165
Alberta	6,640	7,505	8,222	3,790	3,447	2,017	10,430	10,952	47
British Columbia	8,190	7,269	6,058	2,043	1,953	33	10,233	9,222	.....
Yukon Territory	10	3	14	37	28	.....	47	31	.....

Returning Canadians.—An important movement not included in the immigration figures is the movement of returning Canadians. In April, 1924, it was decided to record those Canadian citizens returning to Canada after an absence in the United States, who had left Canada with the intention of making their permanent home out of Canada and returned to the Dominion declaring their intention of again taking up permanent residence here. Persons who left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose are not included in this summary. Returning Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (*a*) those born in Canada; (*b*) British born who had acquired Canadian domicile; and (*c*) persons who secured naturalization in Canada.

The movement in the years 1924-5 and 1925-6 is shown as follows:—

—	Year ending March 31	
	1925	1926
Canadian born citizens	36,473	40,246
British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile	4,487	4,102
Naturalized Canadian citizens	2,815	2,873
Totals	43,775	47,221

Chinese Immigration.—The head tax of $50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, and increased to $100 in 1901 and to $500 in 1904, was abolished under the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923, which confines the entry of Chinese to a few classes, namely, members of diplomatic corps, etc., children born in Canada of Chinese parents; merchants as defined by regulations, and students. In consequence of this legislation no general Chinese immigration took place in 1924-5 or in 1925-6.

Immigration to Canada during the Nine Months ended December 31, 1926

The accompanying tables from the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1926-7. Of a total of 114,035 immigrants 42,793 were British, 17,154 from the United States and 54,088 from other countries. In the same period and not included in the general immigration figures, 48,601 Canadians returned from the United States so that if this number is added to that of general immigration the combined total is 162,636.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926.

—	Ocean Ports.		From U.S.A.	Totals
	British	Others		
April	7,897	7,589	2,007	17,495
May	7,986	8,571	2,063	18,620
June	5,940	4,074	2,177	12,191
July	5,293	8,737	2,197	17,226
August	4,125	7,269	2,552	13,946
September	4,152	6,267	1,990	12,409
October	3,654	4,560	1,799	10,015
November	2,471	3,939	1,311	7,721
December	1,275	3,082	1,058	5,415
Totals	42,793	54,088	17,154	114,038

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
SEX—			
Adult males	51,991	8,827	60,818
Adult females	25,114	4,237	29,351
Children under eighteen	19,776	4,090	23,866
	96,881	17,154	114,035
OCCUPATION—			
Farming class—			
Males	40,332	4,322	44,654
Females	4,567	971	5,538
Children	10,555	1,332	11,887
Labouring class—			
Males	4,070	1,049	5,119
Females	686	174	860
Children	1,224	171	1,395
Mechanics—			
Males	3,722	1,480	5,202
Females	1,259	344	1,603
Children	961	257	1,218
Trading Class—			
Males	1,682	765	2,447
Females	916	294	1,210
Children	545	157	702
Mining Class—			
Males	870	131	1,001
Females	96	9	105
Children	110	7	117
Female domestic servants	11,089	447	11,536
Other Classes—			
Males	1,315	1,080	2,395
Females	6,501	1,998	8,499
Children	6,381	2,166	8,547
DESTINATION—			
Nova Scotia	1,439	99	1,538
New Brunswick	741	212	953
Prince Edward Island	121	27	148
Quebec	11,418	2,337	13,755
Ontario	29,310	4,675	33,985
Manitoba	23,614	1,061	24,675
Saskatchewan	13,782	3,004	16,786
Alberta	10,044	3,802	13,846
British Columbia	6,403	1,900	8,303
Yukon Territory	3	28	31
Northwest Territories	3	.....	3
Not given	3	9	12

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926.

Albanian	7
Arabian	3
Armenian	51
Austrian	197
Belgian	1,584
Bohemian	20
British—	
English	21,031
Irish	8,082
Scotch	12,572
Welsh	1,108
Bulgarian	81
Chinese	2
Croatian	819
Czech	557
Dutch	1,294
East Indian	54
Esthonian	74
Finnish	4,353
French	438
German	9,709
Greek	220
Herzegovinian	3
Italian	2,207
Japanese	322
Jewish	3,123
Jugo-Slav	1,694
Korean	1
Lettish	51
Lithuanian	693
Magyar	3,660
Maltese	25
Mexican	1
Montenegrin	1
Moravian	18
Negro	47
Persian	4
Polish	4,306
Portuguese	14
Roumanian	267
Russian	873
Ruthenian	7,405
Scandinavian—	
Danish	1,121
Icelandic	26
Norwegian	2,189
Swedish	2,022
Serbian	682
Slovak	3,230
Spanish	26
Spanish American	5
Swiss	420
Syrian	185
Turkish	4
Via ocean ports	96,881
From the United States	17,154
Totals	114,035

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926.

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April	6,208	441	269	6,918
May	7,184	546	269	7,999
June	5,280	571	233	6,084
July	5,462	768	257	6,387
August	5,207	713	361	6,281
September	3,422	626	173	4,221
October	3,503	370	163	4,036
November	2,887	287	112	3,286
December	2,855	275	159	2,389
Totals	42,008	4,597	1,996	48,601

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Picketing Constituting a Boycott is Unlawful

THE text is given below of the judgment rendered in the British Columbia Court of Appeal on January 4 by Chief Justice Macdonald, together with the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, in the case *Schuberg versus Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees et al.* A note on this case was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 3, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory, in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, from which the appeal was made, was outlined in the issue for June, 1926, page 624. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The appeal was taken by the defendant union and certain officials in a representative capacity from the decision of Gregory J. of May 10, 1926, in an action for damages and an injunction. The plaintiff carried on business as the Empress Theatre, Vancouver, and employed a crew of seven stage hands; but on December 28, 1925, the plaintiff gave notice to the foreman of his stage crew to the effect that on and after January 11, 1926, only five of said crew would be employed. On the 18th of January, 1926, and continuing thereafter up and until the 24th day of February, 1926, the defendant trade union published and distributed hand bills, having printed thereon:—

"It is illegal to boycott, but this is to inform the theatre going public of Greater Vancouver that the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour. Conditions enjoyed by the Stage Employees for the last eighteen years are now denied them by the present management".

The defendant union caused motor cars and sandwich men to parade before the plaintiff's place of business, carrying and displaying signs or banners having printing thereon similar to that on said hand bills. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant trade union did wrongfully and maliciously "watch and beset" his place of business, and that the actions of the defendants were wrongful and malicious, causing injury to his business. The defendants admitted the acts done, but pleaded that there was a trade dispute and that the acts done and complained of were

for the sole purpose of furthering the interest of the defendants in connection with said trade dispute and they also pleaded the Provincial Act relating to Trade Unions, Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 258.

On March 4, 1926, The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. MacDonald granted an interim injunction against the defendants.

Mr. Justice Gregory held that the acts of the defendants were done with the intention of injuring the plaintiff's business, and as the union had admitted their responsibility the Trade Union Act, R.S.B.C., 1924, chapter 258, afforded them no protection. The plaintiff, he stated, had a perfect right to carry on his business in the way he wished, and the defendants combined in an endeavour to prevent him from so doing using unlawful means.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McPhillips affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory. Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald dissented.

Judgment of Chief Justice Macdonald

The facts relied upon to sustain the judgment are in the main not in dispute, and those not admitted were amply proved.

The plaintiff was the owner and manager of a theatre; he desired to cut down his staff by discharging two out of seven; these men were members of the defendant Union; the plaintiff was waited upon by a committee of the Union, and was denied the right to dismiss the men. In other words, they told him that if he persisited in his action of dispensing with the services of the two men, the Union would withdraw all seven. This they did, and when the plaintiff had replaced the men withdrawn by five others who were not members of the Union, the defendants admittedly in collusion together pursued a course of conduct towards the plaintiff which resulted in great loss of business to him. The seven men who had formerly been his employees in combination with the other defendants, beset the theatre from the 18th of January until the 24th of February, when an injunction prevented them from continuing. Men were stationed outside the theatre who distributed hand-bills to patrons asserting that the plaintiff was unfair to organized labour; they also caused automobiles to parade before the theatre carrying banners upon which similar words were inscribed. The result of this course of conduct was that the plaintiff's receipts fell off very considerably. This conduct was admitted by the defendants' counsel, who indeed boldly proclaimed and justified it on the ground that the object was to compel the plaintiff to reinstate the members of the Union who had been withdrawn. They do not admit the unlawfulness of the proceeding, they say it was peaceful persuasion; that there was no malice in it, and that the intention was to effect a legitimate object. They further argued that they had the right to injure the plaintiff if by doing so they could bring about their purpose, in what was termed, a peaceful manner.

Even assuming that they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, the question is, had they the right to bring about what was virtually a boycott of the plaintiff. The defendants object in distributing the hand-bills and in parading with banners, was unquestionably to prevent persons from patronising the theatre. No matter how peaceably this may have been done, and even admitting the absence of actual malice, yet I think it was an actionable wrong done by these defendants, in combination, with the object of compelling the plaintiff by inflicting loss upon him to do something from which he had a legal right to abstain from doing. The case falls clearly within the principle of *Quinn v. Leathem* (1901) A.C. 495. It is distinguishable from such cases as *Wardlock v. Operative Printers* (1906), 22 T.L.R. 327, in which Vaughan-Williams, L. J., said:—

> "I am of opinion that there is no evidence that the comfort of the plaintiffs or the ordinary enjoyment of the Botolph Printing Works was seriously interfered with by the watching and besetting."

The Act of this Province, chap, 258, R.S.B.C. does not assist the defendants. It would protect them only against civil liability for the act of communicating information to workmen, concerning the hiring with the employer and against liability for "persuading or indeavouring to persuade by fair and reasonable argument without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts," and against liability for warning workmen against seeking employment from the recreant employer. It does not protect them from liability for conspiring to injure the employer in his business and from intentionally injuring him.

I would dismiss the appeal.

Dissenting Judgment of Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald

In my opinion this appeal is determined by deciding whether or not the actions complained of on the part of the Appellants are within sections 2 and 3 of chapter 258, R.S.B.C. 1924, an Act relating to Trade Unions. If, on the facts disclosed, the Appellants enjoy immunity under the Act, that ends the matter. Little assistance is obtained from decisions on informations laid arising out of similar or somewhat similar conduct on the part of strikers under section 501 of the Criminal Code. The Provincial Trade Unions Act is *intra vires* and the Federal Act (sec. 501) does not purport to declare that actions relating to the exercise of civil rights which are legalized by sections 2 and 3 of the Provincial Act are criminal.

The parts of sections 2 and 3 which are applicable, omitting words not material, are as follows:—

> 2. "No....trade union....shall be enjoined....nor shall it or its funds....be made liable in damages for communicating to any workmen....labourer, employee, or person, facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer, or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products or for persuading, or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts, such workmen....

labourer, employee or person, to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer or distributor of the products of labour."

3. "No such trade union....shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike....or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen....or other persons from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour."

In the English Act, 5 & 6 Ed. vii. 1906, chapter 47, the words "Trade Dispute" are used. Here we have in section 3 words of similar import, viz., "labour grievance."

In the case at bar the facts were as follows: The Respondent is a theatrical manager carrying on business at the "Empress Theatre," Vancouver. Up to January 10, 1926, he employed a crew of seven stage hands to assist in scene shifting and the various duties connected with back-stage work. Two weeks previously notice was given to the foreman of the stage crew, advising that only five of the seven would be employed after January 11, 1926. The Respondent was not obliged by contract to continue to employ seven men in this work. The unsigned contract produced, said to have been affirmed by a letter of acceptance would not, in any event, obligate the Respondent to continuously engage seven stage hands regardless of his own requirements. If, however, the Appellants in caring for the welfare of its members choose to take the position that seven men should be engaged to do certain work instead of five, they may do so and may take means to force compliance with their views provided they do not overstep the limits set by sections 2 and 3 of the Act referred to.

According to the evidence a few of the striking stage employees appeared on the street in motor cars carrying banners advising the public that the "Empress Theatre" was unfair to organized labour. They distributed hand-bills in hotels and other places and threw them into motor cars around the theatre. These handbills read as follows:—

> "It is illegal to boycott but this is to inform the theatre-going public of greater Vancouver that the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour. Conditions enjoyed by the stage employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management."

Some of the words were in large type and the whole so arranged as to attract the greatest attention. Further, two or three of them stood on the curb while the doors of the theatre were open to the public distributing the hand-bills. These men were members of Local Union 118. I do not find from the evidence that any noisy demonstrations occurred or that any conduct was resorted to amounting to a nuisance—in fact, the distribution of the handbills around the theatre and fairly generally throughout the city and the display of banners on motor cars would appear to be the full extent of their activity.

The question arises—were the foregoing acts permitted by sections 2 and 3 of the Act referred to? If it amounted to no more than "communicating to any person" (I think the word "person" embraces and was intended to embrace, members of the public) facts respecting employment or if it was simply an effort to persuade the public "by fair or reasonable argument," not to patronize the theatre, section 2 would afford immunity. As the learned trial judge points out, however, the hand-bills set out not "facts" but opinions. At best it contains mixed facts and opinion with the facts not fairly stated. A true statement of fact would be that the employer insisted on engaging five men instead of seven to do a certain amount of work. The assertion was made that the Respondent was "unfair to organized labour". The Appellants may have honestly thought so; others might well believe that in the absence of agreement the employer should be at liberty to employ simply the number of men he thought necessary to do the work and no more. I do not agree that the statements contained in the handbills should be regarded as the communication to the public of facts respecting employment. Not a single fact in respect to the labour grievance in question was set out; no one could form from these hand bills a true view of the facts giving rise to the dispute.

The next point is—can the statements be regarded as "fair or reasonable argument"? That is for the Court to decide on the facts in each case. This phrase is broader than the "communication of facts." Opinions might be stated if they could be regarded as fair or reasonable argument. The situation would be identical if instead of distributing hand bills these members of Appellant's Union engaged in conversation with possible patrons of the theatre using the words printed on the hand bills. I cannot think that it is fair or reasonable argument for one party to the dispute to say that the other is unfair to organized labour. The purpose of the Act is to enable labour unions to enlist the sympathy of the public and bring moral pressure to bear on the employer by disseminating facts or by reasonable argument. How can the public appraise the merits of a dispute by having placed before them the opinion of one of the parties thereto as to the conduct of the other without any of the true facts being disclosed to enable those addressed to reach a just conclusion. These hand bills might convey all sorts of suggestions not warranted by the true facts. It might be thought that employees were overworked, under paid, or compelled to work under insanitary conditions or for longer hours than usual. The public could not possibly learn from the hand bills that the real cause of the dispute was the effort on the part of the Appellants to compel the Respondent to employ more men than the work required. How can it be said, having regard to the purpose of the Act, viz., to enlist public sympathy and gain support by "communicating facts" or by engaging in "fair or reasonable argument" that the hand bills answer either requirement? This is not to say that hand bills cannot be distributed. It only means that their contents must be within the provisions of the Act.

Section 3, however, is more favourable to the Appellants. First, I think it should be held, as pointed out by Russell, J., in *Brimalow v. Carson* (1924) W.N. 7, at p. 8,—

> "that the business of presenting histrionic performances to the public for profit might fairly be described as a trade or industry

in which many persons, including actors, were employed."

I think that theatre goers are the purchasers of products produced or distributed by an employer of labour and are within the meaning of the words used in the latter part of the section. That being so, it is permissible to "warn.... persons from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble during its continuance." Warn in respect to what? No details are stipulated as to the nature of, or the supporting facts, if any, to be given as the basis of such warning. It is simply a warning in respect to a labour grievance or trouble during its continuance. The Legislature has, in effect, provided that labour unions may warn customers of an employer with whom they have differences of the fact, that a labour grievance exists. It is anomalous that the same state of facts which fall short of granting immunity under section 2 should be effective for that purpose under section 3, but the Appellants have the benefit of both sections. If section 3 standing by itself is unambiguous it is not necessary to resort to section 2 to aid in its interpretation. It is not necessary that the "warning" should be based on "fair or reasonable argument" or confined to "communicating facts" as in section 2. If such was intended these words should have been incorporated in section 3. If the hand bills and banners answer the general description of a warning to intending patrons immunity is secured. One might suggest that the warning should not mislead the public as to the true facts—that it should not contain the expression of a biassed opinion or make unwarranted assertions. But these considerations concern the law making body not the Courts. I must hold that however crude the means employed, the hand bills and banners did convey a warning of the existence of a strike or of a labour grievance and that it affords an answer to the Respondent's claim. It cannot be said that any one reading these hand bills would not receive a warning that a trade dispute was going on. He may not, indeed will not, get the true facts in regard to it but he does get a warning.

I have considered the authorities to which we were referred but do not feel that it is necessary to add anything further, except to say that I do not find that the acts complained of were accompanied by unlawful threats or intimidation, nor do I think (without discussing whether or not the element of malice is an ingredient) that acts performed pursuant to legislative permission should be regarded as done maliciously.

I would allow the appeal.

The Act relating to Trade Unions, referred to in the foregoing judgment, is as follows:—

1. No trade union or any combination of workmen or employees in British Columbia nor the trustees of any such union or combination in their representative capacity, shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act of commission or omission in connection with any strike, lock-out, or trade or labour dispute, unless the members of such union, or combination, or its council, committee, or other governing body, acting within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee, or other governing body, by the rules, regulations, or directions of such union or combination, or the resolutions or directions of its members resident in the locality or a majority thereof, shall have authorized or shall have been a concurring party in such wrongful act.

2. No such trade union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent, or servant of such union or association or any person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds or any such officer, member, agent, servant, or other person be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation, or other unlawful acts, such last-named workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer, or distributor of the products of labour.

3. No such trade union or association, or its officer, member, agent, or servant, or other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lock-out, or proposed or expected strike or lock-out, or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers, or employees or other persons against seeking or urging workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, during its continuance.

Definition of "Dependent Child" in Ontario

In an action under the Fatal Accidents Act of Ontario, heard in appeal by the Ontario Supreme Court in December, 1926, the question arose of the right of an illegitimate child to recover damages for the death of his father through an accident due to the negligence of the defendant. The evidence showed that the boy had been adopted and maintained by the deceased. The judgment said: "The law seems quite clear that under Lord Campbell's Act* as originally framed and in force in England, the child would have no right of action. The language of the Ontario statute, however, differs materially from the English statute as originally passed.

"By section 2 (*a*) of the Fatal Accidents Act, it is provided that: 'Child' shall include

*A note on "Lord Campbell's Act" was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1179.

son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, adopted child, and a person to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis*. Also subsection (*b*) that the word 'Parent' shall include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, a person who adopted a child, and a person who stood *in loco parentis* to the deceased. The very wide meanings given by this section to the word 'child' and to the word 'parent' were not embodied in the English statute. It was there held that an illegitimate child of the deceased did not come within the benefit of the statute."

"In considering the construction to be placed upon the language of the Ontario statute, it is proper to note that the Legislature cannot have intended the relationship of one *in loco parentis* to be equivalent to that existing in a case of adoption, whether or not the adoption were one complying with the requirements of the statute in that behalf, because the definition of the word "child" expressly mentions both an adopted child and also one to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis*. It seems to me proper, therefore, to give the latter expression a wider or at least a different meaning.

"It is to be noted also that even under the English Act the right to recover damages does not depend upon the existence of a legal right on the part of the plaintiff to support or maintenance by the deceased while he was living, but is based upon a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit. If, therefore, the claimant come within one of the classes of persons to whom the right of action is given by the statute, a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit supports a claim for damages. In the present case I am of opinion that the deceased had placed himself *in loco parentis* within the meaning of the Ontario statute with respect to the child and that therefore the latter is entitled to recover damages."

—(Ontario—Howie versus Lawrence).

Employee's Bond may be Vitiated by Misrepresentation

The treasurer of a rural municipality in Manitoba was found by audit to have embezzled a large sum of money from the municipality, and was discharged from his office, and later on was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The Rural Municipality Act of Saskatchewan provides that the treasurer shall give security to the municipal council for his integrity and the faithful observance of his duties, such security to be in the form of a bond or policy of guarantee of a corporation empowered by law to grant such securities. In accordance with this provision the treasurer had secured a corporation bond purporting to indemnify the municipality in the sum of $3,000 against any loss which it might suffer by reason of any dishonest act committed by him. The municipality therefore sought to recover from the corporation the whole sum of $3,000, its losses through the treasurer's dishonesty having exceeded that amount. The corporation denied liability on the ground that material facts relating to the ex-treasurer's previous record had not been disclosed to them when they furnished the bond. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal confirmed the judgment of the trial court, which found that a contract of suretyship is vitiated for non-disclosure of material facts, when such non-disclosure constitutes a misrepresentation. The defendants, it was held, were entitled to conclude that the municipal authorities would not employ or continue in their employment a treasurer, who, they knew, had appropriated to his own use the funds of another municipality. Non-disclosure by the municipality of the treasurer's past record therefore constituted a representation to the corporation that, so far as the municipal authorities were aware, the treasurer was an honest official. Such representation being false the contract was held to be vitiated by that misrepresentation.

—(Saskatchewan—Rural Municipality of Mayfield versus London and Lancashire Guarantee and Fidelity Company of Canada.

Injured Workman refusing to undergo Operation does not forfeit Compensation

A workman employed by a firm of building contractors in the Province of Quebec sustained a rupture while engaged in his duties, and applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employing firm opposed the claim on the grounds that the plaintiff's hernia was due to his general state of health, and that he had not consented to undergo an operation by means of a local anesthetic. The Superior Court at Montreal found that the workman was not obliged to undergo an operation which he believed might endanger his life, and awarded him compensation amounting to $620.

—(Quebec—Vaccaro versus Reid Brothers.)

Charges Against U.M.W. of America Officers are Dropped

Four cases in which local officials of the United Mine Workers of America were involved in charges of intimidation were dropped when they came up for hearing in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in February. The Crown prosecutor announced that this course was followed on instructions from the attorney general of the province. The cases arose out of an alleged occurrence at Sydney Mines, on or about July 24, 1926, at a time when the United Mine Workers were engaged in reorganizing the miners of the province to 100 per cent strength. According to evidence at the preliminary hearing, members of the One Big Union were going to their work at Princess Pit, when they were stopped by a crowd of United Mine Workers. They alleged they were taken hold of, marched up and down, urged to join the United Mine Workers, and told if they did not they would be ducked in the reservoir, or thrown down the shaft. The magistrate committed the accused for trial, and true bills were found by the grand jury at the October term. It was announced at the time by the Crown that the cases had been set over to the February term.

Occupational Diseases Non-compensable in Texas

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas recently confirmed the decision of the Industrial Accident Board in refusing compensation to a workman who had contracted nephritis in the course of his employment by an oil corporation, resulting in total and permanent incapacity. The Board refused the application on the ground that their authority extended only to accidental injuries, while the claimant's condition was the result of a gradual affection. Moreover, in an alternative action against the company for damages for negligence, the appeal court found that the appellant's employer being a subscriber under the compensation law, the employee had waived his right of action at common law against his employer. It was held further that the common law did not allow recovery for occupational or industrial diseases. Commenting on this decision the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, says: "It is obvious that so to construe the compensation law is to give it an effect that differs from a widely, if not generally, accepted position that for injuries to which the compensation law does not apply, the action for damages remains unaffected. To say that an employee waives all rights of action at common law while accepting a compensation statute which covers only a part of the field of industrial injury is to confer a doubtful benefit; and it would seem difficult to justify such a position either in logic or as an exemplification of the 'liberal construction' that is so often referred to in interpretations of compensation statutes."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A FURTHER increase was shown in the volume of industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of March, the situation continuing to be more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 5,813 of the larger employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, in industries other than agriculture and fishing. The working forces of these firms aggregated 795,163 persons, as compared with 788,148 in the preceding month. The employment index number (based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 96.3 on March 1, as compared with 95.4 at the beginning of February and with 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during February, as indicated by the average daily placement of applicants for employment, was 8 per cent less than in the previous month, but two per cent greater than in February, 1926. The decline from the previous month was due chiefly to decreases in the demand from the logging and construction industries, partly offset by increases in placements in farming. At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 6.5 as compared with percentages of 6.4 at the beginning of February, 1927, and 8.1 at the beginning of March, 1926. The percentage for March is based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,571 local trade unions, with a total membership of 162,042 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.05 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.23 for February; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 148.7 for March, as compared with 150.1 for February; 160.1 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 194.3 for May, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1927, showed a slight increase in February, but a decrease from the figure for March, 1926. Ten disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 520 workpeople, and resulting in the loss of 7,312 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1927, were: eleven disputes, 402 employees, and 7,190 working days; and for March, 1926, fourteen disputes, 1,032 employees, and 14,269 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During March the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the shipping interests at the port of Saint John, N.B., and their checkers and coopers. Five applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. A full account of the proceedings during the month is given on page 358.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The hearing of evidence in connection with the inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association opened before the Commissioner, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, at Montreal on January 7, Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., conducting the investigation, and Sir William Glyn-Jones representing the Association assisted by Mr. J. C. McRuer, Mr. F. S. Mearns, Mr. Alexander Cinq-Mars, K.C., and Mr. Harry Hereford. The sessions, which are held in private, extended over ten days at Montreal, 12 days at Toronto and eight days at Winnipeg. The Commissioner sat for one day at Lindsay. Hearings are continuing at Mon-

treal, and it is expected that the taking of evidence will be completed by the end of the month.

Postponement of Compensation Act of Quebec

As the March issue of the Labour Gazette was going to press a government bill was introduced in the legislature of the Province of Quebec postponing for one year the date on which the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, is to become effective. The amending act was passed before the end of March. The text of the Act of 1926 was given in the last issue, on page 272. The Hon. A. Galipeault minister of Public Works and Labour, explained that the chief reason for postponing the operation of the act lay in the high rates for insurance against accidents that were being charged by insurance companies. He stated that although a year had elapsed since the Act was passed the companies had failed to produce a schedule of rates until the past few weeks, and the rates were so high as to threaten the existence of smaller industries, while the larger concerns had decided to join together and form a mutual insurance corporation to cover industrial accident risks, (Labour Gazette, February, page 126). The minister referred to the requests lately presented to the government by labour organizations for the establishment of a commission or board system of administration such as exists in other provinces. He stated that the government had an open mind on that question, and that if the commission system were shown to be the best it might still be established. The Hon. Premier Taschereau also said: "If the solution of this question is a commission, and if we are here next session, there will be a commission. If it is the only workable system then we will grant a commission."

Superannuation for civic employees in British Columbia

The provisions of Superannuation Act of British Columbia (Labour Gazette, December, 1921, page 1444) are to be applied shortly in all the leading municipalities in the Province. Part III of this Act makes provision for the superannuation, on a contributory basis, of municipal employees. According to reports in the press, petitions for the adoption of the provincial scheme have been filed with municipal councils by employees in practically all cities and organized districts. On receipt of these petitions the councils must proceed to grant superannuation allowances. It is anticipated that five thousand government and municipal employees will be brought within the scope of the scheme before autumn. About 1,800 government employees are protected by the Superannuation Act, and some 3,200 municipal workers will be added to this number under the recent amendment to the Act making its adoption compulsory in a municipality in which three-fourths of the employees so petition. An account of the labour legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature is given on another page of this issue.

Position of Ontario on old age pensions

Following the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act by the Parliament of Canada on March 25, the Hon. Premier Howard Ferguson announced in the Ontario legislature on the same date that the government of the Province hoped to take part in a full discussion of old age pensions at the Dominion and provincial conference to be held at Ottawa during the present year. After that conference the government of Ontario would be in a position to decide on its policy. The subject was raised in the legislature in the course of a debate on the estimates for the provincial Department of Health, and for the work of department nurses among poor people in scattered communities.

Effects of provincial minimum wage laws

An attempt to estimate the effects of minimum wage legislation on the wage rates of female employees in various provinces in Canada is made by Professor H. Michell, of Toronto, in the March issue of *Industrial Canada*. The writer finds that with the exception of Ontario and British Columbia, the reports published by the provincial minimum wage boards are too meagre to permit of any attempt to analyse the results obtained so far. In Ontario the minimum wage law has very apparently raised the whole level of women's wages by a substantial amount, while in British Columbia the results are stated to be confused.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Act has been in force since 1921, and ten main industrial groups are now covered by orders. Professor Michell gives a table showing the percentage increase in wages in five of these groups in which the records go back to 1921, these groups showing increases in 1925 as compared with 1921, as follows:—Departmental stores (Toronto) increase, 6.3 per cent; retail stores, 14.4 per cent; laundries, 7.4 per cent; paper bags and boxes, 8.8 per cent; confectionery, 15.5 per cent. The combined percentage increase in wages in these five groups

is 10.2. This increase moreover took place during a period of trade depression, in which general wages tended to fall. Between 1921 and 1925 there was a fall of about 2 per cent in "common factory labour," and of 3 per cent in "miscellaneous factory trades." Professor Michell states that these facts make the conclusion "abundantly clear" that in Ontario, while money wages have fallen in all industries employing men, they have risen sharply for women, the increase being attributable very largely to the working of the minimum wage law in the province. This improvement in wage scales for women is obtained, however, at a considerable cost to industry. Assuming that without the minimum wage law female employees would have continued to obtain in 1925 the wage rates which prevailed in 1921, he estimates the total increase in women's wages in the ten industries with minimum rates as amounting to $2,383,257.50. The writer finds evidence in the Ontario figures to show further, that minimum wage legislation tends to raise the whole wage scale in the industries covered by minimum wage orders, and is not confined in its effects to the workers who are at work at the minimum rate of wages. In this connection he quotes the report of the Ontario Board for 1923. "The lowest wages have largely disappeared, the highest wages have noticeably increased, and the intermediate wage levels are graded in an orderly fashion between these two extremes. The whole wage scale has risen."

Professor Michell states that "the results from a study of the working of the minimum wage in British Columbia are very inconclusive. For female adult workers it seems to have raised the level slightly, although even there the evidence is far from clear. In the class of workers under 18, where the incidence of the minimum wage might have been expected to bear heaviest, no appreciable result has been attained, and in four important industries, affecting over 1,000 girls, it has been unable to stop a reduction in wages of $590 per week or a trifle under $31,000 a year. That the Minimum Wage Wage Board in Vancouver is doing some useful work in having a few bad employers prosecuted seems apparent. It is greatly to be regretted that the reports from other provinces are so meagre as to make any attempt at analysis of results impossible."

Considering the subject on its economic side, the writer states that "before we arrive at a final conclusion with regard to the minimum wage, strictly from an economic standpoint, we must find out whether, with higher wages, the efficiency of the workers receiving them has been increased. If by increasing their feeling of well-being, by improving their health through better food and better living conditions, it has increased their efficiency as workers, it is worth the money."

Official Year-Book of New Zealand for 1927

The Department has received the New Zealand Official Year-Book for 1927, compiled in the Census and Statistics Office of the Dominion. In addition to the usual historical, topographical, demographic and social features, the 35th issue of this valuable work of reference contains several new sections, including one on legislation specially affecting labour, and an enlarged section on the wealth of New Zealand, dealing not only with private but public wealth, the value of land holdings, etc. All statistical, and other material has been brought up to date, the legislation enacted in 1926 being included in the new edition. An outline of labour legislation in New Zealand, based on the information contained in the Handbook, will be given in a future issue of the Labour Gazette.

Safety competitions in Canadian industries

"No accident" competitions over a given period are now in favour in Canada as an effective method of promoting safer conditions for industrial workers. References to two such competitions will be found on another page of this issue. In 1926 the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company at Kapuskasing, Ontario, won a silver shield offered to the "Safest Mill in Canada". This shield was offered by the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* for competition among the larger establishments in that industry. A similar competition for smaller plants was won by the Don Valley Paper Company, Toronto. Another event of the same character was the contest which resulted in the awarding to the Port Colborne plant of the Canada Cement Company of a trophy won for a perfect accident record over an entire year (Labour Gazette, January, 1927, page 70). The International Harvester works of Chatham, Ontario, recently established a world record for a factory of its size by going 908 days without a single lost-time accident (Labour Gazette, February, 1927, p. 183). These contests bring results because they encourage deliberate effort and organization for safety. They have the further advantage, as the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* has pointed out, of introducing a standard form of reporting accidents that may lead to the better co-ordination of safety efforts.

One of the latest safety competitions is that begun in the coal mines of Nova Scotia (reference to this event is made on another page). The April issue of *Industrial Safety News* (published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association) says of the safety campaign recently opened by the British Empire Steel Corporation:

"A pleasing feature of the safety campaign being inaugurated in the collieries of the corporation is the attitude of co-operation on the part of the executive of the United Mine Workers, and their efforts to have all the locals appoint safety committees to work in conjunction with the corporation's safety department. Between the operators and the workmen, in many matters affecting the operation of the collieries, there may be a wide difference of opinion, but where the prevention of accidents is concerned there should be no divergent views between these parties. The workmen killed, injured partially and permanently, the dependent widows and children, and the contribution of more than $5,000,000 by the coal mining industry of this province to the Workmen's Compensation Board during the past ten years, are mute testimony to the ravages of industrial accidents. Humane considerations and economic necessity demand that the operators and men co-operate in the elimination of hazards and the institution of safe working conditions and practices. This spirit of co-operation would seem to be now present, and the accident experience of the collieries under the corporation's control should be considerably improved during the year 1927."

Computation of accident frequency rates

The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions recently adopted certain principles for the correct recording of industrial accidents. These rules are explained in a recent bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry, to which reference is made on another page of this issue, in the section dealing with "Safety and Health." It is held that for the purpose of comparative statistical records only "lost time" accidents should be considered. "In early attempts to compile accident statistics attention was limited to the number of persons exposed to accident. This led to the custom of expressing accidents in the terms of so many per '1,000 workers.' The term one thousand workers was indefinite and variable, because it took no account of the number of hours workmen were exposed to risk..... This method was also based on the assumption that all injuries are equal—that a broken back and a broken cuticle have the same importance in accident records. Obviously rates expressed in terms of so variable a factor cannot be an accurate measure of the accident hazard. To correct these defects the man-hours worked per year were used. The number of man-hours per year proved, however, not to be an easily comprehensible or convenient base upon which to calculate accident rates. For convenience and greater clearness man-hours were converted into 'full-time workers.' The full-time worker was defined as one who works 10 hours per day for 300 days per year, or 3,000 hours. It became evident, however, that there were certain valid objections to the use of this basis for computing accident rates. * * * It was soon realized that any unit of measure which suggested the length of time men do work or should work was undesirable. Time, however, is constant and gives a stable basis upon which to calculate accident rates.

"Rates based upon the actual number of hours during which employees are exposed to hazard will measure the actual accident hazard regardless of the number of hours worked per day or the number of days worked per year. It was, therefore, suggested that accident rates, both frequency and severity rates, be computed on the basis of 1,000 hours' exposure. The adoption of 1,000 hours' exposure rids us forever of any such complications as are mentioned above, and gives a unit which is convenient in size and will remain unaffected by changes in the working day or variation in the working year. This unit has the advantage that accident rates measured by any other unit of exposure may be readily expressed in terms of the 1,000-hour unit and vice versa. For instance, all accident rates computed in units of the 300-day worker may be converted into rates per 1,000 hours' exposure by dividing by 3. Frequency rates are to be expressed in rates per 1,000 or 1,000,000 hours' exposure of the working force. Severity rates are to be expressed as days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure of the working force."

British Chambers of Commerce favour personal contact in industry

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce appointed a special committee last year to consider the subject of industrial unrest. This committee has lately issued a report on the question of the necessity for more direct contact between employers and workmen. The committee state the causes of existing difficulties in the way of good relationship as follows:—

In the days of personal ownership, the proprietor of a firm knew all his men personally,

but in the general progress which is continually going on the personal employer has given way to the limited liability company, and to-day the limited liability company is in many cases giving way to the large combine or group of companies. In the same way the individual workman is now represented by the trade union, and the trade unions have in turn formed themselves into a federation of trade unions. On the employer's side there are now associations of employers and these associations are in turn combined in large federations.

The results of these evolutions are primarily reflected in the divided loyalties of those who are constituents of those large federations. The workman is divided in his loyalty to his employer and to his trade union, the employer is divided in his loyalty to his work-people and to his association. The Committee understand it has been alleged that there is a general suspicion in the minds of organized labour in regard to the attitude of organized employers towards them.

The Committee proceed to suggest some measures which might be taken towards a better understanding between employers and their workmen:—

There is need for the publication of simple economic principles, and also facts regarding the position of industry generally, including the wages paid and conditions of employment in other countries. While individual employers might do something in the way of supplying information, the teaching of such subjects would necessarily be mainly done by organizations which have for their object economic study circles and the giving of general industrial information. Continuous personal contact might also be maintained through the medium of a works magazine in which matters of interest concerning the management and the workers could be periodically recorded. Advantage should be taken of the opportunities in connection with welfare work now largely in operation in many industries and in the administration of benevolent and pension funds for bringing employers and employed into personal contact. Where appropriate machinery exists for the regulation of wages, the Committee are of the opinion that an opportunity is thereby afforded of discussing the position of the industries concerned and the various matters which affect results from time to time, having special regard to conditions in competing countries.

Australian decision on 44-hours week

By a majority the full Federal Arbitration Court recently fixed a standard working week for normal industries throughout Australia at forty-four hours. Chief Judge Dethridge and Judge Beeby favoured a forty-four hours' week and Judge Lukin opposed it. This decision was given in a claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which was fixed as a test case for normal industries. The case is said to be the most far-reaching ever decided by the court. There are 124 Federal unions with a membership of 656,032 working under Federal awards, and if any of these unions are able to satisfy the court that they are engaged in normal industries they will be entitled to a forty-four hours' week. The case lasted from August 24 until the Christmas Vacation and the judgment exceeded 60,000 words.

Social standards for Indian immigrants in South Africa

The South African and Indian Governments held a conference at Cape Town last December to consider difficulties arising out of the existing South African policy limiting the admission of British Indian immigrants. An agreement was reached by the delegates, which has since been approved by both governments. It is framed in accordance with the principle that British Indians who wish to remain in South Africa may do so on condition that they are prepared to adopt western standards of life. If they comply with this condition they may go about their concerns as freely as citizens of European origin, and will not be segregated. The main points of the agreement are as follows:—

(1) Both governments reaffirm recognition of the right of the Union of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western standards of life;

(2) The Union Government recognizes that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to Western standards of life should be enabled to do so;

(3) The Union Government will organize a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where Western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after three years' continuous absence, this provision applying generally and not only to Indians. Indians desiring to return to the Union within three years must refund the cost of the assistance granted them under the emigration scheme;

(4) The Government of India recognizes the obligation to look after the Indians on their arrival in India;

(5) The admission to the Union of the wives and children, who are minors, of Indians will be regulated by Paragraph 3 of Resolution 21 of the Imperial Conference of 1918*;

* "Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (*a*) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

(6) The Union Government agrees not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation Bill;

(7) Both Governments agree to watch the working of the agreement, exchanging views from time to time as experience may suggest and

(8) In order to secure continuous co-operation between the two Governments, the Indian Government is to appoint an agent in the Union.

Jurisdictional disputes in the building trades

The origin and constitution of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry of the United States were described in the Labour Gazette, January, 1921, page 63. It will be recalled that in 1918 the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour became concerned with the prevalence of jurisdictional disputes within the construction industry. Conferences with the presidents of the several international unions forming this department were held for the purpose of devising some method of diminishing the evil. The National Board was established in 1919 with the support of the unions concerned and of the building contractors, engineers, architects and other organizations of employers. The results obtained by the Board are summed up in a recent statement prepared by a joint committee of the American Institute of Architects and the American Engineering Council:—

"It is clearly apparent from all information obtainable, even from the ranks of those who have looked askance upon the work of the Board, that its work has enormously reduced the number of jurisdictional strikes and the economic losses associated therewith. It is stated upon good authority that the decisions of the Board have reduced by some 35 to 90 per cent the number of jurisdiction strikes within the building industry. The economic gain, due to this accomplishment, is estimated to be many millions per year. It is said on good authority that if the Board is sustained and continues to function it is only a question of a relatively few years until there will be no such thing as a jurisdictional strike within the construction industry * * * The accomplishments of the Board are considered by many as having been really remarkable in the light of the circumstances under which it has had to work. It has had no permanent staff; the men on the Board receive no compensation; all of them are not entirely reimbursed for the actual expenses involved in attending meetings and it has had no funds with which to pay for secretarial, stenographic, and other necessary services. The Board has had no funds with which to disseminate among those interested information that it is essential they should have. Due to these circumstances the Board has not been fully understood; there is a lack of specific information as to how it functions and what it is doing."

The chief failure in connection with the work of the Board has been in connection with a dispute between the carpenters' and sheet metal workers' organizations in the matter of installing metal doors and trim. The Board awarded this work to the sheet metal workers, and the carpenters refused to accept the decision, being the only union so far that has declined to accept a decision of the Board.

International Congress for Child Protection

An International Congress for Child Protection is being organized by the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, the International Union for the Protection of Infants, and the "Save the Children" Fund International Union, to be held in Paris from July 2-5, 1928.

The meeting will be held in connection with the International Congress for Relief, which will take place at Paris from July 5-8, and with the International Conference on Social Service, which will also take place at Paris, from July 8-13.

During the Congress, the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare will hold its Seventh Session, and the Executive Committee of the International Union for the Protection of Infants will also meet. The members of the three Congresses will meet at the Sorbonne on July 8. The Congress will include the following sections: (1) maternity; (2) infancy; (3) childhood; (4) social service. and (5) child distress and abandonment.

President Green states benefits of collective bargaining

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, in a recent address to the students at Williams College, Massachusetts, stated that the principle of collective bargaining formed the workers' contribution to the advancement of industrial peace. "It is the workers' plan and their contention that misunderstanding between employers and employees can be eliminated; that the causes which make for industrial strife can be greatly reduced, and that efficiency, co-operation and good-will can be brought about. The breach between employers and employees can be bridged by personal contact, frank discussion and common understanding arrived at through collective bargaining. * * * It is my opinion that the so-called 'irrepressible conflict' which some economists and industrial observers claim ex-

ists between the employers and the employees can be terminated. Good judgment and reciprocal concessions in arriving at a settlement of industrial disputes can bring about a realization of this happy result. If there is a will and a purpose on the part of all concerned to promote industrial peace there is no obstacle which cannot be overcome through the process of collective bargaining. There must be contact between the owners of industrial enterprises and their workers. This contact on the part of the owners may be brought about through management and on the part of the workers through their union and their union representatives. * * * The future growth and expansion of industry and industrial enterprise will make collective bargaining necessary to industrial success. The entire co-operation of all concerned and interested in manufacturing and industry can only be brought about in this way."

Report of Toronto Civic Salary Commission

A commission appointed to investigate civic salaries in Toronto recently presented their report to the City Board of Control. The scope of the inquiry included a total of 4,306 positions with a total salary on a yearly basis of $7,115,925.87 and an average salary of $1,652.56. Of the total positions, 210 carried yearly salaries under $1,000; 1,934 employees were receiving between $1,001 and $1,500; 1,752 employees were receiving between $1,501 and $2,000. Of the total employees 90.48 per cent were in receipt of salaries of $2,000 and under. In regard to a minimum rate of wages the commissioners state their opinion that the minimum rate for an adult worker of 60 cents an hour on a 48-hour basis, or $1,497.60 per annum, is fair remuneration, and it is not by any means excessive in view of living conditions, as compared with those conditions that prevailed prior to the Great War. As regards the minimum wage they are of the opinion that a married man, with a family, in order to live in comfortable circumstances and give his children the opportunities they are entitled to in an educational way, should not receive less than the minimum of $28.80 per week. Juniors coming into the different departments, starting at the salary which they think is fair for an office assistant, $10 a week, or $520 per year, should receive increases (subject, of course, to meritorious service), so that when of marriageable age, they would be receiving at least $28.80, and be on a par with those entering the service from the outside employments at least to the extent of the minimum wage. A junior entering the service at 17 should at 25, they state, be worth $1,500 to $1,800 a year. The proposed range for a junior clerk is from $700 to $1,000. The minimum and maximum for stenographers are $1,150 and $1,560. After one year in a position it is recommended that a clerk receive $1,250, after two years $1,350, and after three years $1,450, the maximum to be reached on the recommendation of the department, $1,560.

The commissioners recommend that consideration be given without delay to the establishment of a system of retirement pensions. "We are strongly of the opinion," they state, "that the principal cause underlying irregularities in the service is the lack of a pension fund, or any superannuation fund."

Industrial mission from Australia

An industrial mission to the United States, consisting of eight members representative in equal numbers of employers and workers, was appointed in January by the Australian Commonwealth to make a thorough investigation of the methods employed in, and the working conditions associated with, the manufacturing industries of the United States, and to report thereon. The mission reached Victoria, B.C., in March and proceeded at once to the United States. It is hoped by the Government that the delegation will be able to submit recommendations which will increase the efficiency and promote the development of secondary industries in Australia. Two women observers accompanied the delegation but the scope of their inquiries will be confined to the conditions of employment of women in the manufacturing industries of the United States.

Joint council restored in British flour milling industry

The employers in the flour milling industry in Great Britain, as the result of a recent investigation into the Whitley Council system, recently decided that a fresh effort should be made to re-establish works committees in mills where they had fallen in disuse since the late general strike. The condition is made, however, that trade union officials may attend only by invitation of both parties, the employers on their side undertaking that only matters of domestic concern are to be discussed. Up to last year, it is stated, the Joint Industrial Council of the industry was working satisfactorily and developing a genuine and reliable good will. But after seven years of co-operation there came the general strike, in which the flour milling industry found itself involved, though two-thirds of the men in the mills held to their agreements. The

Whitley Council machinery received a shock which threatened at one time to be fatal. There had been no meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for nine months, but, as a result of the employers' inquiry, the meetings are now to be resumed. Commenting on this incident the London *Times* in its issue of March 7 said: "Not only is there to be a further trial of Whitleyism, but the machinery is to be developed by the formation of works councils in order to provide an effective means of consultation between an employer and his workpeople. So far, therefore, from demonstrating the ineffectiveness of the Whitley Council system the inquiry has tended to establish it more firmly."

Industrial education in Great Britain

The January issue of the Labour Gazette contained on page 58 an outline of the report of the Committee on Education appointed last year by the Minister of Education of England and Wales to study the relationship of education and industry. It has since been announced in the British Parliament that the government has decided to accept the recommendation of the majority of the committee and to transfer to the Ministry of Labour the central responsibility for the administration by local education authorities of choice of employment work. It also accepts the committee's proposal for the establishment of a National Juvenile Advisory Council, on which local education authorities should be strongly represented, but no final conclusion will be reached on this matter until the local education authorities have been consulted. As regards the committee's recommendation that a permanent scheme for juvenile unemployment centres should be instituted, the government is anxious to give sympathetic consideration to the matter, but considers that further examination and discussion are required, in particular on the committee's proposal that the full cost of the centres should be thrown upon the taxes. The government regards with great initial favour the committee's proposal that a system of working certificates for juveniles between 14 and 16 should be instituted, but before they adopt it they consider it necessary to consult the local educational authorities, employers and the other interests concerned.

British Government's trade-union bill.

A government bill was introduced early in April in the Parliament of Great Britain having the purpose of limiting certain existing rights of trade unions. Passage of the bill is being strenuously opposed by the Labour Party. The proposed measure would declare illegal "any strike calculated to coerce the Government or intimidate the community," and provides that anyone declaring, instigating or promoting such a strike shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment not exceeding two years. It would further declare that a refusal to participate in such an illegal strike should not render a member of a trade union liable to expulsion or deprivation of benefits to which he otherwise would be entitled. Breach by a trade union of a contract for service with any political or public authority, endangering the discharge of its functions, would be liable to punishment. Trades unions would be required to keep their political funds entirely separate from other funds.

The bill proposes that picketing, when calculated to intimidate or obstruct, should be unlawful and punishable by fine or imprisonment. Picketing of residences of workers would also be made unlawful and punishable.

Civil servants would be forbidden under the bill to belong to any trade union or organization except composed solely of civil servants and whose objects are non-political and not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization. Violation of this requirement would render the violator liable to expulsion from the civil service.

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has been brought up to its full strength of five members by the appointment of Mr. L. J. Rumford, of the Rumford Laundry Company, Winnipeg, representing the employers, and Mr. J. McClellan, representing the employees. Two vacancies had existed on the Board for a number of years.

No Chinese immigrants landed in Canada during the calendar year 1926 except those who entered under special permits as members of the diplomatic service, students, etc. During the same period 443 Japanese landed at Victoria or Vancouver, this number including 119 males, 216 females and 108 children. The largest occupational group was composed of 69 farmers and their families.

The Board of Education at Sarnia, Ontario, recently decided to establish a system of superannuation for teachers. Teachers retiring this year or next will receive 40 per cent of the maximum salary. After that they will go on the superannuation basis, receiving approximately five-twelfths of the salary earned by them at the time of their retirement. The retiring age is 62 years for female and 65 years for male teachers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at March 31 was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The fishing industry in Nova Scotia reported fair catches, but storms towards the close of the month interfered with operations. The winter's work in the logging industry having been virtually completed, the usual seasonal lull, preparatory to river driving, was in evidence. Normal activity in the various lines of manufacturing was reported, with iron and steel showing improvement, due to orders received. A fair amount of construction was being carried on or was in prospect in the city of Halifax and the immediate vicinity, but from outside points this industry was reported to be quiet. The port of Halifax showed considerable activity, while railway transportation throughout the province was brisk. The coal mining industry showed operations on a fairly satisfactory basis, and it was anticipated that the opening of water transportation would be conducive to increased operations. Trade was stated to be fair.

In the province of New Brunswick the logging industry was rather quiet. As in Nova Scotia, the fishing industry in this province reported fairly good catches. The pulp and paper manufacturing industry continued operations at a rather high level, while other manufacturing lines remained normal. With not a great deal of construction work actually in hand, prospects for the season seemed fair. Trade was very good, as was also transportation, the winter port activities at St. John having had a good season.

Although a few orders for farm workers had been received by the Montreal employment office, not many requests for labourers of this type had yet been listed in the province of Quebec. With river driving expected shortly, not many orders from the logging industry were being received at the present time. Generally speaking manufacturing throughout the province was satisfactory. In Quebec City the leather trades were active; in Montreal the printing trade, tobacco, rubber, textiles and metals were showing improvement, but leather showed a decrease. The prospects for work in the construction group were excellent, and although not a great number of vacancies had been notified as yet, an early opening up was anticipated. Trade was commented upon as being normal. There was the usual shortage of women domestic workers, notably in Montreal. The general situation records improvement and the prospects are good.

Farm orders in Ontario are increasing, and some centres report orders as equalling or exceeding applicants in number. Some construction work had opened up in this province and much more will undoubtedly be started in the near future. Placements in this latter industry had begun and their number to date is gratifying. As customary at this season the logging industry was slow, pending the commencement of river driving. Activity in manufacturing seemed to be on the upgrade, and some additional workers—mostly skilled—were being referred to vacancies. Metal mining in Northern Ontario remained normal and a few placements were being made. The demand for women domestics was rather brisk. Conditions generally throughout Ontario were good.

Orders for farm hands received by the Manitoba employment offices were increasing, with the supply of workers keeping pace with vacancies. A heavy program of highway construction throughout Manitoba is to be undertaken and will afford employment to a considerable number of men. Other construction work, mostly small jobs, was gradually starting up. The logging industry, as affecting placements from Manitoba, had slackened off. There was not much demand for casual workers for labouring jobs throughout the province. Trade was reported from Winnipeg as being encouraging.

The bad condition of the roads had delayed the listing of farm orders with the employment offices in Saskatchewan, although there was a noticeable increase in their number; applicants were sufficient. Construction had not opened up to a very great extent. Logging camp crews were being reduced. Once again a shortage of female domestic workers was noticeable, this being partly due to the listing of farm orders. General conditions throughout Saskatchewan were quiet, this being somewhat of an off season.

Increases in the demands for farm workers were general throughout Alberta, but uncertain weather was delaying the listing of orders. Railroad construction was opening up and relieving unemployment to some extent. Prospects for building construction for 1927 were stated to be very bright throughout this province. Coal mining seemed to be very quiet. There was a good demand at the employment offices for female domestic workers.

In farming districts in the province of British Columbia there were some small demands for farm labourers. A slight improvement was noticeable in the logging and lumbering industries in some parts of this province. Mining activity remained normal, but there was scarcely any demand for additional workers. The opening of railroad construction had absorbed some unemployed labour. Building construction was rather active, with some men being taken on. Conditions generally throughout British Columbia were fair, with a promising outlook. The weather having been a little backward, an improvement in conditions simultaneously with an improvement in the weather was anticipated.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of March showed a further increase, which was rather more extensive than in earlier years of the record. The situation continued to be much better than on the same date in the years 1921-1926, the index number stand-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	154,509,694	164,071,813	214,820,449	159,717,520	155,451,873
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	74,706,654	78,805,632	100,854,640	70,908,980	69,736,042
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	78,533,607	84,094,692	112,263,910	87,512,147	84,718,819
Customs duty collected	$	.....	.....	11,499,795	16,023,297	10,843,327	10,060,607
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,293,076,943	2,618,830,630	2,309,312,348	2,132,219,922	2,368,210,435
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,304,700,000	1,514,200,000	1,347,800,000	1,242,000,000	1,360,527,147
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	164,569,084	160,439,558	163,952,235	163,617,467	160,600,699
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,389,609,017	1,381,474,773	1,337,573,158	1,332,784,116	1,316,288,258
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	959,008,088	962,540,949	900,379,266	852,716,608	869,591,897
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		173·4	169·9	162·6	143·4	152·7	140·5
Preferred stocks		103·8	104·4	103·1	100·3	100·3	99·2
Bonds		110·4	110·3	110·2	109·4	109·1	108·6
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		148·7	150·1	150·6	160·1	162·2	163·8
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·29	21·46	21·59	21·77	21·87	21·96
†Business failures, number		.....	187	219	159	186	248
†Business failures, liabilities	$	.....	3,216,706	3,095,474	2,268,379	2,623,771	2,674,186
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		96·3	95·4	94·8	91·5	90·7	89·6
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*6·5	*6·4	*5·9	*8·1	*8·1	*7·9
Immigration		.....	5,521	4,164	.....	4,396	2,324
Building permits	$	.....	7,778,552	5,429,299	10,538,423	7,104,343	4,608,688
†Contracts awarded	$	17,465,900	19,516,700	16,771,800	19,779,000	13,478,000	12,669,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	75,637	50,695	51,717	53,251	49,746	56,644
Steel ingots and castings	tons	107,381	55,620	53,551	58,765	53,157	68,536
Ferro alloys	tons	3,331	3,601	3,926	3,463	2,343	2,224
Coal	tons	.....	1,375,920	1,569,489	1,065,561	1,068,184	1,230,702
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,072,536	1,043,849	1,290,824	1,023,704	1,699,246	952,520
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	173,536,387	116,628,218	224,200,410	175,644,703	181,617,436
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	253,141	241,622	233,849	220,835	222,979	218,904
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,757,377	19,207,035	20,168,259	17,988,865	18,337,075	18,701,154
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,193,915	14,668,970	14,206,631	14,172,845
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	13,367,502	14,435,369	14,261,818	12,613,008	13,470,131
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	11,399,303	12,925,134	11,437,641	10,707,977	11,668,272
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,835,824,002	2,487,467,548	2,378,617,673	2,589,558,262
Newsprint	tons	.....	150,773	161,724	154,093	135,663	139,688
Automobiles, passenger		.....	14,826	11,745	17,989	14,761	11,781
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	136·8	129·9	135·7	127·8
Industrial production		.....	132·0	151·0	139·2	144·1	138·1
Manufacturing		.....	144·3	145·3	141·3	142·8	139·5

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review* §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending March 26, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

ing at 96.3, as against 95.4 on February 1, and 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,813 firms employing 795,163 persons, as compared with 788,148 at the beginning of February.

Increases in employment were shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated. In the Maritime Provinces, improvement was shown in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and construction and transportation were rather busier, but logging and mining recorded seasonal losses. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction were considerably more active, while there were decreases in logging and trade. In Ontario, manufacturing recorded recovery and construction was also more active, as were transportation and communication. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, iron and steel, coal mining and railway transportation showed the greatest declines, while construction, lumber and pulp and paper mills reported improvement. In British Columbia, manufactures, particularly of lumber products, recorded important increases in employment; only small changes were noted in other industries.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, but in Winnipeg contractions were shown. In Montreal, continued and more pronounced gains were indicated, chiefly in manufactures, but also in construction, while trade and transportation showed curtailment. In Quebec, the improvement was mainly in manufacturing. In Toronto, iron and steel and construction reported moderate gains, while the only significant declines were in printing and musical instrument works and in local transportation. In Ottawa, employment showed a general gain. In Hamilton, iron and steel and other manufactures registered heightened activity. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile factories recorded most of the increase, while other industries showed only small changes. In Winnipeg, the bulk of the decline took place in manufacturing, but the changes were comparatively small. In Vancouver, manufacturing reported substantial improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker.

Manufacturing afforded heightened employment, the most pronounced recovery taking place in iron and steel and lumber factories; there were also important increases in vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal works. On the other hand, pulp and paper and animal food establishments registered reductions in employment. Logging, mining and trade showed further seasonal contractions, while communication, services and construction and maintenance recorded increased activity, the last named showing the most pronounced expansion. In transportation, the general situation was unchanged.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1927.

Trade Union Reports

The volume of unemployment among local trade unions at the end of February as shown by the returns tabulated from 1.571 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 162,042 persons remained on practically the same level as in January, 6.5 per cent of the members being idle at the close of February as compared with 6.4 per cent in January. The situation was, however, better than in February 1926 when 8.1 per cent of the members were out of work, due to a great extent to the increase in the employment afforded Nova Scotia coal miners.

A more detailed report of the situation existing among local trade unions at the end of February will be found on another page of this issue.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of February 1927 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,920 references to vacancies and effected a total of 18,633 placements, of which 11,932 were in regular employment and 6.701 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 9,106 were of men and 2,826 of women. Applications for work were received from 29,678 workers, of which 20,848 were from men and 8,830 from women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 13,170 men and 7,018 women, a total of 20,188 vacancies. A decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a slight increase was indicated when a comparison is made with the corresponding month last year, the reports for January, 1927, showing 22,922 vacancies offered, 35,675 applications made and 21,311 placements effected, while in February, 1926, there were recorded 19,823 vacancies, 29,414 applications for work and 18,157 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February 1927 will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in Certain Industries

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 354. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig-iron in Canada during February, 1927, amounted to 50,695 long tons, marking a decline of 2 per cent from the output of 51,717 long tons in January, but a slight increase over the output in February a year ago. Production of basic iron totalled 27,977 tons as against 28,852 tons in January; foundry iron showed a decline of about 50 per cent to 10,811 tons, but the output of malleable iron increased to 11,907 tons from only 965 tons last month. Blast furnace charges for February included 88,393 long tons of imported iron ore, 57,814 short tons of coke and 27,046 short tons of limestone. During the month one furnace was blown in and one was blown out, leaving five furnaces in blast on February 28. The active furnaces had a capacity of 2,075 long tons per day or about 41 per cent of the total Dominion capacity and were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Production of ferro-alloys at 3,601 tons showed a decline of 8 per cent over the output of 3,926 tons in the previous month. The month's output consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content but small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during February, at 55,620 long tons, showed a decline of 5 per cent from the 58,551 tons of January but was 5 per cent greater than the 53,157 tons reported for February, 1926. The output of steel ingots was lower at 52,144 tons as against 55,898 tons in the previous month, but steel castings rose to 3,476 tons from the 2,653 tons reported in January. Pig iron prices stood at considerably lower levels than in January. At Montreal No. 1 foundry was quoted at $27 on February 15 as compared with $28.20 on January 15 and No. 2 foundry at $26.50 as compared with $27.70. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was $24.80 and No. 2 foundry $24.30 as compared with $25.80 and $25.30 in January. These quotations brought Canadian prices in line with the weakened market for iron in the United States. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices=100) declined from 145.5 to 144.4 due mainly to declines in pig iron, steel billets and steel chain.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during February are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during January was 9 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, but 6 per cent greater than the average for January in the past five years. The figures were 1,561,499 tons in January as against 1,922,808 tons in December, and an average of 1,464,521 tons during the five preceding years. Of the coal producing provinces only British Columbia and New Brunswick showed gains in production over the preceding month, and Nova Scotia was the only province to show an increase over the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of February, 1927, amounted to $7,778,552 as compared with $5,429,299 in January, 1927, and with $7,139,549 in February, 1926.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in March, 1927, at $17,465,900, a moderate decline from the previous month and from the corresponding month a year ago. Of this amount $6,949,800, or 39.8 per cent was included in the residential classification; $5,444,300, or 31.2 per cent came under the heading of business building; public works and utilities were awarded to the value of $3,333,400, or 19.1 per cent, and industrial construction amounted to $1,738,400, or 9.9 per cent. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during March, 1927, was:—Ontario, $8,309,100; Quebec, $5,185,300; British Columbia, $2,667,500; Prairie Provinces, $1,147,500 and the Maritime Provinces, $156,500.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during March, 1927, according to the same *Review,* totalled $48,818,400, $9,200,600 of this amount being for residential building; $14,592,100 for business building; $4,514,000 for industrial building, and $20,511,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in February, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $74,706,654, as compared with $70,908,980 in February, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $78,533,607 in February, 1927, as compared with $84,094,692 in January, 1927, and with $87,512,147 in February, 1926.

The chief imports in February, 1927, were: iron and its products, $16,215,334, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,989,081.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $25,081,120, and wood, wood products and paper, $19,600,434.

In the eleven months ending February, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods were valued at $471,944,711, and wood, wood products and paper at $256,992,636.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1927, was slightly greater than during February, 1927, but less than during March, 1926. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 520 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 7,312 working days, as compared with eleven disputes in February, involving 402 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 7,190 working days. In March, 1926, there were on record fourteen strikes and lockouts, involving 1,032 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 14,269 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March terminated during the month and one of the strikes recorded as commencing during the month also terminated during March. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, affecting 475 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of eggs and potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.05 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.23 for February; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. Besides a substantial fall in the price of eggs and potatoes less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, lard and butter. Slight increases occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, salt pork, beans and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.29 at the beginning of March, as compared with $21.46 for February; $21.77 for March, 1926; $21 for March, 1925; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $25.01 for March, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 148.7 for March, as compared with 150.1 for February. 160.1 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 194.3 for May, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined and the other three were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, higher prices for wheat, western barley, some foreign fruits and rubber being more than offset by declines in the prices of other grains, tea, straw and potatoes; the Animals and their Products group due to lower prices for hogs, mess pork, eggs and tallow, which more than counterbalanced higher prices of cattle, beef, sheep and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to declines in some cotton fabrics and in silk; the Non-Ferrous Metals group due to lower prices for copper and silver, which more than offset increases in the prices of tin, lead and spelter; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices of coal, coal oil, gasoline and cement. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, the Iron and Its Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were all practically unchanged.

In the Saskatchewan legislature the Hon. Thomas C. Davis, Provincial Secretary and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, recently stated that the estimated number of harvesters required to harvest the 1926 crop in the province was 40,000. The number that actually came was 26,132; from British Columbia, 17,700; from Manitoba, 1,698; from the United States, 1,759. A temporary office was opened in Winnipeg for one month. The railway companies were asked to run a fourth series of excursion trains from Eastern Canada. The Department of Immigration was asked to circularize its offices in the United States, with a view to securing men.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1927

DURING the month of March the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between various shipping interests of the Port of St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Five applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Applications Received

During the month five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

(1) From certain miners in the employ of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company. Shortly after the application was received Messrs. E. McG. Quirk and J. D. O'Neill, representatives of the Department of Labour, were sent to the locality of the dispute, and, as a result of their mediation, the applicants asked the Minister to hold the application for a Board in abeyance (page 370).

(2) From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways, being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and warehouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The dispute related to the employees' request for improved working conditions, increased wages, and other changes. The number of employees directly affected was given as 15,000. The Minister of Labour established a Board, constituted as follows:—Mr. W. J. Donovan, Winnipeg,, Man., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Peter White, K.C., Toronto, Ont., the employer's nominee, and Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, the employees' nominee.

(3) From certain employees of the Canadian National Telegraphs engaged in commercial telegraph service and being members of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, Central District. The dispute arose from an alleged breach of agreement. A day or two after the application was received, the Department was requested to withhold action on the application and it is understood that the dispute has been amicably adjusted by direct negotiations.

(4) From certain employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company being members of Locals 230 (Victoria, B.C.) and 310 (Vancouver, B.C.) of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The application was received at the close of the month.

(5) From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways being sleeping car conductors, dining car stewards, chefs, cooks, waiters, porters, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees. The dispute related to the employees' demand for improved working conditions, increased wages and other changes, and 1,100 employees were stated to be directly affected. By mutual agreement this dispute was brought within the jurisdiction of the Board already established to deal with a dispute between the same company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and of which Mr. W. J. Donovan of Winnipeg is chairman.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

An application was reported in the March LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received during February from certain employees of the Ottawa Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., being members of Local 275, International Laundry Workers' Unions. The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment, a Board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under Section 63 of the Act. The employing company declined to join with the employees in submitting the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board could not be therefore established.

Word was also received during March from the Corporation of the City of Ottawa refusing its consent to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as requested during February by its fire fighters, members of Local 162, International Association of Fire Fighters.

Report of Board in Dispute between Various Shipping Interests of the Port of St. John and their Checkers and Coopers

A report was received on March 16 from the Board established to deal with a dispute betwen various shipping interests of the Port of St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Henry Miles, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. J. H. Lauer, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, the employees' nominee.

One hundred and twenty-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to a demand by the employes for increased wages and changed working conditions. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter *of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between the following Shipping Interests of the Port of St. John: The Anchor Donaldson Line, The Cairn Thompson Line, The Canadian Pacific Steamship Services, the Furness Withy Manchester Line, Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, South African Line, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Intercontinental Line, Scandinavian American Line, Houston Line, Lloyd's Mediterranean Service, Royal Mail Steam Packet, Munson Line, Oriole Line, East Indian Line, H. E. Kane & Co., J. T. Knight, and H. C. Schofield, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

The Hon. Peter Heenan,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under date of February 7, 1927, to enquire into the matter as above set forth, and composed of the Hon. Henry Miles, M.L.C., Chairman; Mr. John T. Foster, representing employees, and Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, J.P., representing the employers, begs leave to report as follows:—

The Board held its first meeting on Friday, 11th Feb., at 2.30 p.m., in the Committee Room of the Board of Trade, Montreal, for the preliminary organization and swearing-in of members, and again on Feb. 14, to discuss methods of procedure both at Montreal and St. John, N.B., with subsequent meetings at St. John on Feb. 21 and 22, at Montreal, Feb. 28, at St. John, March 7 and 8, and at Montreal for adoption of report March 12.

The stand taken by the shipping companies from the outset, and even before the appointment of the Board, was that they had received no complaints from their own employees, nor were they aware of any dissatisfaction; that they were able to secure all the help needed under present conditions; that their endeavour was to build up a permanent staff as far as practicable; and finally that, in the event of complaints, they were willing to meet and discuss any trouble with their own individual employees, but refused to meet the employees collectively.

From evidence submitted to the Board, it was established that the general body of employees, through their representatives, had approached the shipping companies by individual letters requesting the negotiation of a wage agreement, as set forth in Exhibit 2 herewith, and that, while the companies had replied courteously, their replies merely reiterated their position as above stated.

Many of the employees concerned work on the Montreal wharf during the season of navigation, at the close of which they are transferred to St. John about the middle of December, thus holding common positions in both ports. The nature of the work does not lend itself to permanence of employment, being obviously regulated by weather conditions and the varying schedules of incoming and outgoing boats.

It further developed during the course of the enquiry that the "permanent staff" which the employing companies claimed to maintain, formed a very small percentage of the workers and practically comprised only office and clerical help.

The claim made by the employers that the work done by the wharf and steamship checkers was not of such a responsible or onerous character as that of the railroad checkers, was not sustained by the evidence, which established that the responsibility and character of the work was practically identical in both classes of workers.

The practice at the Port of St. John with respect to wharf wages appears to be a flat rate for both day and night work. The longshoremen, for instance, work under such an

agreement, recently negotiated, but with the well-established principle that the men composing the night-shift shall be distinct from those who have finished the previous trick, thus affording work to a larger proportion of men. The present flat rate at St. John is 50 cents per hour, most of the companies, however, paying a 10-hour day for 9 hours actual work. In Montreal, the practice of a discriminatory night and day rate prevails both in the case of checkers and longshoremen, the present day rate for the former being 47 cents with a 57 cent night rate.

The Board made every possible effort to induce both parties to meet in joint session and arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution by agreement, but without avail. To this end an adjournment was made at St. John from February 22 to March 7, in the earnest hope that such a conference would eventuate. The "shipping interests" however, while courteously attending all meetings, declined to take any active participation.

Instead of making a categorical award, your Board is of the opinion that the interests of the port will best be served by recommending certain features which should form a reasonable basis for both sides to come to a mutual agreement. These recommendations are as follows:—

1. That the employers shall recognize the right of their employees, irrespective of union affiliations, to appoint their own representatives to approach the employers in the case of complaints or grievances, or matters of discipline or alleged discrimination, on behalf of the employees collectively.

2. That any minor differences existing in the working-hours, meal-hours, assignments to work, pay when not so assigned, double time for Sundays and holidays, can easily be adjusted with good-will on both sides, due to the fact that these general rules are already practically in effect as the current practice in the port.

3. That men awaiting work at the wharf previous to 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. should be given every opportunity for assignment to duties within reasonable time.

4. That, in like manner, opportunity should be given to old employees, i.e. men who have been employed by the companies in previous seasons, to have preference for engagement at the opening of navigation about December 15th each year.

5. That, in view of the fact that the prevailing rate for this classification of work is fifty-six cents per hour, in the case of railway checkers and coopers, the Board is of the unanimous opinion that this rate should apply equally to the steamship employees performing the same class of work at the Port of St. John, effective as and from February first, 1927, the date of appointment of the present Board.

6. That the general working rules and rate of pay herein recommended shall remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

7. The Board is of the unanimous opinion that the working-through of the same shift beyond the 10-hour period is not conductive to efficiency in the interests of either the companies or the employees, and should be discouraged and, as far as practicable, discontinued.

The Board devoted an entire morning to personal inspection of waiting accommodation and sanitary conveniences for employees on the various wharves and found the complaints of the men justified, little or no provision being made for the care of the hundred or more men employed. Such conveniences as were in evidence were of the most primitive type and quite unfit for human use. As the wharf buildings are owned partly by the City and partly by the Federal Government, the blame for this state of things cannot attach to the shipping companies. To the knowledge of members of this Board, the same condition existed 10 and 15 years ago, and in spite of recommendations then made no steps have been since taken to remedy this deplorable condition.

The erection of suitable waiting-rooms and other conveniences for the men on each wharf would entail but a small expense in comparison to the tonnage dues received by the port authorities from every ship, and the Board strongly recommends that this condition should receive immediate attention from those in authority.

Your Board begs leave to enclose exhibits marked A, B, and C. which form part of this report.

A certified copy of the summary of the minutes of the Board's proceedings has been furnished to the Minister.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) HENRY MILES, M.L.C.,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. H. LAUER, J.P.,
Representing Employers.

(Signed) JOHN E. FOSTER,
Representing Employees.

Dated at Montreal, this Twelfth day of March, A.D. 1927.

EXHIBIT A

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Submitted on behalf of clerks, checkers and coopers employed by various shipping companies specified in the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dated January 13, 1927.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Board, —The case before the Board arises out of failure of the disputants to mutually agree as to the fairness of certain proposals made on behalf of the employees which were submitted to the employing companies on December 20, 1926. We will in due course file with the Board copies of these proposals, in which are involved questions of working conditions and rates of pay. It is, however, necessary to point out that, while the dispute basically involves these questions, there have not been any conferences between the men affected and their employers, owing to the negative attitude of the companies.

At the time of submitting the proposals to which we have referred the following communication was addressed to all the companies:—

> On behalf of the checkers and coopers employed on St. John and West St. John Wharves, we are enclosing herewith copy of proposed schedule of working conditions and rates of pay to govern the service of these staffs.
>
> Our committee will be pleased to meet your representatives at an early date in order that this matter may be fully discussed and a satisfactory agreement reached.
>
> Will you please let us have an answer within five days?
>
> Yours truly,
> (Sgd.) G. F. Cassidy,
> *Secretary.*
>
> Attest. J. D. Lamont,
> G. G. Seely,
> D. J. Gillespie,
> F. H. Evans,
> *Committee.*"

Several of the companies courteously replied to the above. The replies, however, did not indicate any willingness to comply with the request for a conference. In fact in almost all cases there was a definite refusal to participate in any meeting.

The replies were evidently the result of a definite understanding between the various companies, and stated that no complaints had been received from employees; there was, therefore, nothing to discuss. That there is no justification for this attitude can be very readily demonstrated. The proposals were submitted by employees, and employees asked for the conference, and there must have been something to discuss. The companies were not asked to meet anyone other than actual employees, so there can be no merit to the statement that the attitude of the company was aimed at an organization and not at employees. We believe it to be essential, for the information of your Board, to deal briefly with this phase of the dispute. We feel, indeed, having found it necessary to invoke intervention under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, proceedings under which involve expenditure of public monies, it to be incumbent upon us, in the interests of the public and the employees concerned, to deny any responsibility for this necessity. We affirm that there is obligation devolving upon both employers and employees in this and similar disputes, to do all that can be done, in a spirit of good-will, co-operation and sincerity to maintain and promote such amicable relations as are in the interests of all concerned, particularly the public. While we do not presume to dictate the employers policy or responsibilities, we do think your Board should take cognizance of the fact that throughout the entire proceedings leading up to this hearing the employees have been ever ready to co-operate with the companies in efforts looking to a settlement, and to demonstrate their adherence to established procedure in seeking the desired agreement. The attitude of these employers of labour in refusing to thus meet their employees is without precedent in the experience of a good many of us, and entirely indefensible. We have shown the fallacy and fatuity of the argument that the position taken by the companies was dictated by their attitude towards an organization by pointing out that it was the employees and not an organization approached them. One company, the Canadian Pacific, varied the policy to the extent of expressing willingness to meet only the employees of that company, and the employing concerns collectively are averse to meeting their men collectively. There is no consistency in this attitude, and this is readily evidenced when we point out that the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with other railways, does, through their organization, The Railway Association of Canada, deal with employees collectively, notably the shop crafts employees, composed of blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, and other classes. May we inquire whether the agreements between these shipping companies and the longshoremen, past and present, have been between the respective companies and their respective employees, or have they been agreements established by joint and collective action such as we are seeking? If the alleged inconsistency is proven, what reason can there be for the attitude of the companies in this case, there being no justification? The only reason is the desire to perpetuate certain arbitrary and unfair conditions to which the employees have been subjected during recent years when they have been unorganized. The action of the men in submitting proposals and asking for a conference was nothing out of the ordinary. The shipping companies have contracts with other classes of employees through their respective organizations, and as a matter of fact several of these companies formerly entered into contracts with this class of employees.

We submit, gentlemen, that the position and tactics together with the evasion of the companies are not conducive to the promotion of the relations which in the interests of everyone are deemed should exist between employer and employees, and, while we expect that your findings will be based on the fundamental merits of the case rather than on what we have so far said, we do think that many of these circumstances to which we have referred will have illustrated to you something of what we have had to meet, and have perhaps enlightened you as to the relations existing between the parties

to this dispute. We shall now proceed to an outlining of some of the discriminatory conditions we are seeking to remedy.

The proposals submitted to the employing companies, in the month of December, 1926, involved questions of both wages and working conditions, outlined in some ten articles composed of twenty-five clauses. Many of these proposed clauses should be regarded as non-controversial, as they have existed in hundreds of schedules on this continent for a number of years. We will now file with the Board a copy of these proposals, and will later present orally, and very briefly, our contentions in regard thereto. Your Board will appreciate the difficulty and the work involved in examining the merits of our requests as to working conditions, but we do consider it to be a relevant factor that some of the rules asked for were previously the subject of agreement between the parties to this dispute, and many of the others, as we have stated, are and have been for years in many agreements between shipping companies, and/or railway companies and their employees. Among the more important of the proposed rules are those dealing with rates of pay for Sunday and holiday work, and other punitive overtime conditions and rates. While it is not the intention to, in this submission, deal exhaustively with the matter as to these proposed overtime rates we desire to make the unqualified statement, as a matter of record, that in no case are we asking in excess of what similar classes of employees elsewhere are being paid. In fact, it can be shown that had our demands been based exclusively on rates of pay at other ports, they would be greatly in excess of what they are. While, as we have stated, it will be our intention to deal orally with many of the features as to conditions it is in in order for us to say that one of the reasons we are not going more thoroughly into them at this time is that although important they are only relatively so. The main issue is the question as to rates of pay, that is, the basic rates. We should, perhaps, here mention that the rates now in effect were arbitrarily established, and have not at any time been agreed to by the men.

In the proposals submitted to the employing companies, rates of pay demanded were as follows:

Checkers and coopers, day work 65c. per hour.

Checkers and coopers, night work 75c. per hour.

It was also contemplated that monthly rated positions would have their rates adjusted accordingly.

The present rate for checkers, as a means of comparison, is 50c. per hour, either day or night. It will be observed that a higher rate is being asked for night than day work. This is because night work is largely overtime, and should be compensated for at a higher rate. Longshoremen at this point are receiving at the present time 65c. per hour, 15c. per hour higher, when the usual differential between these classes is only 5c. per hour. While it may be observed that the longshoremen's rate is uniform over the twenty-four hours it should be pointed out that they work two shifts of men, one day and one night. Some of the companies here pay the checkers at the specified rate ten hours for nine hours work, but this is offset by the fact that where the 50c. rate covers the twenty-four hours, at Montreal there is a night rate of 10c. per hour over the day rate. It will appear from the figures quoted, that we are asking increases of 15c. and 25c. per hour, but we prefer as far as the major part of the difference is concerned to refer to it not as an increase but as an adjustment. We believe we can show justification for this attitude.

We are prepared to prove that from no point of view are the rates now in effect, having been arbitrarily established by the companies, either fair, just, or warranted, and that on a proper basis of comparison our wages are lower than those paid elsewhere for work performed of a similar character. We are, in fact, prepared to prove that similar classes of employees at Northern Atlantic Ports, performing services identical with those performed by the men involved in this dispute, are paid rates very much higher even than those we are now asking. In spite of the limited facilities at our disposal we have gathered together some reliable information which should prove conclusively that on a basis of fair comparison the men here represented are not being paid either a fair or adequate wage.

The rate of pay of steamship checkers at other ports in the North Atlantic District, among which are New York, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia and Newport News at 75c. per hour, with an overtime rate of time and one-half after eight hours. They are, moreover, guaranteed a minimum of four hours pay once they have started work, and a full day's pay when they have completed the fifth hour of duty. This guarantee condition is one which has become well established, and is regarded as necessary, having in view the uncertainty of the amount of available work, due to ocean and other conditions not met with in other branches of employment. Analyzed, it is apparent that these checkers are receiving a much lower income for service rendered during ten hours per day, than do the same classes of employees at other points who work only eight hours per day. There are many other relevant factors to which you could properly give consideration, not the least important one being the fact that many of the men for whom we are speaking, during some parts of the season here, worked very irregularly, some losing a large amount of time. Regularity of employment is recognized as being a prime consideration in a question such as that before your Board. For instance, on page fifteen of the report of the Provincial Royal Commission on coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1926, will be found the following: "The greatest need at the moment is regularity of employment, for upon that, whatever the wage rates may be—depends the earnings of the men."

Perhaps the most relevant point, and one upon which we feel we could safely leave the decision of this Board upon, alone, is the feature as to the relation between rates paid to similar classes of employees, on the railroads, at St. John, and the rates which are paid the steamship checkers. At one time there was a close relation between these rates, and in fact very little difference existed. To-day the reverse is the case, all relation in this regard having been destroyed, with no justification,

and we are now faced with the condition of having to work side by side with railway checkers who are being paid a higher rate than our own. Rates on the railways at St. John are 56c. per hour for checkers, 6c. higher than our rate, and we are now informed that the railwaymen will very probably receive an increase in the immediate future, a recent decision of a Board of Conciliation having so recommended. Canadian National steamship checkers are receiving 56c. per hour.

It is our desire to make clear our attitude in this particular connection, which is that while we do not believe the railway checkers' rates to be high enough, or commensurate with their requirements, we do not see why we should receive a rate lower than theirs. Their work and ours is identical in every respect, and we would suggest to your Board that you visit the freight sheds on the wharf here to verify our statement in this connection. We should at least receive a higher rate than men who are employed by the railways the year round, but we do not. What we regard as being particularly objectionable is the fact that railway truckers here are receiving the same basic rate as ourselves, while there is usually a differential of about six cents in favour of checkers over truckers' rates. This, we submit, is a condition which should be rectified by increasing our rates.

It seems to have been customary, in arguing a case such as our own, to submit, as supplementary to other contentions, budgets and statements dealing with the cost of living tending to show the inadequacy of the wages being paid. We shall depart from this practice. Rightly or wrongly we are of the opinion that the submitting of any theoretical budgets would only serve to becloud the issue. We could, of course, bring budgets purporting to show how impossible it is for a family to live decently on an income of 50 cents per hour. We could also bring in budgets purporting to show the difficulty of a family to live decently on twice that amount, and still be within unchallengeable reason. The essence of the matter is that we realize the impracticability of establishing at this time what we might term "adequate" wages. The most we hope for is a wage which is recognized as now being the standard in this particular industry. In short, we contend we are entitled to wages being paid to others performing the same work. In this connection might we point out that our opinion as to the soundness of our position in this respect is concurred in by no less an authoritative body than the Dominion Parliament. On March 18, 1926, the House adopted a resolution, moved by A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, that every effort should be made to affirm the full industrial freedom of the citizens of Canada to bargain for their freedom on all industrial contracts: that the exploitation of labour should be prevented and condemned; that no person should be compelled to work for wages less than the standard; that in all cases such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, should be enforced and paid. The Premier stated at the time that Parliament would be doing a national service in endorsing the opinions that this resolution expressed.

This resolution must have been made for the condition before your Board to-day. In effect, our right to bargain for a contract has been denied through the negative attitude and evasive tactics of the employing companies. We are working wages less than the standard, and we are seeking the enforcement of payment of wages which are recognized as standard in our industry. We look to your Board for relief, and we hope that in the opinion you express we shall have encouragement in our fight for fair play and justice.

This dispute is not a new one. Three years ago, under similar circumstances, we appeared before a Board at Montreal with a situation such as that existing here. The unanimous report of the Board was in our favour. Unfortunately, while the report recommended an increase, no amount was specified, thus leaving a loop-hole for evasion. A copy of that report we are filing with your Board. The dispute is essentially the same to-day as on this former occasion. We are still being exploited. We are still being paid at less than the standard. We are still denied a contract.

Should we in this brief, or in our oral presentation, have failed to make clear to the Board any feature or matter pertinent to the dispute, we trust that we shall be asked and given the opportunity to make it clear, feeling, as we do, that thorough investigation will result in vindication of the position we have taken in the matter now before you.

Submitted on behalf of the employees, by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(Sgd.) F. H. Hall,
Vice President.

February 22, 1927.

EXHIBIT B

Memorandum of Agreement Between The Anchor Donaldson Line Ltd.; the Cairn Thompson Line; The Canadian Pacific Steamship Services; Furnace Withy, Manchester Line; Head Line; New Zealand Shipping Company; South African Line; Canadian Government Merchant Marine; Intercontinental Line; Scandinavian American Line; Houston Line; Lloyd's Mediterranean Service; Royal Mail Steam Packet; Munson Line; Oriole Line; East Indian Line; H. E. Kane & Co., and The Steamship Checkers Local No. 1237, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, covering checkers, coopers, and clerical staffs specified in the agreement and employed on St. John and West St. John Wharves.

Article 1.

Working hours shall be as follows: from 7 o'clock A.M. 'till 12 o'clock noon and from 1 o'clock P.M. 'till 6 o'clock P.M. day work; and from 7 o'clock P.M. 'till 12 o'clock midnight and from 1 o'clock A.M. 'till 6 o'clock A.M. night work.

Article 2.

All work performed on Sundays and the following specified holidays, namely: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day (provided that when any of the holidays above specified fall on Sunday, the day desig-

nated or observed by the Dominion Government shall be considered the holiday) shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Men required to report for work on Sundays or holidays and who from any cause are prevented from performing duties shall be paid a minimum of five hours at the prevailing rate.

Men assigned to work on any day shall be paid for not less than the five-hour period at the prevailing rate.

Employees who are compelled to work during any meal hour shall be paid therefor at the rate of double time the prevailing rate and at the same rate for each succeeding hour till relieved.

Night meals to be taken between 12 o'clock midnight and 1 o'clock A.M., the employing company to supply good meals or pay cost thereof.

Any checker put temporarily in charge (floorman) of two or more checkers shall receive ten cents per hour more than checker's rate.

No existing rates or present classifications of position or duties shall be changed except as may be mutually agreed between the parties to this schedule.

Rates of pay for weekly or monthly rated positions shall be computed on the basis of checkers' hourly rates, for ten hours per day and the number of working days in the week or month.

Weekly or monthly rated employees shall be paid overtime at the prevailing rate for checkers for all work performed outside regular hours.

Article 3.

Men required to start work shall be definitely assigned to their duties not later than 7.30 a.m. or 1.30 p.m.

Article 4.

Men who have worked at this point during previous seasons shall be regarded as permanent employees and shall be returned to the service before any others are engaged at the commencement of the season, provided they report physically fit for duty on the opening of navigation but not later than December 15th.

No additional positions shall be created, nor new men employed, until all regular men are working steadily.

Article 5.

Except in the case of heavy freight requiring the services of more than one gang, or emergency doubling up, checkers shall not be required to handle more than a single gang.

The practice of railway checkers being required to perform steamship checking, where it has obtained, shall be discontinued.

Article 6.

The right of the employees to select their own representative or representatives to meet the employers in matters affecting the application of this agreement, or proposed changes thereto, is hereby established.

Article 7.

Waiting accommodation and sanitary conveniences shall be furnished for the employees.

Article 8.

An employee disciplined or who considers himself unjustly treated shall have fair and impartial hearing, provided written request is presented to his immediate superior within five days of date of receipt of discipline and hearing shall be granted within five days thereafter. A decision shall be rendered within seven days after the completion of the hearing. If an appeal is taken, it must be filed with the next higher official and copy furnished the official whose decision is appealed within five days after date of decision. The hearing and decision on the appeal shall be governed by the time limit of preceding section. At the hearing or on the appeal the employee may be assisted by a committee of employees or by any one or more duly accredited representatives. The right of appeal by employees or representatives in the regular order of succession and in the manner prescribed up to and inclusive of the highest official designated to whom appeal may be made is hereby established. An employee, on request, will be given a letter stating cause of discipline. Transcript of evidence taken at investigation or on the appeal shall be furnished on request to the employee or his representative.

If the final decision decrees that the charges against the employee were not sustained, the records shall be cleared of the charges; if suspended or dismissed, the employee shall be returned to his position and paid for all time lost.

No employee shall be held out of service for more than two days if work is available without being furnished a reason therefor in writing.

Article 9.

The articles and rates of pay embodied in this schedule shall remain in effect, subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

Article 10.

Rates of pay shall be established as follows, effective from December 1st, 1926:

Coopers and checkers—Day work, 65 cents per hour.

Checkers and coopers—Night work, 75 cents per hour.

The following rates shall apply for the weekly and monthly rated positions as specified:—

Accepted

For the Employees.

For the Shipping Companies.

EXHIBIT "C"

MONTREAL, June 1, 1923.

The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

REPORT *of the Board of Conciliation named in virtue of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the purpose of inquiring into differences between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.; and certain workmen being checkers and coopers members of Lodge No. 927, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

SIR,—The members of the Board appointed by you, under date of May 22nd, 1923, to inquire into the above dispute and composed of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman; Bernard

Rose, employers' representative, named by the Minister; J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., employees' representative, have the honour to report.

The Board made every possible effort to get the parties to meet, and effect an adjustment. Notwithstanding such efforts and as result of the contentions of the employers, they were regretfully compelled to make an award without the parties to the dispute reaching a settlement that was mutually satisfactory.

In brief, the position of the employers is, that, owing to conditions now prevailing, and the low rates paid for freight and business being carried on at a loss during the past two seasons, they cannot afford to pay more than they are presently paying.

The Board finds itself in a quandry, owing to one very important fact, and that is: during the course of their investigation, they ascertained that checkers employed on the wharves by the railroads, are paid a rate even higher than that which the applicants for the Board demand from the shipping interests.

We are unanimously of the opinion, without going into the merits of the matter any further, that the employees are entitled to consideration in the matter of an increase.

The Board held sessions on May 28, 29, 30 and 31, and also on June 1st.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(signed) E. McG. Quirk.
J. G. O'Donoghue.
Bernard Rose.

Montreal, June 1, 1923.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council, dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. Earlier cases were outlined in the Labour Gazette for November, 1926, and in previous issues. The six new decisions are as follows:—

Case No. 283—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A labourer in the Bridge and Building Department was laid off at intervals during 1926 when the working forces were being reduced, losing in all 40 days during the season. He claimed pay for the lost time on the ground that he should not have been laid off while employees junior to him were retained in service. The company contended that this man was employed only as a gang labourer and as such was not accumulating seniority while employed, such seniority only belonging to a permanent labourer. During the hearing it was found that the employee in question was formerly a pumpman whose position had been abolished, with the result that he was obliged to take temporary work. The Board denied the claim of the employees as to the seniority rights of the applicant as a temporary employee, but they directed that his name should be restored to the pumpmen's seniority list.

Case No. 284—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A bridge and building foreman was absent from duty for seven months and on resuming work was allowed by the company to resume his former seniority. His time off-duty had been spent in the construction of a section of railway for a manufacturing company, the railway company giving him leave of absence for this purpose. The employees contended that by leaving the service of the railway this employee forfeited his seniority under the wage agreement, which provides that "employees leaving the service of the railway when their services are required, shall, in the event of re-employment, rank as new men." The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 286—Canadian Pacific Railway Company (western lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the company and its employees as to the application of the provision in the wage schedule (Article 7, clause (e)) that "permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor." The question arose under the following circumstances. During normal operation periods of the mines two train crews are employed at Frank (Crow's Nest Subdivision) to provide switching service. On March 31, 1922, a general strike of coal miners became effective throughout this field, causing a cessation of operation in Frank Mines. The two train crews engaged in this work were withdrawn and their assignment cancelled.

On August 23, 1922, a tentative settlement, which was confirmed on August 26, was reached between the mine operators and their employees, and switching service was resumed in this territory August 27, 1922. The company issued a bulletin to its conductors and trainmen on August 23, in accordance with Article 7, clause (e), calling for two crews to fill this assignment. As it was necessary to supply the service at once, without waiting for expiration of the ten day period stipulated in Article 7, clause (e), in the interim—August 27 to September 2—two junior unassigned crews were placed in this service temporarily while applications for the assignments were being received. The contention of the employees was that such assignments must be bulletined for ten days before becoming effective, while the company contended that upon an assignment being bulletined the conditions of assigned service were applicable to it. The Board in its decision, declared it would make no general interpretation that would meet all conditions which might arise, and that it should only be called upon to deal with specific cases. In the present case the Board suggested that both parties might agree that the time required for bulletining should be reduced from ten to five days, as this change would materially reduce the grievances arising under the rule in question.

Case No. 287—Canadian National Railways (central region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the company and the employees as to the manning of trains in which gasoline motor cars are used. Article 4, clause (g) of the Schedule for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen on the former Canadian Northern lines east of Port Arthur is as follows:—

Passenger trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. Passenger trains of eight cars or more will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars. Where gasoline motor car is used, only one brakeman will be required.

It appeared at the hearing that under a mutual arrangement motor car trains are operated without any brakemen. The employees asked that when one or more trailers are added to such trains a brakeman should be added to the train crew. The company refused to comply with this request. The Board decided that in the absence of any agreement to the contrary the article above quoted, requiring that there should be one brakeman in a motor car train crew, should be adhered to.

Case No. 288—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A controversy arose as to the practice of the company in calling assistant agents to meet passenger trains on Sunday instead of agents. The telegraphers' schedule provides that telegraphers shall be assigned one regular day off in seven, Sunday being the day off for the agents at the point where the question rose. A regular swing telegrapher had not been appointed to relieve the agents on Sunday, the company calling assistant agents for this duty. The telegraphers claimed that the agents were entitled to be paid for each Sunday the assistant agents had been so employed.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent that the agent should be allowed to perform the Sunday service when it is required, seeing that a punitive overtime rate is paid for such service. As reasonable doubt on the question existed however, the Board did not sustain the claim of the employees for back pay.

Case No. 289—Canadian Pacific Railway Company (western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Automatic signals were installed between two points on the railway with a desk controller in charge of the operators. The employees claimed that the operators' salaries should be increased to $150 per month from the date of installation of electrically operated switches and semaphores. The company refused the demand on the ground that there was no provision in the schedule to justify extra compensation. They claimed that the new apparatus placed no additional responsibility on the operators, and entailed no hardship, exertion, or exposure. The employees, on the other hand stated that the new installation entailed much additional work and responsibility on the operators, giving an example of the work involved in the handling of one train by the new method.

The Board found that there was no provision in the schedule for adjustments of salaries following changed conditions or responsibilities. The adjustment of any established rate of pay because of such changes was a matter for negotiation between the company and its employees.

Labour Courts in Germany

By the promulgation of the Labour Courts Act of December 23, 1926, which comes into force on July 1, 1927, jurisdiction in labour matters in Germany has been reorganized and placed on a uniform basis. Hitherto the labour tribunals have been the Trade Courts, the Merchants' Courts, the Guild Arbitration Tribunals and the Labour Chambers of the Conciliation Boards.

The Trade Courts consisted of the municipal trade courts and the State trade courts in the Rhineland. The last named are purely autonomous bodies, entirely unconnected with the Department of Justice. The Trade and Merchants' Courts outside the Rhineland are municipal institutions, and they also have no connection with the Department of Justice. The Guild Arbitration Tribunals are internal institutions of the various craft guilds. The presidents must not be ordinary judges and need not possess qualification for judicial office. They were appointed by the communal administration and the economic interests concerned.

All these tribunals will be replaced by the new Labour Courts, which are not to be under the State or municipal administration, but under the State Department of Justice.

According to a declaration by Mr. Sitzler, Ministerial Director, 800 tribunals are being created, for which an expenditure of 2,000,000 marks will be required.

The labour tribunals: are (1) The labour courts, (2) the state labour courts, and (3) the federal labour court. The labour courts have jurisdiction, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts and irrespective of the amount in dispute, in all civil disputes between the parties to collective agreements, or between parties capable of entering into collective agreements, or as to the existence or non-existence of a collective agreement; also in disputes between employers and employed arising out of employment or apprenticeship, as to the existence or non-existence of a contract of employment or apprenticeship, or arising out of unlawful actions connected with employment or apprenticeship. The labour tribunals consist of qualified judges and assessors chosen from employers and employed persons. Disputes are settled by way of judgment or decision. The labour courts have jurisdiction in the first instance. Appeal from their decisions lies in the state labour court where the amount in dispute exceeds 300 marks. In special cases, appeal may be made from a judgment of the state labour court to the federal labour court.

A question which gave rise to considerable controversy was that of representation and the admission of advocates. Advocates or persons conducting legal proceedings by way of profession are excluded from the labour courts. Members or employees of economic organizations of employers or employed persons are nevertheless admitted. In the state labour courts and the federal labour court, however, parties must be represented by advocates. In the state labour courts, members or employees of economic organizations of employers or employed persons may be heard in lieu of advocates.

In proceedings in the labour court, a single fee in accordance with the amount in dispute is payable, which in a dispute involving not more than 20 marks is one mark. The amount rises up to a maximum of 500 marks. All other fees are in accordance with the Legal Costs Act and are payable at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Each chamber of the labour court consists of one president and one employers' and one employed persons' assessor. The number of chambers is to be determined by the State Department of Justice. Special chambers must be created for disputes in connection with handicrafts. The president is appointed by the State Department of Justice and must possess knowledge and experience in matters of labour and social legislation. He is generally an ordinary judge, preference being given to those who have been presidents of conciliation boards and similar bodies. The assessors, who may consist of both men and women, are appointed by the higher administrative authorities, on the proposal of the economic associations of employers and employed persons within the jurisdiction of the court, for a period of three years. The office of assessor is an honorary one.

The state labour courts are constituted in connection with the state courts by the State Department of Justice in agreement with the supreme state authority for social administration, after hearing the economic associations of employers and employed persons. The chambers are similar in composition and constitution to those of the labour court.

The federal labour court is constituted in connection with the federal court, and consists of the requisite number of presiding judges of the federal court as presidents, and of judges of the federal court as substitute presidents, the requisite number of judges of the federal court as judicial assessors and the requisite number of non-judicial assessors, the latter being chosen in equal numbers from employers and employed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during March was ten, as compared with eleven during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during March, 1926, being 7,312 working days as compared with 14,269 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Mar., 1927	10	520	7,312
Feb., 1927	11	402	7,190
Mar., 1926	14	1,032	14,269

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 163 workpeople, were carried over from February, and two disputes commenced during March. The strike of fur workers at Winnipeg, beginning on September 25, 1926, was not called off, but during February those employees who had not returned to work secured work elsewhere, so that employment conditions were no longer affected. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March terminated during the month, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during March also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; and coal miners, Inverness, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: metal polishers at Sackville, N.B.; March 15, 1921; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q., March 24, 1925, and fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 25, 1926.

One of the strikes which commenced during March was for an increase in wages, while the other was against a reduction in wages and for a closed shop. Of the four strikes which terminated during the month, three were in favour of the employer and one resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced July 28, 1926, to secure union wages and working conditions in non-union establishments, with the result that nearly all the employers involved signed agreements with the union during the summer and autumn, it is reported that there are now only two establishments affected and that these have to a great extent replaced the strikers, but that there are still thirty employees on strike.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced March 19, 1926, in Montreal, the establishment being moved to St. Hyacinthe where a number ceased work on February 7, 1927, the employer replacing some of the strikers, at the end of March there were still involved eighty strikers, a number having returned to work or secured employment elsewhere.

Upholsterers, Kitchener, Ont.—This dispute, which commenced in February against a reduction in piece rates, the employer replacing the strikers, lapsed toward the end of March, when the last of the strikers secured employment elsewhere.

Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, commencing in December against the discharge of employees for union activity when the employer refused to renew the agreement with the union, continued through March. During the month it was reported that one of the strikers had returned to work.

Structural Steel Workers, Calgary, Alberta.—This dispute, which commenced during January, was against the employment of non-union workmen who were brought from outside localities. By March 14, the employer having replaced the strikers, the dispute lapsed.

Laundry Workers, Ottawa, Ont.—In this dispute, which commenced on February 14, against changes in working conditions announced by the employer when the union had refused to consent to changes in the existing agreement, some sixty employees ceased work alleging a lockout. The employer secured other workers, and to some extent the former employees returned, so that by March 5 the dispute was considered terminated, although fifteen of those involved had not yet secured any employment or been taken back.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Kingston, Ont.—This dispute, involving a cessation of work on March 1 because of a proposal for an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 80 cents, was terminated on March 9, the contractors agreeing to pay 75 cents per hour until March 1, 1928, when the rate would be raised to 80 cents per hour. It has been reported that some of the employers had replaced the strikers and did not agree to the increase. The hours of labour were reduced from forty-eight to forty-four per week a year ago.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, 1927,			
Manufacturing—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	108	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	30	810	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union ships. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	5	135	Commenced August 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	80	2,160	Work ceased Feb. 7, 1927, for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union. Dispute in progress since Mar. 19, 1926. Unterminated.
Wood Products—			
Upholsterers (furniture)..... Kitchener, Ont.	3	40	Commenced Feb. 4, 1927, against reduction in piece rates. Lapsed Mar. 21, 1927.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.	6	162	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
Construction—			
Highway and Bridge Construction—			
Structural steel workers, Calgary, Alberta.	5	37	Commenced Jan. 19, 1927, for employment of union members only. Terminated (replacement of strikers), Mar. 14, 1927.
Service—			
Personal—			
Laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.	30	150	Commenced Feb. 14, 1927, against changes in working conditions. By Mar. 5 strikers replaced or returned to work.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during March, 1927.			
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.....	350	3,500	Commenced Mar. 21, 1927, against reduction in wages and for closed shop. Unterminated.
Construction—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Painters and paperhangers, Kingston, Ont.	7	210	Commenced Mar. 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated Mar. 9, partial increase.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred on March 21 when 350 out of over 500 miners were not at work. The management had proposed a reduction in wages on the ground that the mine, in the hands of receivers for some years, was still being operated at a loss. The representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, to which union it was said about one-half of the miners belonged, negotiated an agreement providing for a decrease, but also stipulated that none but members of their union should be employed. The management refused this, and posted the new schedule of wages. Employees who were not members of the United Mine Workers of America, some of whom were reported to be members of another organization, applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The Minister of Labour sent representatives of the Department to Inverness to bring together the parties to the dispute. The employees who were members of the United Mine Workers of America did not report for work, and picketed the mine. The management placed the mine on a maintenance basis pending a settlement. The employees who had applied for a Board requested the Minister of Labour to hold their application in abeyance pending the result of further negotiations (page 358).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is here given from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1927, in an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Preliminary figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926 have been published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The number of disputes beginning in the year was 313, involving 2,721,000 workpeople directly and 9,000 indirectly. There were also 26 disputes involving 18,000 workpeople which began before 1926, and continued into that year. The total number of disputes in progress during the year was 339, involving 2,748,000 workpeople and causing a time loss of 162,784,000 working days. Although the number of disputes was the smallest on record, the time loss was greater than in any previous year. This was due to the dispute in the coal mining industry which began in May and was not terminated in some districts until December, and also to the general strike in sympathy with it in May.

In the accompanying table, all disputes are classified according to the industrial groups in which they occurred.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1926.

Groups of Industries	Number of Disputes beginning in 1926	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress
General Strike	1	1,580,000	15,000,000
Coal Mining	58	1,098,400	146,992,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	6	500	22,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	5	2,600	43,000
Chemical	3	300	10,000
Engineering	15	3,400	64,000
Shipbuilding	7	800	4,000
Other Metal	37	9,800	129,000
Textile	33	16,600	195,000
Clothing	12	1,000	8,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18	1,700	7,000
Woodworking and Furnishing	12	1,500	29,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	4	1,400	42,000
Building, Decorating, Contracting, etc.	41	3,400	34,000
Transport	41	23,300	169,000
Other Industries and Services	20	2,800	36,000
Total	313	2,747,500	162,784,000

During February, 1927, 15 new disputes were reported, involving directly and indirectly 2,100 workpeople, while 13 disputes, involving 3,600 workpeople which began before the beginning of the month, were still in progress. The total number of disputes in progress during the month was 28, involving 5,700 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 65,000 working days.

The two principal disputes of the month were in the coal mining industry. One, involving 1,705 workpeople against local reduction in wages offered at the termination of the national stoppage on December 1, had not yet been settled at the end of February, and the other, involving 1,500 miners, which began in January over a revision of wages, was amicably settled during February.

Of the 15 disputes beginning in February, 7 were caused by questions as to wages, 4 by questions of employment of particular classes or persons and 4 by other causes. Of the 13 disputes settled during the month, 4 were settled in favour of employees, 4 in favour of employers, 5 by compromise and in 3 cases work was resumed pending negotiations.

United States

Preliminary figures for January, 1927, show the number of disputes beginning in that month as 46 as compared with 33 (revised figure) in the previous month. The number of employees involved is reported for only 35 of these disputes, and is 5,198, making the average number of employees per dispute, 149. Of the 46 disputes, 9 were in building trades, 8 in coal mining, 6 in the clothing industry, 5 in the textile industry and the remaining in various other industries.

The strike of textile workers at Passaic, New Jersey, which had been in progress for over a year, was called off when settlements were reached with the other employers, who agreed to re-employ the workers as rapidly as possible without discrimination against union members.

Two other important disputes were settled in January. The strike of paper-box makers in New York City for the 44-hour week and increase in wages was abandoned. A strike of carpenters in San Francisco, California, involving at one time 1,000 carpenters, which began April 1, 1926 for a closed shop was called off and no change made in conditions prevailing before the strike.

Belgium

During the year 1926, 140 disputes were terminated. These involved 82,266 workpeople directly and indirectly. Of these disputes, 137 involving 69,912 workpeople directly and 4,898 indirectly, were strikes, and 3, involving 7,456 workpeople directly were lockouts. There were 936 establishments concerned in the disputes. In the accompanying table, strikes and lockouts are classified by groups of industries:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN BELGIUM DURING 1926

Industries	Number terminating	Number of Establishments	Number of Workpeople affected	
			Directly	Indirectly
Strikes—				
Textiles	28	39	11,590	1,391
Woodworking and Furnishing	19	156	2,870	75
Metals	18	53	20,868	193
Construction	14	103	1,457	99
Hides and leather	12	22	1,583	198
Quarrying	8	29	5,383	2
Chemicals	8	48	2,245	3
Ceramics	7	7	3,463	1,063
Clothing	6	15	368	61
Mining	5	8	6,770	210
Transportation	5	7	12,842	1,233
Food	3	3	68	
Glass	2	2	167	370
Paper	2	2	238	.....
Lockouts—				
Woodworking and Furnishing	2	42	1,256	.....
Drafting, etc.	1	400	6,200	.....

Of the 140 disputes, 97 were caused by questions of wages, 16 against discharge of employees, 12 about working conditions, 6 against the application of fines, 5 over union questions and the remaining 4 for miscellaneous causes.

In the case of 42 disputes, the result was in favour of the workpeople, 52 were in favour of employees and 46 ended in a compromise.

Finland

During January, 1927, 3 new disputes involving 205 workpeople were reported. There were 3 disputes in progress at the beginning of the month, which makes a total of 6 disputes in progress during the month involving 552 workpeople.

France

The numbers of disputes reported for the months of July, August and September, 1926, are as follows:

	July	Aug.	Sept.
Number of disputes	167	147	122
Number of workpeople involved	28,085	27,559	19,998

The greater number of these disputes were as to wages, 152 in July, 122 in August and 101 in September.

The results of the disputes are as follows:

Result	July	Aug.	Sept.
In favour of employers	55	59	41
In favour of employees	32	24	17
Compromise	65	39	43
Unknown or not terminated	15	25	21
Total	167	147	122

Germany

In Germany, as in Belgium, strikes and lockouts are recorded by the number terminating, not the number in existence. During the 4th quarter of 1926, 52 strikes and 9 lockouts were terminated. The strikes involved 808 establishments and 24,187 workpeople directly and 3,099 indirectly, causing a time loss of 143,743 working days. The lockouts involved 380 establishments and 23,455 workpeople with a time loss of 171,036 working days. Of the 61 disputes, 18 ended in favour of workpeople, 28 were compromised and 15 were in favour of employers.

Latvia

During the year 1925, disputes took place in 53 establishments involving 3,224 workpeople and causing a time loss of 24,552 working days.

In the year 1926, there were disputes in 53 establishments, involving 5,065 workpeople and the time loss was 68,493 working days.

Netherlands

Preliminary figures for the year 1926 show a total of 199 disputes beginning in the year. These involved 8,700 workpeople and 570 establishments. Of the number of disputes 55.5 per cent were caused by questions of wages.

In the month of December, 1926, 11 strikes began, 9 of which involved 180 work people. There were no lockouts.

Australia

In the 3rd quarter of 1926, there were 80 disputes in 85 establishments. The total number of workpeople involved was 21,773, of which 18,069 were directly and 3,704 indirectly. The time loss was 156,347 working days and the estimated loss in wages £155,317.

New Zealand

The following table is a summary of industrial disputes in New Zealand for the year 1926:

Industry	Number of Disturbances	Number of Firms involved	Number of Workers affected	Total Duration (days)	Average Duration (days)	Approximate Loss in Wages
						£
Meat-freezing	11	17	1,451	147	13·36	12,143
Coal-mining	25	25	4,159	117	4·68	17,647
Shipping and cargo-working	20	22	575	46	2·30	2,527
Shearing	1	1	7	2	2·00	14
Miscellaneous	2	2	72	2	1·00	24
Totals	59	67	6,264	314	5·32	32,355

Progress in Prince Edward Island in 1926

The speech from the Throne at the recent opening of the fourth session of the 40th general assembly of Prince Edward Island noted a marked industrial and economic improvement during the past year. Special attention was called to the development of agricultural co-operation. "The co-operative marketing of agricultural products was more firmly established than ever before. The Co-operative Cheese and Butter Factories, the Egg and Poultry Association, Swine Breeders' Clubs, Sheep Breeders' Association, Grass Seed Growers, and the Potato Growers' Association have placed our province along the lines of co-operative marketing in the most advanced position in Canada."

The Speech also referred to the participation of the province in the Dominion grant for technical education. "The grant for technical education is being applied to the carrying on of night schools and short courses in various technical subjects with very gratifying results. The extension of this grant to agricultural education is confidently hoped for, in view of the recommendation submitted in the Duncan Report." A course of instruction for fishermen is being organized under a Federal biological board at Halifax and three of the provincial fishery inspectors have been in attendance. The provincial government will endeavour, in co-operation with the Federal Department, to render this course of instruction available to the fishermen.

With the object of raising the professional qualifications of teachers, the minimum period of attendance at the Normal School has been increased from five to nine months.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS' DISPUTE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE agreement between the operators of bituminous coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois (the "Central Competitive Field") and the United Mine Workers of America expired on March 31 without a new agreement or a renewal being signed, so that on April 1 the mines in that area were shut down. The wages in other districts have been based for many years upon the wages in the Central Competitive Field, but in this instance the union agreed some time ago that the miners in such fields would continue to work at the wage scale hitherto in force pending a settlement, and this offer was accepted in most districts. In the Southwestern Field, however, this was not accepted and a shut-down occurred there also. The following are the numbers of miners reported to be out in the various fields: Central competitive field: Illinois 72,000; Pennsylvania 40,000; Ohio 30,000; Indiana 22,000; Southwestern Field: Kansas 8,000; Oklahoma 9,000; Iowa 9,000; Missouri 4,000; the total being about 200,000 A few days before the end of March the union announced that in the Central Competitive Field, miners would be permitted to work at the old wage scale, and early in April it was reported that a number of operators were accepting this offer, but that they were operating small mines only.

The agreement which expired was signed three years ago at Jacksonville, Florida, and provided for a continuance of the wage scales in force since 1920, the agreement signed that year being renewed in September, 1922, after a strike from April to August inclusive, which involved anthracite miners as well as bituminous miners. A joint conference of operators and union representatives met at Miami on February 14, 1927, to negotiate a new agreement, the operators proposing a reduction in wages to which the union would not agree. Subsequent attempts at a settlement failed. The operators, it is reported, wished to reduce wages to the level of the non-union mines, with which they stated they could not compete, with the result that the non-union mines were securing an increasing percentage of the coal business, namely from less than forty per cent in 1922 to about seventy per cent in 1926. The lower wages proposed were reported to be on the basis of $5.50 per day for underground labourers and $4.50 for surface labourers as compared with a minimum of $7.50 for labourers under the union scale.

Since 1924 wages of coal miners in Canada have not been based upon scales in the United States Central Competitive Field. The miners in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia, District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, were involved in a dispute in 1924 from April to October to maintain the 1920 scale of wages as in the United States, but agreed to a decrease of 12½ per cent, after which the district became disorganized. (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, pp. 510-514). In Nova Scotia, organized under the United Mine Workers since 1919, it was then agreed that wages should not be based upon conditions in the United States.

Salaries of School Teachers in New Brunswick

The annual report of the chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick for the school year 1925-6 notes the increased number of schools, pupils and teachers, which now exceed the records of any previous year in the province. More than 2,300 schools were in operation, with 2,500 teachers, and 80,769 pupils. The supply of teachers now exceeds the demand, particularly in the highest and lowest classes. The practice of making loans to student-teachers was discontinued last year, as it was no longer necessary to stimulate attendance at the Normal School. The average salaries of teachers in 1916 and 1926 were as follows:—

Average Salaries of School Teachers in New Brunswick in 1916 and 1926.

Class of Teachers.	1916.	1926.
Grammar School..	$1,242 60	$2,166 89
Superior School..	799 03	1,340 73
First Class, Male..	873 64	1,259 91
Second Class, Male	393 77	704 70
Third Class, Male..	290 97	524 37
First Class, Female.. ..	482 06	948 69
Second Class, Female.. ..	318 60	680 31
Third Class, Female.. ..	261 72	527 60

Free text books were provided during the year for children of the lower grade schools.

About one hundred civic employees on outside service in Ottawa are to have one week's holidays with pay during 1927. It is stated that an ordinary labourer or outside employee who is paid by the hour and works at least 48 weeks in the year is entitled at least to six days' holidays in the year with pay.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Text of Act passed by Dominion Parliament

THE old age Pension Act, 1927, passed by the House of Commons on March 4, (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 268) was passed by the Senate on March 24, without amendment and received the Royal Assent on March 31. The Act is based mainly on the recommendations of the special committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1924 on the motion of the Prime Minister to inquire into an old age pension scheme for Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE), June, 1924, page 477; July, 1924, page 580, etc.). The committee made a study of existing conditions in Canada in regard to provisions required for the relief of aged persons, and of systems of old age pensions in other countries,* and finally recommended the establishment of an old age pension system for deserving indigent persons of 70 years of age and upwards, the maximum rate of the pension to be $20 per month, subject to reduction according to the pensioner's private means or ability to support himself. The committee recommended further that the Dominion Government should pay half the amount of the pensions, the other half, as well as the cost of administration, to be borne by such provinces as may pass legislation adopting the system.

A bill based on the committee's recommendations was passed by the House of Commons on May 28, 1926, without division, but this bill was rejected by the Senate on June 8, 1926, on the motion for the second reading. Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926 (pages 527-528), to the discussion which occurred in the Senate on this occasion.

The bill of 1927 is identical in terms with that of last year. The speech delivered in the House of Commons on February 15, 1927, by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, outlining the provisions of the new measure was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE. The Minister dealt with the question of jurisdiction in regard to pensions, pointing out that the special committee had recommended a joint federal and provincial system after consultation with the Department of Justice. The initial step, he said, was being taken by the Dominion. Replying to the suggestion that a purely federal scheme would be preferable to a joint system, Mr. Heenan recalled that the House of Commons had rejected a proposal to the same effect at a previous session. He remarked that since that time the subject of old age pensions had been prominently before the electorate, and the proposed measure had been endorsed by the people of Canada. The Minister intimated further that while the bill provided relief for those at present in need, it was hoped that the existing system of Dominion Government Annuities would soon be developed into a broad scheme of social insurance on a contributory basis. This latter plan would, he hoped, also receive the co-operation of the provinces.

The debate on the bill in the House of Commons indicated general approval on the part of all the members of the principle of old age pensions. Criticism of the measure was mainly in the form of suggestions that the pension scheme should be on a purely federal basis, that it should be contributory, and that the age limit should be lower than 70 years. On the first of these points the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, leader of the Opposition in the House, said:—

"We ask for a federal measure. We prefer a scheme which will apply equally to every corner of Canada. This bill is limited to those persons who are in destitution and who have reached the age of seventy years. Apply the proposal to the Dominion of Canada equally and let the Dominion treasury bear the expense. I say to my right honourable friend and his government: If you will do that, I believe you will have something in the nature of a real pension measure for the class of persons to whom it applies. I am not seeking in my present remarks to extend the measure beyond those described in this resolution, namely, those who are destitute and at the age of seventy; but taking that as the standard adopted by this government, I say: Go further than you have gone; make it an all Canadian scheme; adopt the federal principle and apply it throughout the whole Dominion. Then you will have a pension scheme which may and which will be of some advantage to the people who seek it."

The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, who was in charge of the bill in the Senate, explained its provisions briefly, and referred to the explanation which he had given of the same bill last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1926, page 528). He expressed the opinion that in the future it might be necessary for Canada to follow the example of Great Britain in supplementing the present bill by a contributory system. On

*A special supplement was issued with the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, entitled "Old Age Pension system existing in various countries."

the other hand, he proceeded, "even if we had a contributory scheme to present to the honourable members of this Chamber it would be absolutely necessary to pass an enactment containing the principle of this present bill, because men of 70, 65, or 60 cannot be asked to pay the premiums which would be necessary to entitle them to a fair pension at 70. There is a period which we must take care of, and that period may be fifteen or it may be twenty years. I mention the importance of a contributory system in order to draw the attention of the Prime Ministers of the various provinces to the desirability of hastening to place upon their statute books a scheme of that kind, and I am in hopes that when they meet in Ottawa next summer or next autumn, they will together examine the question whether they should not enact such a law in their respective provinces. I say this because I am aware that a scheme like the one I present to you, which should last, and must last about twenty years, is in many instances a rather heavy burden. One does not need to be a professor of economics to recognize that you cannot charge a budget with a fairly large sum without providing the ways and means. The treasurers of the various provinces will have to examine into their finances and see how they are to meet that fairly large obligation, and from this day forward they can make arrangements for a bill which will cover not the present time, but the future, and which will help the scheme to become self-supporting."

The debate in the Senate on the motion for the second reading was continued for several days. Some of the points that were raised in criticism of the Government's proposals were stated by the Hon. W. B. Ross, leader of the Opposition. He expressed an objection to the provision that an applicant may only qualify for a pension on the plea of poverty. "I object to that as one of the worst features of the bill," he said; "if you are going to give a man a pension, give it to him at a certain age....If the act that we are promised is constructed on that basis, I for one am perfectly willing to give it not only careful, but very sympathetic consideration." After pointing out certain anomalies which might occur under the proposed residence qualifications for a pension, the Hon. Mr. Ross said: "I am quite prepared to consider sympathetically an Old Age Pensions Bill that would be applicable to every man and every woman in the country if it were contributory, and made pensions payable at the proper time without conditions or limitations of any kind, or without any inquest as to whether the applicant is worth $50 or $5,000. I have deemed it necessary to say this, because there is a tendency on the part of a mind not trained to reasoning to conclude that a person speaking against a bill of this kind is opposed to every form of old age pension." Senator Ross stated further that his main objection to the bill was that it interfered with the provinces; "I do not know," he said, "where this Parliament gets its commission or its power to pass an act compelling the province to participate, or what is the same thing, inflicting a penalty indirectly on a province if it does not come in under a scheme of this kind. Therefore, we have to face the question of interference with the province on the part of the Parliament of Canada."

The motion for the second reading of the bill was agreed to on a division by 61 votes to 14, and the bill passed through the subsequent stages without amendment.

The text of the act is as follows:—

An Act Respecting Old Age Pensions

1. This Act may be cited as the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

2. In this Act the expression:

(*a*) "pension authority" means the officer or body charged by law with the consideration of applications for pension or with the payment of pensions.

(*b*) "pension" means old age pension payable in accordance with this Act and the regulations thereunder.

(*c*) "pensioner" includes an applicant for a pension.

(*d*) "province" includes the Yukon Territory, in respect to which 'Gold Commissioner' shall be read for 'Lieutenant-Governor in Council'.

(*e*) "statute" includes ordinance or order having the force of law.

3. The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this Act and the regulations made thereunder.

4. Every agreement made pursuant to this Act shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province with which the same was made.

5. Before any agreement made pursuant to this Act comes into operation the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province, and no change in such scheme shall be made by the province without the consent of the Governor in Council.

6. As soon as agreements under this Act have been made with two of the provinces adjoining the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner of the said territories may submit to the Governor in Council for approval a scheme for the administration and payment of pensions therein, and upon the approval of such scheme, the same shall stand, in all respects other than its duration, in the same position as an agreement with a province.

7. All sums payable to any province in pursuance of any agreement made under this Act shall be payable from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of any monies belonging to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated.

8. (1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

(*a*) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;

(*b*) has attained the age of seventy years;

(*c*) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;

(*d*) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;

(*e*) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;

(*f*) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365) a year, and

(*g*) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

(2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

9. (1) The maximum pension payable shall be two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

(2) Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the pension authority accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the pension authority shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pension in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the pension authority, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per cent per annum, compounded annually.

(3) A pension authority shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to such authority, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum compounded annually, but no claim shall be made by a pension authority for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to an extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable.

10. Where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in more than once province in which he would have become pensionable if he had continued to reside therein, the province in which the pension is granted shall be entitled to be reimbursed, by the other province or provinces in which the pensioner has resided as aforesaid, a proportion of the pension equal to the proportion which the duration of the pensioner's residence in such other province bears to twenty years.

11. Where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province in which he would not have become pensionable even if he had continued to reside therein, the amount of the pension which would otherwise be payable to such pensioner shall be reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in such other province bears to twenty years.

12. In any case in which, pursuant to either of the last two preceding sections, a pension is to be proportionately reimbursed or proportionately reduced, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a*) The proportionate reimbursement or proportionate reduction shall be calculated by reference to the nearest number, whether greater or less, of complete years during which the pensioner has been resident in any of the provinces in question;

(*b*) Mere lapse of time shall not affect any such proportionate reimbursement or proportionate reduction;

(*c*) If, after any reduced pension has been granted, an agreement under this Act is made with a province by reference to the pensioner's residence within which such reduction or any part thereof has been calculated, the pension may thereafter be proportionately increased and the amount of such increase shall be reimbursed in accordance with this Act, to the province by which such pension is paid.

13. When, after the grant of a pension in any province, the pensioner transfers his permanent residence to another province with which an agreement under this Act is in force, the pension shall thereafter be paid by the province to which the pensioner has removed, but such province shall be entitled to be reimbursed an amount equal to one-half of such pension by the province in which the pension was originally granted.

14. Where the pensioner, after the grant of a pension, transfers his permanent residence

to another province with which no agreement under this Act is in force, the pension shall continue to be paid by the province in which the pension was granted.

15. Where a pensioner, after the grant of a pension, transfers his residence to some place out of Canada, his pension shall cease, but his right thereto shall revive upon his again becoming resident in Canada.

16. No pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner, or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

17. On or before the thirtieth day of April in each year the Minister of Finance shall make a full report to Parliament of the operation of the agreements made pursuant to this Act and of the monies of Canada paid to the provinces under each of the several agreements entered into pursuant hereto.

18. Any pension authority shall have the right for the purpose of ascertaining the age of any pensioner to obtain without charge;

(*a*) from the registrar of vital statistics or other like officer of any province with which an agreement under this Act is in force a certificate of the date of the birth of such pensioner, or

(*b*) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the regulations made under this Act, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, any information on the subject of the age of such pensioner which may be contained in the returns of any census taken more than thirty years before the date of the application for such information.

19. The Governor in Council shall have power from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and with the approval of the Treasury Board, to make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with regard to the pensions herein provided for, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing provision, the Governor in Council shall have power to provide by regulation for:—

(*a*) The time preceding the attainment of pensionable age at which applications for pension may be made;

(*b*) The time at which, after application therefor, the payment of pension shall commence;

(*c*) The definition of residence and of the intervals of absence from Canada or a province by which residence therein shall not be deemed to have been interrupted;

(*d*) The evidence to be required or accepted by a pension authority in support of an application for pension;

(*e*) The manner in which the income of a pensioner is to be determined for the purpose of this Act and in particular the mode of reckoning the income of either one or two spouses who live together;

(*f*) The evidence from which the making of transfers of property for the purpose of qualifying for pension is to be inferred;

(*g*) The circumstances in which pensions may be paid for the benefit of persons supported or under treatment in public institutions;

(*h*) The mode in which pensions are to be payable;

(*i*) The time within which a pension voucher may be cashed;

(*j*) The persons by whom pension vouchers may be presented for payment;

(*k*) The circumstances justifying or requiring the suspension of the payment of a pension and the recommencement of its payment;

(*l*) The reports to be made by pensioners and others of events affecting the right to or the amount of a pension;

(*m*) The administration of a pensioner's property by a pension authority;

(*n*) The recovery with or without interest of pension payments made by reason of the non-disclosure of facts or by reason of innocent or of false representations;

(*o*) The time within which and the circumstances under which applications or proposals may be entertained for the increase or reduction of a pension which has been granted;

(*p*) The method of accounting and of the settlement of balances due by Canada to any province or by one province to another;

(*q*) The penalties to be imposed for breaches of the regulations, such penalties not to exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for three months, or both fine and imprisonment;

(*r*) The constitution and powers of an interprovincial board to interpret and recommend alterations in the regulations.

(2) No regulation by reference to which any agreement with a province has been made shall be altered except with the consent of such province or in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to which it has agreed.

20. All regulations made under this Act shall, from the date of their publication, in the *Canada Gazette*, have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein. They shall be presented to Parliament forthwith after their publication if Parliament is then sitting or, if not, within fifteen days from the commencement of the session beginning next after such publication.

The government of Alberta has appointed the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey as a commissioner to conduct an inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act into the explosion which occurred on November 23, 1926, in a coal mine at Coleman, Alberta, whereby ten men lost their lives.

Bulletin No. 19 of the Vocational Education Series has just been issued by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour under the title "Industrial Education in Canadian Vocational Schools." It contains an outline of the purpose of industrial education and deals, at some length, with prevocational, pre-employment and part-time or continuation education as they are found in Canada to-day. This bulletin also contains a discussion on textbooks and courses of study for Canadian vocational schools.

38726—3½

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA PROVIDES FOR UNION LABEL REGISTRATION

AN Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 71) to permit of the registration of labour union labels, was introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on March 7, on which occasion the Minister explained the purpose of the proposed legislation. The Bill was passed by the House of Commons on March 25 without division, and by the Senate on April 7, receiving the Royal Assent on April 14.

This Act is based on a request of organized labour for permission to register their trade union labels with the Dominion Government in order to prevent their unauthorized use, and also to obviate the use of forgeries and counterfeits. It is designed, briefly, to secure for union labels the same measure of protection as is already accorded to trade marks. A similar protection is granted at present to union labels in Great Britain, in Australia and in the United States.

Bills for this same purpose had been introduced in Parliament on ten previous occasions, in the following years: 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1926, respectively.

The union label is employed to distinguish the particular goods on which it is placed as having been produced in accordance with what are regarded by the workmen employed as satisfactory wages, hours and other working conditions. Union labels have been adopted by various trade unions in the course of the past forty years and a large number of agreements have been made with individual employers for their use. The use of the union label on goods is subject to agreement in all cases between the unions and the employers. It is provided in the Act accordingly that no union labels are to be placed upon goods or otherwise displayed without the consent of the proprietor; moreover, when an agreement has been reached with an employer for the use of a union label on his goods, such authorization shall be subject to cancellation only on twelve months' notice, unless otherwise specified by agreement. Goods bearing the union label may also be sold at any time if at the time the union labels were applied to them the proprietor was entitled to so apply them.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is charged with the administration of the Trade Marks Act, is authorized by the new Act to refuse the registration of union labels in cases where he is not satisfied. Authority is given to the Exchequer Court to direct the cancellation of the registration of union labels after investigation and hearing, if in the opinion of the Court such action is justified by all of the circumstances of the case. Penalties are provided to protect union labels against unauthorized use or counterfeit.

In the House of Commons the Bill was passed without amendment. During its passage through the Senate it was referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee, where an opportunity was afforded for hearings from persons interested, including the representatives of various trade unions, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Retail Bureau of Canada.

Slight amendments were made in the wording of the Bill at the request of the Government during its consideration by the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce. These changes did not, however, involve the principle of the measure. A provision was also added that the union shall accord the use of the union label to any applicant who complies with the rules of the union.

The Hon. Senator Dandurand, in moving the second reading of the Bill in the Senate, outlined the history of the movement for the registration of union labels. Similar measures, he said, were proposed in Parliament as far back as 1895 and repeatedly afterwards, but failed to pass. Since that time, he said, organized labour had made great increases in membership, and in addition to the funds which were maintained years ago for aggressive and protective action, unions in a number of cases had developed important insurance funds for the protection of their own members; they had also organized banks, and even entered the field of business. Petitions for the passage of this measure, he added, had been received from labour organizations in all parts of Canada.

"When the Union Label Bill came before this honourable body twenty-five or thirty years ago," Senator Dandurand continued, "it was contended that it would bring loss and occasion embarrassment to many employers through the efforts which the organized workers might make to force the label upon them. In the light of the actual results it must be admitted, however, that these distressing anticipations have not been fulfilled. True, the union label has never been given the protec-

tion of law in Canada which it has received elsewhere, but labour unions have continued to seek the granting of such fair wages and hours conditions in manufacturing and other establishments, and in many cases where these conditions were granted they have permitted employers to place the union label on their products as an indication to the public and to other workers of the satisfactory labour conditions existing in these respective plants.

"One frequently sees this mark of approval which labour has placed on the product of individual Canadian shops and factories such as boots and shoes, clothing, printed goods, etc., but I am assured through the department of the Federal Government which has to do with labour matters that it has not been the practice of trade unions to force the use of the union label on anyone, and, indeed, that the record which is kept of strikes and lockouts occurring in Canadian industries from year to year does not show that the union label figures at all in the lists of strikes and lockouts. It must therefore be admitted that the fears which were entertained on this score years ago have not been realized, and this fact should influence our judgment in dealing with the measure which is now before the House.

"All that this Bill involves is the granting to organized labour in Canada of the right to register their trade union labels with the Dominion Government in order to prevent their unauthorized use, and also to obviate the use of forgeries and counterfeits. The Bill is designed, briefly, to secure for labels the same measure of protection as is already accorded to trade-marks."

Contributions to the discussion were made by the Hon. Senators Smeaton White, G. D. Robertson, J. A. Calder, C. P. Beaubien, J. D. Taylor and others.

The Hon. Senator Beaubien, in discussing the bill, stated that the real issue was whether labour should be treated as a "privileged class". "Are we going to intervene," he asked, "between the open shop and free labour on the one hand, and on the other hand the closed shop, controlled by the iron hand of the trade union, dictating not only to the proprietor, but also to the men who work for him what they must do?" Senator White also contended that the bill discriminated unfairly between the unions and the employers, claiming that if the union wished to injure any individual employer the latter could not enter suit "against something that is not recognized by law."

The Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson outlined the recent history of the union label movement in Canada, showing that the principle of registered labels had been accepted at a joint conference in 1919 at which the moderate elements of both parties were represented, the outcome of that conference being the preparation of a bill similar to that now under discussion. Answering the question, why this legislation is necessary, Senator Robertson said it was "because these workmen engaged in various industries, of which there are four particularly affected—clothing workers, boot and shoe workers, cigar makers, and printers, have had past experience that makes this legislation desirable. The clothing workers, or garment workers, as they are commonly known, number many thousands. For the most part they are organized, and they have contracts with many employers, but there are numerous other employers manufacturing clothing who do not engage union labour and have no contracts with their work people, and therefore impose upon them conditions that are unsanitary and unfair, and goods manufactured under those unfair and unsanitary conditions are upon the shelves of stores for you and me to purchase, under a misrepresentation of the facts."

The Hon. Senator J. D. Taylor, spoke as a former printer, and also with experience as a proprietor making agreements with the International Typographical Union. Referring to the attitude of organized printers in the making of agreements between the union and employers, he said "they come in a spirit of negotiation to the proprietors of newspapers, and offer very substantial guarantees of protection to those proprietors. They ask, in return, for a mutual arrangement of satisfactory working conditions, and when the proprietor accepts those he does so with the assurance from the International body itself that he will be absolutely protected against any improper use by the local union of the very great authority which the International confers upon them. So strongly is that union organized that they are able to compel obedience to their laws and regulations by any member of the union, to keep every member at his work so long as there is any dispute between them and their employers; provided the employers have agreed to accept the arbitration of the International body at their International headquarters. That is a method that is called into effect by leading publishers in Canada nearly every year, and there has yet to be a single instance of any oppression or any ill-feeling in the long-run result in those organizations."

The text of the Act is as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADE MARK AND DESIGN ACT

1. Section four of the *Trade Mark and Design Act*, chapter seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting the following paragraphs immediately after paragraph (*b*) thereof:—

"(*c*) 'Labour union' or 'union' means any organization of employees engaged in the manufacture or production of goods formed for the purpose of regulating the relations between employers and employees;

"(*d*) 'union label' means any mark, term, design, emblem, figure, sign, seal, stamp, diagram, ticket, device or form of advertisement, adopted by a labour union,"

2. Section five of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(2) Any union label heretofore or hereafter adopted by any labour union to designate, make known, or distinguish any goods, wares, merchandise, or product of labour, wholly or partly manufactured, produced, or prepared by the labour of such union, or of any member or members thereof, may be registered for the exclusive use of such labour union in the manner herein provided; and the said union shall, for the purpose of this Act, be considered the proprietor of such label.

"(3) No union label shall be put or placed upon any goods, wares, merchandise, or product of labour, without the consent of the owner or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise."

3. Section eleven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"11. The Minister may refuse to register any trade mark or union label,—

(*a*) if he is not satisfied that the applicant is undoubtedly entitled to the exclusive use of such trade mark or union label;

(*b*) if the trade mark or union label proposed for registration is identical with or resembles a trade mark or union label already registered;

(*c*) if it appears that the trade mark or union label is calculated to deceive or mislead the public;

(*d*) if the trade mark or union label contains any immorality or scandalous figure;

(*e*) if the so-called trade mark does not contain the essentials necessary to constitute a trade mark, properly speaking.

4. Section thirteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(3) Every labour union may register a union label by filing an application therefor, accompanied by a declaration made by the President, Secretary, or other executive officer of such union, specifying the name of the union on behalf of which such union label is being registered, the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, and thereafter such union shall have the exclusive right of such union label."

5. Section fourteen of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"(2) The certificate of the registration of any union label shall also set forth the name of the labour union registering such union label, the number of such union label and the number or letter employed, to denote or correspond to the registration, and such certificate, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall be sufficient evidence of the union label, of the name of the union, of the union named as proprietor, being proprietor, of the commencement and term or registry and of compliance with the provisions of this Act."

6. Section fifteen of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto—

"(3) (*a*) No union label registered by any labour union may be assigned by any process of law or otherwise.

(*b*) A labour union may authorize the use of any union label registered by it and such authorization to use shall be subject to cancellation only upon twelve months' notice, unless otherwise specified in any agreement for the use of such union label; and any goods may be at any time sold bearing such union label, if when such label was used in respect of such goods, the person, firm or corporation was so authorized. The union shall accord the use of the union label to any applicant who complies with the rules of the union.

7. Section eighteen of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"(3) The Exchequer Court of Canada may, on application and after investigation and hearing of the parties concerned, direct the cancellation of the registration of any union label registered by a labour union under the provisions of this Act, if in the opinion of the Court such action is justified by all the circumstances of the case."

8. Section nineteen of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsections thereto:—

"(2) An action or suit may be maintained in any court of record having jurisdiction to the amount claimed, by any labour union which has complied with the provisions of this Act as to registration, or by any authorized executive officer thereof, against any person, firm, labour union, association, or corporation, using without permission the union label of such labour union.

"(3) Nothing in this Act contained shall enable any suit, action, garnishee, interpleader or other proceeding to be brought, had or maintained against a labour union, except for the purpose of this Act."

9. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section twenty-one:—

"21A. (1) No person, firm, labour union, association, or corporation, other than the labour union registering such union label, unless with the consent of such labour union, shall,

(*a*) Mark any goods or any articles of any description whatever with any such union label or with any part thereof, whether by applying such union label or any part

thereof to the article itself or to any package or thing containing such article or by using any package or thing so marked which has been used by the labour union which has registered such union label; or,

(*b*) keep or have in his possession for sale any goods, wares, merchandise, or product of labour, to which, or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped, impressed or otherwise displayed; provided always that such person, firm, labour union, association, or corporation shall be liable only in cases where the union label was counterfeit or imitation to his, their, or its knowledge; and provided further that any proceedings taken under this Act shall be against the person, firm, labour union, association, or corporation that originally attached the counterfeit or imitation union label to such article;

(*c*) procure either for himself or on behalf of any other person, firm, labour union, association or corporation, the registering of any union label under the provisions of this Act by making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration verbally or in writing or by any fraudulent means whatever; or,

(*d*) make or cause to be made any die, block, machine or other instrument for the purpose of forging or being used for forging a union label; or,

(*e*) dispose of or have in his possession any die, block, machine or other instrument for the purpose of forging a union label.

(2) Every person, firm, labour union, association or corporation contravening the provisions or any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable for each offence on summary conviction to a fine of not less than twenty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(3) Every complaint under the preceding subsection may be made by an executive officer of the labour union which has registered the union label as in this Act provided."

10. The following sections are inserted in the said Act immediately after section twenty-two:—

"22A. When a complaint in writing, verified by affidavit, is made to any court or officer having authority to issue search warrants, showing that complainant has reason to believe that counterfeits or imitations of any union label registered by a labour union, as in this Act provided, or tools, cuts, plates, dies, blocks, machinery or materials prepared or provided for the making of such counterfeits or imitations, are concealed in any building, receptacle or place (particularly describing the same), such court or officer shall, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, issue a warrant to search such building, receptacle or place for the articles described in the complaint.

"22B. Search warrants issued under this Act shall be in the form prescribed by the *Criminal Code*, so far as such form is applicable, and shall be directed to and be served and returned by the same officers in the same manner as search warrants in other cases in the said Code provided for; and the proceedings and practice after such return shall conform as nearly as may be to the practice and proceedings in regard to search warrants in such other cases."

11. Section forty-six of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "label" after the words, "trade mark" in the 7th and 24th lines thereof.

Third British Census of Production

The Board of Trade of Great Britain has issued the first four of the series of preliminary reports in which the results of the Third Census of Industry are summarized (Northern Ireland is not included). As in the case of the first Census (1907), the inquiry covers agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in addition to the manufacturing, mining and building industries. The present series of Reports does not include agricultural production or fisheries, which are being dealt with by other Government Departments. The reports give statistics of quantity and value of production, net output, exports and imports, persons employed, power in use, etc.

The industries covered by the first four reports are as follows:—

No. 1—Iron and steel trades, including blast furnaces, smelting, rolling, and founding; wrought iron and steel tube; tinplate.

No. 2—Cotton spinning and weaving; boot and shoe trade; rubber; paints, colours and varnish.

No. 3—Grain milling trades; sugar and glucose; spirit distilling; spirit compounding, rectifying and methylating trade; tobacco trade.

No. 4—Coal mining; coke and by-products; manufactured fuel; railway carriage and wagon building.

Over fifty persons are attending the School for Fisheries which opened in the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax on February 14. This attendance is rather in excess of what was expected and is regarded as indicative of an increasing interest in Maritime fisheries. Provisions have been made for lectures in every branch of preparing fish for the market.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

British Columbia

THE Legislature of British Columbia which met on December 16 and was prorogued on March 7 enacted several laws of interest to labour, including an Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions and amendments to the Minimum Wage Act, the Factories Act and the Mechanics' Lien Act.

The Old Age Pension Act enables the Provincial Government to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada pursuant to the provisions of any act of the Dominion relating to old age pensions or any regulations made thereunder, and for the payment of one-half of the net sum expended by the Province for such pensions. The Workmen's Compensation Board is charged with the administration of the Act, including the consideration of applications and the payment of pensions. No change may be made in any scheme for the administration of pensions which has been approved by the Dominion Government except with that Government's consent. The Act will come into operation on Proclamation.

Amendments were made to those sections of the Factories Act which deal with the employment of children, young girls and women, and with night work in laundries. No child may now be employed in a factory except by written permission of the inspector, which must specify the hours of employment, not exceeding six. Formerly the employment of children was permitted in the business of fish-canning or curing or in fruit packing during the time of fish runs or in the fruit seasons. A further amendment makes overtime and night work of women and young girls in the above-mentioned industries and seasons conditional upon the written consent of such girls or women or their parents or guardians.

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to provide that employers' statements of wages, hours and working conditions of female employees, as required under the Act, should be verified by statutory declaration. Employers' registers must now contain a record of wages paid and hours worked, as well as the names, ages, and addresses of the women employed. Orders of the Board must be kept posted free from mutilation or defacement. A new clause is added which permits the Board to reconsider, without calling a conference, any order which has been in force for at least one year, and to amend such order or replace it by a new one. An employer who contravenes an order of the Board by payment of less than the minimum wage will, in future, upon conviction, be ordered to pay to the employee the difference between the wages paid and the minimum wage.

An amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act provides that the right of a person entitled to lien shall pass to his personal representative in the event of his death, and may, subject to the provisions of the Act, be assigned by any instrument in writing. Formerly only the right of a lien-holder passed to his representative and was capable of being assigned.

The Superannuation Act was amended to provide that, upon application in writing from seventy-five per cent of all the employees or of the employees of any group of permanent employees, a municipality must adopt a superannuation scheme as provided by the Act, paying from the revenues all contributions required from it as an employer. The Act, which was passed in 1921, entitles a fireman to superannuation at fifty years of age, a policeman at fifty-five years, and other employees at sixty years in the case of men, and fifty-five years in the case of women. Persons retired owing to mental or physical disability are also entitled to allowances. An agreement is to be made between the employer and employees for the reduction from the wages of employees over thirty-five years of age of not less than four per cent and not more than eight per cent of wages, the employer contributing an equal amount *plus* one per cent towards a reserve fund. The rate may not be greater than seven per cent if the employee is under fifty years of age or greater than six per cent if he is under forty-five years of age, or above five per cent if he is under forty years of age. Special voluntary contributions may be made by or on behalf of any employee. Interest at the rate of five per cent per annum is credited semi-annually to the account of each employee. The superannuation allowance consists of the sum to which the amount at the employee's credit, together with a like amount taken from his employer's account and special contributions, if any (all with accrued interest), would entitle him according to the prescribed tables then in force. Any additional allowance payable from the special reserve fund is also added. The pension may be granted on any one of three plans, a single life allowance payable for the lifetime of the contributor; a guaranteed allowance payable for the life of the contribu-

tor or for a certain term of years, whichever period is longer; or a joint life and "last survivor" pension, payable during the joint life of the contributor, and any person nominated by him prior to the granting of the allowance, and during the lifetime of the survivor. In the event of the death or dismissal of the contributor before he has been granted a superannuation allowance the amount to his credit in the Superannuation Fund is refunded to his personal representative or to him as the case may be.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act provides for the issuance of salesmen's licenses to persons operating motor vehicles for demonstration purposes. Rules for the granting of permits to minors are made more stringent.

A subsection added to the Attachment of Debts Act relates to the information to be given in affidavits in support of a garnishing order.

The Co-operative Associations Act was amended to provide for reduction of share capital, and for shorter notice in the case of certain general meetings.

An amendment to the Public Schools Act authorizes the Council of Public Instruction, on the application of the Board of School Trustees of two or more adjoining municipal school districts, to unite the districts for the purpose of constituting a technical school area, and to establish one or more technical schools therein. Provision is made for the management of these schools.

During the session a Select Committee of the House was appointed to enquire into the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mothers' Pensions Act and will report at the next session.

The Legislature debated at some length a resolution introduced in January urging that any Bill introduced or reintroduced in the House of Commons of Canada in respect of old age pensions should make provision for: establishing an old-age pension scheme on a sound economic basis; operating such a scheme with perfect justice as between the provinces; minimizing any encouragement to waste, thriftlessness or dishonesty on the part of potential beneficiaries; the payment of an old age pension in certain cases at least to persons who have not reached the age of seventy years; and the payment by way of pension in certain cases at least of a larger sum than that designated in the bill already introduced. The debate on the resolution was adjourned.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature which met on January 18 and closed on March 30, 1927, passed a number of measures of interest to labour, including an Act to provide for the "two-platoon system" in certain fire departments, and amendments to the Minimum Wage Act, the Masters and Servants Act, The Steam Boilers Act and the Factories Act.

The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act applies, on and after January 1, 1928, to every city having a population of 10,000 or more, unless a majority of the ratepayers have voted against the adoption of its provisions, in which case the city council may still exercise the powers conferred upon it under the City Act to prescribe the duties of the fire department. In cities where no vote is taken or where a majority favours the adoption of the two-platoon system, the fire chief will divide the officers and employees of the fire department into two platoons, one for ten hours' day duty and the other for fourteen hours' night duty. Each platoon will change at least once in seven days from day to night duty or *vice versa*. No platoon may be on duty for more than 24 consecutive hours, after which period 24 consecutive hours off-duty must be allowed. Employees may, however, be required to remain in attendance during the continuance of a conflagration. No deduction from pay or holidays by reason of the provisions of the Act is permitted. A penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 is provided for infringement of the law. This Act differs from the Bill which was introduced in 1924 only in containing the clause which provides for a vote of the ratepayers.

The amendments to the Masters and Servants Act, which will come into force on May 1, 1927, provide that a summons under the Act may be served by any adult either upon the person to whom it is addressed, or, if he cannot conveniently be found, by leaving it at his last or most usual place of abode with any inmate who is apparently sixteen years of age or over. The fee for service and return of a summons is fixed at 50 cents, with an allowance of 15 cents per mile for conveyance, or, where no public vehicle is available, reasonable livery charges.

Barber shops and beauty parlours were added to the list of establishments to which the Minimum Wage Act applies.

The Factories Act was amended to require the use of mechanical devices for removing dust, gases and other impurities from the atmosphere of workrooms.

An amendment to the Steam Boilers Act, exempts steam boilers on motor vehicles which are within the scope of the Vehicle Act unless the chief inspector of steam boilers gives notice to the owner that such of the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act as are specified in the notice apply to such boiler.

The Child Welfare Act revises and consolidates the laws of the Province for the protection of children, including those providing for Mothers' Allowances and Juvenile Courts. Two changes were made in the law governing Mothers' Allowances. The first permits the wife of an inmate of a sanitarium for tubercular patients to obtain benefits under the Act. The second requires the husband of any beneficiary to have been a resident of Saskatchewan at the time of his death or disablement.

The Town Act was revised and consolidated and a number of sections were amended, among them that relating to the closing of shops. The hours between which shops might close for half-holidays under a town by-law were formerly 1 p.m and 5 a.m. of the following day. The clause as revised provides for closing at 12 o'clock noon or such later hour as may be deemed advisable. Ladies' hairdressing, manicuring or beauty parlours are now included in the list of shops to which closing by-laws apply. A new clause forbids the sale by auction during the hours when shops are closed, of goods of the class ordinarily sold in those shops.

The City Act was amended by addition of provisions similar to the last two cited above.

The Civil Service Superannuation Act provides for the superannuation of civil servants at the age of 65 years in the case of men and 60 years in the case of women, provision being made, however, for the services of any person to be continued for a further period of five years. Contributions are made by the deduction of four per cent from the salary of each civil servant, such contributions to cease after thirty-five years service. Allowances are payable to civil servants who have completed ten years service and retired having reached the age of retirement, or owing to ill health or physical or mental incapacity. In the latter case the Civil Service Superannuation Board must declare the applicant to be entitled to superannuation. The allowance consists of one-fiftieth of the average salary for the three years preceding retirement, multiplied by the total number of years of continuous service up to thirty-five years. On the death of a superannuated civil servant one-half of his allowance is payable to his widow with an additional ten per cent for each child under 18 years of age, the total amount payable in respect of children not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the allowance. The same allowance is payable to the widow and children of a civil servant who dies after ten years service. A lump sum not exceeding the total amount of contributions with interest is payable to heirs in the case of death before ten years service has been completed.

New Wage System of Belleville Company

The American Optical Company of Canada, Limited, put into operation at the beginning of this year, a new system of payment for workers in their ophthalmic lens factory at Belleville, Ontario. The new plan is the incentive payment plan, which is in force in some other factories in Canada and the United States, with the adaptations necessary for their particular business. The shop was divided into two distinct sections or groups, the first group being paid for the work that is passed into the second group and the second group being paid for the work that is passed by the inspectors in the final inspection department. Each section has its inspection department and the operators are paid only for work that is passed by the inspectors. Each unit has what is called the day's stint and each operator knows that it is necessary for him to produce that stint each day. In other words, if a man is to produce 200 pieces a day and he has not done so by five o'clock, he must stay until five-thirty or six, or for as long as is necessary for him to complete the work. The operators know this and it is now very infrequent for a man to get so far behind in his day's production that he must stay overtime.

"The results we have obtained since the first of the year," writes E. W. Worth, manager of the company, "have been beneficial all round, as our charts show that we are now paying our employees 10 per cent more wages with 10 per cent less hours, and we are getting approximately 16 per cent higher production, with our quality reports, which are so essential in the optical business, holding up to their previous level. This latter fact shows very plainly the advantage of having the inspectors on a quality and quantity basis of payment."

REPORT OF ALBERTA COMMISSION ON FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK

WHEN the Alberta Factories Act was being amended and consolidated at the session of 1926, opinion in the province was divided as to the wisdom of including in the new act a section providing for the establishment of an eight-hour working day in the industries of the province. Finally it was decided to establish, by Order in Council, a commission to investigate the subject of a 48-hour working week in factories, shops and offices (Labour Gazette, May, 1926, page 446). In the meantime it was provided that the working hours of labour in these establishments should not exceed nine in the day and 54 in the week. In accordance with this provision commissioners were appointed as follows:—

Messrs. A. A. Carpenter, chairman; Norman Hindsley, representing the employers, and E. E. Roper, representing the employees.

The commissioners recently presented reports, the majority recommending that the suggested limitation of hours should not be carried out until the other provinces have taken similar action, while the minority report recommends the immediate adoption of the eight-hour day in industries in the province.

Majority Report

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Province of Alberta:

Sir,—The undersigned, being two of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the advisability of establishing a forty-eight hour working week in the province, beg leave to report as follows:—

Under the terms of the Order in Council constituting the Commission to investigate the advisability of the adoption of a forty-eight-hour week by the various industries in the province of Alberta, it is set out, after reciting the provisions of Section 23 of "The Factories Act, 1926," that the Commissioners should "cause inquiry to be made into and concerning the questions involved in the establishment of a forty-eight-hour working week and as to the advisability of the establishment of the same with regard to any or all industries in any factory, shop, office or office building and the probable effect thereon on any such industries," and to report thereon to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Notices were sent by mail to the proprietors of all factories in the province, so far as the Commissioners were able to ascertain these from an examination of the records of the Bureau of Labour, and notices were also sent to the proprietors of the various hotels and departmental stores in the four larger cities. Notices were also published in the daily newspapers issued in these places, setting forth the chief objects of the inquiry and the dates and places of the sittings of the Commissioners. Sittings were held in accordance with the notices sent out and as published in the daily newspapers, these sittings being held at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton, on the 7th, 8th and 9th and 10th and 14th of December last respectively. A copy of the evidence submitted to the Commission at the various hearings and the statements filed with the Commission, either during these hearings or prior or subsequent thereto, are transmitted herewith.

It may be well to point out here the distinction between what is called a basic eight-hour day and a simple forty-eight-hour week and a straight eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week. The basic eight-hour day does not limit the actual hours of labour but merely gives the worker for eight hours, what he previously received for nine or ten or whatever hours worked, with overtime payment for the time worked beyond eight hours. The forty-eight-hour week does not limit the hours of labour to an eight-hour day, provided the total hours worked during the week do not exceed forty-eight. The straight eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week limits the working hours to eight hours in any one day, even if a less number be worked on any other day of the week and limits the total hours worked in any week to forty-eight, so as to ensure the worker of one day's rest each week. It is a straight eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week that the labour organizations have contended for in this enquiry, subject, of course, to relaxation in such cases as may be found to be necessary, this being decided by public authority.

The provisions of "The Factories Act, 1926," as it now stands, provide for a nine-hour day and a fifty-four-hour week. According to the terms of the Commission, the scope of this inquiry is limited to a forty-eight-hour week alone, and the notices first sent out so set out the nature of the inquiry. However, as the Commissioners subsequently learned that it was the desire that the scope of the inquiry should be enlarged so as to include the question of the advisability of a straight eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week, the Commission, at the sittings at Calgary and Edmonton, asked the parties appearing before it in these cities to consider

also the question of this further restriction of the hours of labour. Subsequent to these sittings notices were sent out to all parties attending at the various hearings, asking that they further consider the question of the straight eight-hour day as applicable to their respective industries and that they communicate with the Commission in regard thereto, and replies were received from practically all those appearing at the various hearings. The straight eight-hour day, along with the forty-eight-hour week is, of course, more restrictive than the forty-eight-hour week alone, and it could, no doubt, have been taken for granted that when an objection was lodged to the latter limitation, it would apply with as much, if not greater force, to the former restriction. As was expected, the replies received in answer to the later inquiry of the Commission indicated even more strenuous objections on the part of the employers to the eight-hour day than to the forty-eight-hour week. In view, however, of the conclusions arrived at by those of your Commissioners who have signed this report, any distinction between these two forms of limitation of hours, so far as this report is concerned, is immaterial.

The enactment of eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week legislation was supported at the various hearings of the Commission by representatives of organized labour, and the contentions in support of the proposed change may, in the main, be given as follows:—

That the bringing into effect of an eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week would be merely carrying out the provisions as to hours of labour of the draft convention adopted at the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919, which provisions have already been adopted and enacted by a considerable number of countries and that, as, under The British North America Act, the power to enact legislation regarding hours of labour, in the main, rests with the respective provinces of the Dominion, the province of Alberta should, for the purpose of carrying out the terms of this convention, enact this eight-hour day legislation.

That, so far as hours of labour are concerned, a very large percentage of the industrial concerns of the province are already on the basis of an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week, and the employers in the remaining industries should be made to put their industries on the same basis.

That, by adopting the proposed legislation, it would protect the employer who worked his employees shorter hours from the competition of the employer who worked his employees long hours.

That, with the reduction of hours, there was a tendency towards greater efficiency on the part of the employee and that the employers should suffer little from the change.

That the shortening of hours of labour would tend to provide employment for a greater number of men and so decrease unemployment.

That the same arguments have been advanced against any proposal to reduce hours in the past and industry has survived although the hours of labour have been greatly reduced.

The desire of the worker to secure himself more leisure time was also stressed.

The general objections on the part of the employers are set out in the memorandum filed with the Commission and are given below:—

That to bring into effect forty-eight hour week legislation would give other provinces and countries an unfair advantage in competition with Alberta.

That such industries as are capable of doing so, already work forty-eight hours a week and some less.

That for many of our most important industries it is impossible to regulate hours of labour to comply with the said restriction.

That many industries closely connected with agriculture cannot comply with a forty-eight hour working week without inflicting hardship and, at certain periods, heavy loss upon their farmer clients.

That to enact a forty-eight hour working week would at once restrict an investment of foreign capital in this province.

That our resources cannot be developed, nor can industrial plants be built up sufficiently to create a pay roll within our borders that will provide a market for the agriculturists whom we constantly invite to settle amongst us.

That reduction of hours generally means reduced production and higher prices to the ultimate consumers.

That reduced hours will lead to the introduction of labour saving machinery that will eventually reduce the number employed.

The Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919, and referred to by the supporters of eight-hour day legislation, provides for the limiting of the hours of workers in industrial undertakings, to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. Provision is made that where the employers and workers agree, the eight-

hour day limit may be exceeded some days of the week, where less than eight hours are worked during other days of the week, provided the hours worked weekly do not exceed forty-eight. Other exceptions provide that where, by reason of the nature of the process, the work is required to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, the working hours may be extended to fifty-six in the week on the average. Provision is also made under which regulations by public authority shall determine the permanent exceptions to be allowed any proprietor for work that must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, also for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent and for temporary exceptions for exceptional cases of pressure of work. Commerce and agriculture are not included under the terms of the convention.

It was generally recognized at the Washington Conference, that the question of the limitation of hours of labour was practically a world wide one and the difficulty was there recognized of dealing with the question satisfactorily unless all those countries which had any considerable interest in industrial undertakings should be willing to adopt legislation of at least approximate uniformity, subject, of course, to allowance for differences of climatic conditions or of industrial development. Particularly was it realized that without the great industrial countries of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States adopting the provisions of the convention, the work of the conference must be largely futile. Up to the present, none of the countries mentioned have adopted the hours of labour prescribed by the draft convention. It is true that France has signified its ratification, but it is conditioned upon the ratification by Germany. Italy ratified the convention conditionally in 1924, but has now adopted a nine-hour day.

It was stated at the sittings of the Commission in Edmonton that Greece, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Chili, Roumania, China and India have ratified the convention. Your Commissioners have before them the last report of the Director of the International Labour Conference issued at Geneva in 1926, and it would appear that of these countries Roumania, although it had signified its ratification, had not, as late as March of last year, passed any legislation making effective the eight-hour day provisions. India, by the terms of the convention, is not required to adopt an eight-hour day but only a sixty-hour week. Bulgaria, in the report just mentioned, stated that competition from neighbouring countries that had not adopted the proposals of the Washington conference, had placed it in a disadvantageous situation. China is in such an unsettled state that little weight can be attached to its adherence or non-adherence.

In the case of Czechoslovakia, the legislation of that country provides that the actual hours of work of workers shall, in principle, not exceed eight hours within twenty-four hours, or forty-eight hours in the week, but the Act further provides that the distribution of the daily and weekly hours of labour shall be a matter for agreement between the employers and the workers. Then there are provisions to that effect that when it would not be otherwise possible to alternate shifts and the work cannot be interrupted for technical reasons without considerable disturbance to the manufacturing process, the daily or weekly hours can be extended, provided that each worker has a thirty-two hour rest period each week and provided that the worker is paid overtime for any work over the weekly forty-eight hours. Furthermore, no less than twenty-nine classes of industries are given where the process is declared to be continuous and in which the daily hours may be extended provided overtime is paid. It must be said that the range of these industries is very wide. According to figures supplied by the Czechoslovakian Government in 1925, some 812,000 workers were employed in undertakings working overtime and of these one-third were actually working overtime and the total amount of overtime worked is given in working days at 1,782,390.

It must be said that a perusal of that section of the last report of the International Labour Conference dealing with the question of hours of labour, suggests to your Commissioners the difficulty of arriving at what weight may be given to some of these apparent ratifications of the Convention in question.

It may be added that your Commissioners understand Belgium has ratified the convention but they have been unable to get any information thereon.

Mention was also made at the hearing of other eight-hour day legislation, apart from any passed in pursuance of the 1919 Washington convention, being effective in a number of other countries, these countries including France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland and Sweden. Your Commissioners have been unable to obtain any information in regard to legislation of this nature, with the exception of that of France, where such legislation was to become effective only upon agreement between the employer and his employees. As already stated, Italy, so far as your Com-

missioners can learn, is now on a nine-hour day basis. That any such legislation, at least so far as the larger countries are concerned, is not very effective, may be seen from the report of the Director of the International Labour Conference already referred to (page 219, Part I). Reference is there made to the differences between rates of wages, hours, and other conditions of work of British shipyard workers and of shipyard workers on the Continent. A joint Committee of Inquiry, composed of representatives from both the British Shipyard Workers' Unions and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, reached the conclusion that hours of work were longer in Germany, Holland and France than in Great Britain, and a joint petition was presented to the Government urging it to take steps to further the observance of a shorter working week in the Continental countries.

It is, of course, well known that in Australia the hours of labour are very favourable to the worker. It is to be remembered, however, that Australia is far distant from any competitive markets.

Neither the United States nor any provinces of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, have adopted any general limitation of hours of labour such as was laid down by the Washington convention. Any limitation of labour hours in the United States appears, in the main, to be confined to workers engaged in public works or on Government contracts, or, as is the case in some of the States, in one or two specified industries. A number of the States have adopted a basic eight-hour day but, as already pointed out, this is far different in effect from a straight eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week. Where there has been any real limitation of hours of labour in the United States, it has been by agreement between employer and employee. In Canada, apart from British Columbia and the limitation in our own Factories Act, there is no actual limitation of hours of labour except by agreement of the parties.

With the general principle of the forty-eight hour week and the desire of labour for a greater amount of leisure for employees, your Commissioners have much sympathy. The question, however, that is to be determined is whether under present conditions, the adoption of the hours of labour in question is advisable, bearing in mind its effect upon the province as a whole. The fact that the industrial concerns of this province must compete with those of the remaining provinces of Canada as well as with those of the United States suggests to your Commissioners the possibility of too greatly handicapping our own industries if the legislation in question is put into effect. If that is the result it will, of course, speedily react upon the employees. The situation thus created, indeed, would be much the same as each of the highly industrial countries of Great Britain, France and Germany, at this very time fears would happen to it if it adopted the eight-hour day while its competitors continued on the basis of longer hours, and it is this fear that has prevented those countries from ratifying the Washington convention except on condition that the other countries do likewise. Alberta cannot be said to be anyway nearly as highly developed industrially as is the United States or some of the other provinces of Canada. The industries in Alberta, for the most part, are in their infancy and the effect of the proposal, can, at best be said to be problematical.

At the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa in 1919 a month or so prior to the opening of the Conference at Washington, the the present Premier of the Dominion, in addressing the conference, stressed the necessity of bringing about an equality of the standards in industry throughout the Dominion. Dealing with this subject he said "if some provinces are going to have a high level of industrial standards and other provinces are not willing to approach to that high level, then the provinces which have high industrial standards are going to be handicapped by the provinces that maintain the standards at a lower level, so I think that one of the greatest services this gathering can render will be to emphasize the necessity that throughout the whole of this Dominion of Canada we have such uniformity of standards in our industrial regulations that the provinces that are behind the line, if there are any, will be brought up to the level of all the others and one standard made to prevail so far as may be possible, having regard to the difference of conditions in the different provinces.

It is true that, as far as your Commissioners can gather, the majority of industrial concerns in the province are at least nominally, on the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week basis. According to the statistics obtained from the Provincial Bureau of Labour, out of a total number of 10,683 employees in the factories of Alberta, 7,262 are given as working forty-eight hours per week or less. It must be remembered, however, that included in these totals are between 1,300 and 1,400 female employees who come within the limitation of hours fixed by the Minimum Wage Regulations. The regulations of hours as affect-

ing female employees has generally been more strict than those affecting male employees. Furthermore, it may be said, that many of the concerns which, in the statistics referred to are given as working their employees forty-eight hours or less per week, strenuously objected to the proposal now under consideration and some of these employees undoubtedly do work over the forty-eight hour week. Your Commissioners believe that it would not be unfair to say that the number of male employees in the statistics referred to would comprise somewhat more than one-half of the total male employees in the factories of the province. There are, no doubt, other industries not included in the returns given. For instance, the building industry is not included and this is largely on a forty-four hour week basis throughout the Dominion, but from its very nature it has no outside competition.

It may be said in this connection that in some industries the hours of labour, largely through the organization of employees, are fairly uniform throughout the whole Dominion. Thus, in the manufacture of clothing, statistics from the Dominion Labour Department show that a forty-four hour week is widely prevalent throughout the country and the effect of this is seen in the comparatively short hours of labour in this industry in Alberta. The same remark applies to the printing trade, which is highly organized and it will be found that, for the main part, in the industries such as those just mentioned, the hours of labour in the United States correspond with those in effect in Canada.

The suggestion that has been made that because some industries in the Province are already on an eight hour basis or less, all other industries should be compelled to apply similar restrictions, is not sound. What really governs is the conditions of labour in the same class of industry in the competing provinces or countries.

It is doubtful whether the reduction of hours from nine to eight would mean any substantial increase in employment in the Province. It was indeed asserted by a number of employees that if they were compelled to adopt an eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week, it would mean that while they would be compelled to employ more men in the rush season, they would also be compelled to let out some of the employees during the slack season who were now retained the year round. The slack season in most industries in this Province is in the winter time and in such cases the result would be a greater amount of unemployment at a time when it is most undesirable.

The attention of your Commissioners was directed at the various hearings, to the fact that industrial undertakings in this province were, to a very considerable extent, closely related to the agricultural industry and it was urged that a rigid limitation of hours in such industries would be a hardship not only on the industries themselves, but upon the farmer. It was also pointed out that, with the frequently long and severe winters that obtain here, other industries were, in their nature seasonal, and short operating seasons militated against the observance of an eight-hour day.

These are, indeed, matters which suggest the difficulty of applying this limitation of hours of labour where the conditions are as they are in Alberta and they offer, in the opinion of your Commissioners, along with the problem of outside competition, the really material obstacles to the adoption in this Province of the forty-eight hour week, and a greater obstacle to the adoption of a straight eight-hour day.

In referring to the absence of restrictive legislation in regard to hours of labour in the other provinces of Canada, mention has been made of the exception of British Columbia. In 1925 the British Columbia Government brought into operation an act entitled "The Hours of Work Act, 1925" which limited hours of work in industrial enterprises to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours in the week. The Act specifically excludes any branch of the agricultural, horticultural and dairying industry and it does not apply to shops, stores, offices, office buildings or hotels.

The Act contains provisions similar to those contained in the Washington Draft Convention relating to hours of labour which permit a forty-eight hour week instead of a strict eight-hour day, by agreement between employer and employees, and provides for exceptions covering continuous processes and in case of accidents or cases of emergency.

The administration of the Act is left to a Board of Adjustment, consisting of three members who may make regulations determining:—

(*a*) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work necessary to be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an industrial undertaking or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially seasonal or intermittent.

(*b*) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed in case of exceptional cases of pressure of work.

The Board is further given the power, after inquiry, and subject to the approval of the

Lieutenant Governor in Council, to exempt any industrial undertaking or class of industrial undertaking, in whole or in part from the operation of the Act, or for such seasons or portions of the year as it may consider necessary or expedient, having regard to the nature and conditions of the undertaking, the conditions of employment and the welfare of the employees.

Very wide exemptions have been granted by the Board. For instance, shipping of all kinds, fish canneries, and repair work in metal industries are exempted, and the fruit packing industry is given permission to work over the eight-hour day during the fruit season. Your Commissioners also understand that the meat packing industry is not affected by the Act. Smelting comes under the continuous process provisions and the working hours therein are limited to fifty-six per week. Employees in saw mills, planing mills and shingle mills in that part of the province lying east of the Cascade Mountains are permitted to work nine hours a day instead of eight. Bakeries are permitted to work ten hours per month in excess of the forty-eight hour week, which would give a fifty and one-half hour week, and bakery salesmen and delivery men are allowed an extra twenty-six hours per month in excess of the forty-eight hours per week.

The exceptions mentioned, and they are not the only ones, have not been given to indicate in any way the nature of industries, exemption of which is found to be necessary, for conditions here differ very considerably from conditions in the main industrial portion of British Columbia. They are given merely to suggest that there must be so many exceptions allowed in the administration of legislation of this nature as to at once lay it open to the criticism that the restrictions are largely nominal. It must be further considered that in British Columbia there is the problem arising from oriental labour which, fortunately, in this province, does not exist. Your Commissioners understand that the Act in British Columbia is very ably administered and they are not prepared to say that it is without merit. It must be remembered, however, that conditions here are not the same as in British Columbia and that the scope of the British Columbia Act is much narrower than that of our own Act. So much also depends upon the state of mind of those administering the provisions of such an Act, and the attitude adopted by them in that administration, that your Commissioners have not felt justified in recommending that action along similar lines should be taken in this province.

Generally speaking, the limitation as to hours of labour in the Factories Act, as it now stands, provides against the working of employees for any extreme hours and the Act is very wide in its scope. However, if there are cases where employees are working extremely long hours, there is no reason why an amendment to the schedule of the present Act should not meet such cases. For instance, at Calgary, the Commission heard representatives from the oil well drillers working in the Turner Valley field, who represented that they were working on a twelve-hour shift. Except in extremely cold weather, when they are not required to work, their work is continuous and it suggests itself to the Commission that any such hours of labour in continuous employment are excessive. The case, however, could be easily met by an amendment to the schedule of the Factories Act.

Neither in the Washington Draft Convention, nor in the British Columbia Hours of Work Act is there any provision applicable to such concerns as shops, stores, wholesale warehouses, offices or hotels and, apart from regulations by various municipalities, or so far as female workers are concerned, by the regulations of the various Minimum Wage Boards, and there are, as far as your Commissioners can learn, no set hours of work in these businesses in other provinces. Our own Act only embraces concerns of this nature situated in towns of over 5,000 population and, in the cities within its provisions there are, so far as retail stores are concerned, by-laws dealing with early closing and a compulsory half holiday one day a week, either during the whole or a part of the year. Calgary and Lethbridge have this half holiday the year round, and according to the statements made at sittings of the Commission at Medicine Hat, the half holiday is given in that city the year round, although the city by-law only requires it for the five summer months. In these three cities, however, the retail stores keep open on Saturday night until nine o'clock. In Edmonton, the half holiday provision only applies to the summer months, but the stores are closed Saturday night. It was stated that the practice in the larger stores at least, in these cities, was to give the employees two weeks' holiday each year, with pay.

It may be noted that no representative of the employees in these businesses appeared before your Commissioners and, although it has been urged that this is accounted for by the fact that the employees in these concerns are unorganized and consequently inarticulate,

it does suggest itself to your Commissioners that if there was any serious objection to the present working hours or any great degree of discontent, it would have come to the notice of the Commission.

It must be recognized that the conditions and nature of the work in these various businesses are widely different from those existing in factories, and your Commissioners are of the opinion that if any change were contemplated in the present Act, in the way of further limitation of hours of labour, these businesses might well be dealt with in a separate Act. However, they are not prepared to recommend that the eight-hour day or the forty-eight hour week should be applied for the present to such concerns.

As regards industrial undertakings, your Commissioners desire to say that, partly because of the fact that so many of the more important industries in Alberta are closely related to agriculture, and because of the seasonal nature of other industries, but mainly because of the danger of competition from outside points where there would be no similar restrictions as to hours of labour, they have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to adopt the forty-eight hour week or the straight eight-hour day in connection therewith. As many concerns, both industrial and commercial, only work a half day on Saturdays, a straight eight-hour day would mean, in those cases, either a forty-eight-hour week or the elimination of the Saturday afternoon off.

They believe that only through the co-operation of all the provinces can the suggested limitation of hours of labour be safely put into effect. To be satisfactorily effective any such law should be national in extent.

Your Commissioners are not prepared to single out any particular industries in regard to which such hours of labour should be made applicable at the present time. If they did so their choice would undoubtedly fall upon those very industries where, owing to the employees being more highly organized, the hours of labour are at present most favourable to the employees.

Edmonton, Friday, the eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. A. Carpenter,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Norman Hindsley,
Commissioner.

Minority Report

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council Province of Alberta.

Sir,—The undersigned, being one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the advisability of establishing a forty-eight hour working week in the Province, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the other two Commissioners, begs leave to report separately as follows:—

It will be observed that the recommendations of the majority of the Commissioners is made "....mainly because of the danger of competition from outside points where there would be similar restrictions as to hours". This, it will be noted, was also one of the chief arguments employed by some of those who appeared before the Commission to give evidence against the advisability of establishing the forty-eight hour week.

After giving careful study to the evidence submitted to the Commission the undersigned is firmly of the opinion that the Commissioners were not justified in recommending that there should be no step taken at this time to establish the forty-eight hour working week in Alberta. Those who contend that such a limitation of hours would be detrimental to industry in the Province have not, in my opinion, submitted sufficient evidence to substantiate their claims.

There are many records of various industries where hours of labour have been curtailed, either voluntarily or by legislation, yet there was not a single specific incident brought to the attention of the Commission where the curtailment of working hours had had an adverse effect on the industry concerned. On the other hand there were a number of cases cited where the effect of the curtailment of the hours of labour had proved to be beneficial. One case in point is that of the Great West Garment Company of Edmonton. In the garment industry where long hours and sweat shop conditions were considered advisable a few years ago, the Edmonton Company was the first on the continent to establish the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week. Production records of the company actually showed a substantial increase of output with the curtailment of hours of labour. Certainly the danger of outside competition proved a bogey in that case.

In this connection I would also draw attention to the Report of the British Columbia Department of Labour for 1925. Commenting

on the operation of the eight-hour day law in that province, the report says:—

"The eight-hour day certainly has not had the dire effect predicted by some of its critics prior to its being put into effect. Information received by the department recently has proven that the eight-hour day has actually been the cause of reducing costs of operation in various industries. The reason for this is that, in order to comply with the Act, a complete reorganization of systems was found necessary and more efficient methods have been worked out."

From the records available through the Alberta Bureau of Labour, it is found that approximately eight per cent of the wage earners in industry and commerce in the Province, are now employed at forty-eight hours a week or less. From this it should be apparent that the shorter working week has been proven to be advisable and generally economically sound. It has been argued that since such a large percentage have already secured the forty-eight hour week without legislation, it is reasonable to suppose that the remaining twenty per cent will secure the same advantages as soon as it is economically advantageous for them to have them. But that argument is not a sound one. There are short-sighted and grasping employers who need the force of legislation to compel them to conform to standards that have generally been accepted as proper. This has always been the case. A case in point is that of the building or general contracting industry. The large majority of the employees of this industry work forty-eight hours a week or less. Yet there are some employers who compel their workmen to exceed the hours generally worked. Apparently only legislation can bring uniformity in such cases. In British Columbia the operation of the eight-hour law reduced the average working hours in the contracting group by 2.41 hours per week: this in spite of the fact that the eight-hour day generally prevailed in the industry before the law came into effect.

Many of the firms objecting to the establishment of the eight-hour day in Alberta admitted under examination that it was only in emergencies that it was necessary to exceed a forty-eight hour week. Others gave evidence to the Commission that was at variance with their declarations to the Bureau of Labour as to the hours of labour worked. In all I am convinced that an examination of all the evidence submitted will, if exaggerated hypotheses are omitted, show that only a very few industries would be in any way adversely affected by the establishment of eight-hour day in legislation. On the other hand a large number of employees would be benefitted.

This latter contention is borne out by the experience in British Columbia. It has been claimed that, because of the large number of exemptions allowed, the B.C. Act is largely inoperative. But in spite of this the report of the Department of Labour shows that the operation of the Act in the first year resulted in a reduction of over four per cent in the duration of the average working week; average hours being reduced from 50.59 to 48.26 weekly. Though the report does not say so, it may be presumed that a substantial part of the reduction has been caused by the bringing about of uniformity in industries where the eight-hour day generally prevailed before the legislation came into force. Because there is a substantial number of employees working longer hours unnecessarily in industries where the eight-hour day generally prevails, I am particularly opposed to the recommendation against any step to establish the eight-hour day by legislation at this time.

I am prepared to admit that there may be places of employment in the Province where it might be inadvisable to establish a rigid eight-hour day. But the evidence before the Commission certainly establishes, in my opinion, the fact that nothing stands in the way of the general application of the principle; and the fact that there are exceptions which should be made, should not be used to deprive a considerable number of workpeople of the advantages which would accrue to them if eight-hour legislation were enacted. Therefore, I entirely disagree with the conclusions of the majority report, and I would respectfully urge that the eight-hour day be established through an amendment to the Factories Act, or otherwise.

I would also recommend that Section 23 of the Factories Act be amended by striking out the proviso exempting from the hours of labour provisions, all repair shops, creameries cheese factories, grain elevators and saw mills unless such factories are situated within a city or town having a population exceeding five thousand. The Commission heard considerable criticism of the discrimination caused by these exemptions.

Edmonton, Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. E. ROPER,
Commissioner.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

An account of the work carried on in Canada for the benefit of ex-service men is given in the annual report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926. The volume and extent of this work shows little or no reduction from that in previous years, and no diminution is expected for some time. The Department continues to grant vocational training where it is found necessary, and to carry on, with the Employment Service of Canada, the placement of disabled ex-service men wherever possible. In addition to this service four Rehabilitation Committees were in operation, these being at Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver. Considerable sums continued to be disbursed for the relief of destitution, but the total of $337,402 for the year under review represented a reduction of $68,926 from that for the previous 12-month period. The number of patients on the strength of the Department at the close of the year was 3,097, this number including 1,374 medical and surgical cases, 648 tuberculosis cases and 1,075 mental cases. Of these cases, 1616 were receiving treatment in the eight departmental hospitals and the remainder were in other institutions in Canada and elsewhere. The services of the medical staff of the Department were still in great demand for out-patients or clinical treatments, the number dealt with during the year averaging 2,581 per week. Some reduction in the activities of the Medical Service resulted from a new rule which took effect during the year transferring to the Board of Pension Commissioners the power of decision as to whether a man's disability is attributable to service.

Workmen's Compensation.—The report contains a statement on the experience in connection with the order in council issued in 1922, under legislation of that year, authorizing the Department, in case of an industrial accident to a returned soldier in receipt of a pension of 20 per cent or upwards, to reimburse the employer, or the Workmen's Compensation Board, the cost of any compensation paid, including the cost of medical service rendered necessary by the accident (Labour Gazette, March, 1923, page 310). The order also authorized the Department to refund to employers any assessments paid in respect of such employees, and to deduct the same from any compensation payable through the Workmen's Compensation Board to the province concerned.

Contrary to the expectation that the cost of this legislation would be considerable, the report states that the total amount paid since the order was passed has been less than the original appropriation which was intended to cover less than one year. "This has been due, largely, to the fact that Workmen's Compensation Boards have not taken full advantage of the provisions made and in three provinces, namely, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, there are no Workmen's Compensation Boards. The statement for the past year however, indicates that legislation is becoming more generally known and thus the claims are increasing. The payments during the fiscal year now completed, though greatly in excess of those made in the previous fiscal year, do not represent all the claims received. The appropriation was exhausted and it was necessary to carry forward

AMOUNTS PAID BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

	No. of Claims		Amounts Paid		Employers' Assessments Reimbursed	
	Years 1921-26	Year 1925-6	Years 1921-6	Year 1925-6	Years 1921-6	Year 1925-6
			$	$	$	$
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	32	7	3,287	1,258	423	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	502	164	83,581	36,794	.....	.....
Manitoba	62	42	15,634	13,740	1,000	587
Saskatchewan	7	5	4,017	319	.....	.....
Alberta	157	42	29,607	21,514	50	6
British Columbia	1	1	248	248	1,034	531

some $20,000 for future payment. The principal reason for this legislation was to place the war-disabled man in a preferred position when seeking employment. That this result has been accomplished is evidenced by the very large number of men in this category who are now regularly employed."

The accompanying table shows the number of claims, the amounts paid and the assessments reinbursed by provinces during the past five years and in the fiscal year 1925-6.

Employment and Rehabilitation.—Under an arrangement made through the Department of Labour with the Employment Service of Canada, special consideration is given to the placing of disabled ex-service men in employment. It is stated that the linking up of the service which was formerly rendered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment with the Employment Service of Canada has worked out very satisfactorily. During the fiscal year under review there were under this arrangement 17,973 applicants for work, and 9,902 placements. In regard to positions in the Dominion Civil Service the Department has been in constant touch with the Civil Service Commission with the object of assisting disabled ex-service men to obtain employment in the civil service.

Vocational Training.—The report states that it was found necessary during the fiscal year to continue to provide training to a limited number of returned men, chiefly because of an increase in war disability which prevented the men from carrying on either in their pre-war occupation or in the occupation for which they had been previously trained. Practically all training at this time is given with firms sufficiently interested in the trainee to guarantee him an appointment on completion of the necessary training period, which in most cases does not require more than a few months.

Advantage was taken during the year of the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2944, which enables the department to obtain permanent appointments in the civil service for disabled soldiers by giving them a short period of training in the position which they are to occupy. This provision, it is stated, has proved of great value in placing disabled men in the civil service. The number of men placed in this way was not large, but this was chiefly because suitable vacancies were scarce. The Civil Service Commission, it is stated, co-operate in every way possible to make the provisions of this order in council a success.

Sheltered Employment.—The department continues to operate vetcraft workshops where Canadian pensioners who are unfit for employment in the general labour market are eligible for admission, subject to certain conditions. The hours of work are more or less determined by the physical condition of the worker, who is given proper care and tuition and encouraged to feel his responsibilities. The ultimate endeavour is to have him regain his self-confidence and work ability and to fit him for regular employment outside.

Vetcraft shops are in operation at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. The latter four are operated by the Canadian Red Cross Society under the direction of Workshop Committees on the basis of a uniform agreement which has been entered into with the department. This provides that 85 per cent of all approved capital expenditures shall be borne by the department and 75 per cent of the operating loss up to a maximum of $30 per man per month. On April 1, 1925, the department took over the operation of the St. John Workshop and on November 21, 1925, it became necessary to take over the Halifax one also. Negotiations are at present under way and the department is making an inventory preparatory to taking over the operation of the Winnipeg shop from the Red Cross Society.

The Toronto and Hamilton workshops specialize in the manufacture of porcelain top and plain kitchen tables, washboards, wooden kitchen ware, and a very complete line of wooden toys and juvenile furniture. They have built up a very large connection and the Halifax and Winnipeg shops are now operating along the same lines. At St. John the shop has been equipped for the manufacture of box shooks and every effort is being directed at present towards the development of export business to the British and foreign markets.

The shops operated by the Red Cross concentrate more along the lines of special orders and repair work.

All the poppies and wreaths which are distributed and sold on Armistice Day each year are manufactured in Vetcraft workshops and give considerable work to men who otherwise would be practically unemployed. The yearly requirements are approximately 1,250,000 small poppies, 150,000 large poppies and 2,500 wreaths of various types.

The number of men on strength as at March 31, 1926, was 287, distributed as follows:—

Red Cross Workshops: Montreal, 28; Winnipeg, 28; Vancouver, 33; Victoria, 32.

D. S. C. R. Workshops: Halifax, 14; Kingston, 10; Toronto, 96; Hamilton, 31; London, 8; Saint John, 7.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

BULLETIN No. 423 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Department of Labour) is a complete handbook of nearly 700 pages on Workmen's Compensation laws in the United States and Canada as they existed on July 1, 1926. Nearly thirty-five years ago the United States Commissioner of Labour undertook the first official study in that country of the subject of the compensation of workmen for injuries. At that time, compensation for industrial accidents had been established by law in only two countries, Germany in 1884 and Austria in 1887. Other nations were considering the subject, but in none of them had the movement passed beyond the stage of commissions and discussion. The method of "workmen's compensation" for accidents and in many cases for industrial diseases also, has since become almost universal. The Bulletin contains valuable historical information on the progress of the movement. It also analyses the various laws, giving the major part of the actual text. The whole of Canada and all but five of the United States and the District of Columbia are now covered by compensation laws.

In most of the States the benefit is a percentage of the average wages, ranging from 50 per cent in 16 States to 66⅔ per cent in 12 States. Maximum totals are prescribed in a number of States, ranging from $3,000 to $7,800 for death and from $3,000 to $10,000 for permanent total disability. Some States establish no limit, so that considerably larger amounts are available according to duration of life and number of dependents. The insurance of the liability incurred under the acts is required in all but 3 jurisdictions, 19 States providing State funds for this purpose, 8 of them being exclusive in their operation.

The Bulletin points out that compensation legislation began sooner in Canada than in the United States, "due undoubtedly to the influence of Great Britain." It analyses the Canadian Acts, comparing their main characteristics with those of the laws in the United States. Some of the more important differences are the following:—

1. In Canada there is a noticeable uniformity among most of the compensation laws. This uniformity applies to the scope of the acts, benefits, injuries covered, administration, and procedure. In the compensation acts of the United States many variations are in evidence.

2. In Canada all of the laws are compulsory as to the employers coming within the scope of the act. In the United States only 14 are compulsory, while 32 are elective.

3. In Canada the scope of the law in each province (Yukon Territory excepted) is limited to enumerated employments, though the lists are quite inclusive. There is some diversity in the number of such employments, but the principal hazardous industries are covered, including manufacturing, mining, construction, and transportation. In the United States only 12 States limit their scope to the so-called hazardous industries, while 34 States cover industries generally.

4. In Canada occupational diseases are compensable in every province except Quebec and Yukon Territory* Such diseases, however, are limited to those enumerated in the statutory schedule. In the United States only 12 of the 46 State laws include occupational diseases, but in 6 of these all occupational diseases are covered.

5. In Canada all of the provinces except Quebec and Yukon Territory* have exclusive State insurance funds. In Ontario, however, employers under schedule (municipalities, railroad, express, telephone, telegraph and navigation) are permitted self-insurance. In the United States only 8 of the 46 compensation States have exclusive State funds, while 11 have competitive State funds.

6. In Canada probably the most significant characteristic of compensation legislation is the assumption of liability on the part of the province having insurance funds for the solvency of such funds, any temporary deficit being made up from other provincial funds. Under no law of any State of the United States is such liability assumed.

7. In Canada the workmen's compensation boards have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all compensation matters, no appeal to the courts being permitted except in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In these two provinces appeal may be had to the supreme court upon questions of law, but only with the permission of the judge of said court. In none of the American States has the administrative commission full decision, appeals to courts being allowed on questions of law in every jurisdiction, and of fact in some.

8. In Canada members of the workmen's compensation boards hold office during good behaviour, except that in British Columbia

* Saskatchewan also should be excepted.

the term of office is 10 years. In most of the provinces, however, they are subject to compulsory retirement at the age of 75. Each board is authorized to appoint its officers and employees and to fix their salaries. The term of office of such employees is subject to the pleasure of the board. In the United States the term of office of compensation commissioners is usually 3, 4 or 5 years.

9. As regards liberality, the benefits of the Canadian laws are about on a par with the more liberal of the American acts. The scale of benefits average perhaps somewhat lower, but the periods for which benefits are paid are as a rule longer. In Canada, except in Yukon, compensation is paid during disability or until death or re-marriage of the widow, while in most of the States the compensation periods terminate at the end of 300, 400 or 500 weeks, though some pay during life. In none of the provinces (Yukon Territory excepted) is the waiting period over 1 week, and in most of the laws compensation when payable begins from the date of the injury, whereas in the United States, 4 States have a waiting period of ten days and a like number of two weeks. The early Canadian laws did not provide for medical benefits, but all except that of Yukon Territory have now made provision therefor; in the United States all the laws require medical service.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

Rates of Assessment of Various Industries for Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1927

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario recently published in pamphlet form a table showing the provisional rates of assessment for 1927 for each industry coming under the act. The adjusted rates for 1926 are also shown the variation in the amount levied being based on the accident record of the several industrial groups. The method of procedure in determining the assessment rates is fully explained in the pamphlet.*

The assessments are levied provisionally upon the estimated payroll. Estimates below $200 are assessed at that amount. For the purpose of assessment each industry is regarded as a unit, but certain operations are segregated, such as building, railway construction, mining, iron and steel manufacture, logging, etc.

The rates for a few of the larger industries, and for others in which the rates have been altered, are shown in the following table:—

TABLES OF RATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES PER $100 OF PAY-ROLL

Class	Industry	1926 Adjusted	1927 Provisional
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Logging, woods operations, river driving, rafting, booming, or loading, as a business or in an industry in this class, n.o.s.	3 50	3 50
	saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, or rossing plants as a business or in an industry in this class, n.o.s.	2 75	2 75
2	Pulp mills	2 25	2 00
	Pulp and paper mills	2 10	1 85
	Paper mills, not manufacturing wood pulp	1 60	1 50
3	Furniture, manufacturing	80	70
4	Planing or moulding mills or sash and door factories	1 60	1 60
5	Silver mining	3 00	3 00
	Gold mining	4 00	4 00
	Nickel or nickel-copper mining	4 00	4 00
	Mining, n.o.s.	4 00	4 00
	Shaft sinking	4 50	4 50
	Gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, cordite, or other high explosives, manufacture, or shell testing, involving discharge or explosion	5 00	5 00
6	Sand, shale, clay, or gravel pits, or sand sucking	4 50	4 50
	Quarries, as a business—stone crushing	5 00	5 00
	Gravel quarries, with machine power	3 00	3 00
7	Rolling mills or steel works, with blast furnace	1 80	1 50
	Rolling mills or steel works, without blast furnace	1 50	1 50
8	Foundries, n.o.s.	1 70	1 70
	Foundries, steel	1 80	1 80
	Foundries, malleable iron	1 20	1 40
9	Structural steel, iron, or metal fabrication of	1 50	1 50
	Ship building or repairing, including boiler making	2 25	2 25
	Boiler making, as a business	2 40	2 40

See also LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 454.

TABLES OF RATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES PER $100 OF PAY-ROLL—*Concluded*

Class	Industry	1926 Adjusted	1927 Provisional
		$ cts.	$ cts.
10	Machine shops	90	90
	Wires or cables, insulated, manufacture	1 00	1 00
	Bolts, nuts, nails, or screws, manufacture	70	70
11	Agricultural implements, manufacture	1 00	0 90
	Automobiles, manufacture and assembling	50	50
	Aerial testing or flying or demonstrating, in an industry in this group	10 00	10 00
	Ice business, natural ice, cutting and storing, as a business or in this industry	2 50	2 50
	Drugs, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, perfumes, non-corrosive acids, non-hazardous chemicals or chemical preparations, manufacture	40	40
14	Packing Houses or abattoirs	80	80
15	Dairy products, manufacture	1 00	1 00
	Bakeries	70	70
	Sugar refineries	90	90
	Operation of distilleries, or breweries, including manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors, alcohol, or methylated spirits	1 00	1 00
16	Tanneries	1 25	1 25
17	Weaving manufactories; textile, fabrics, cloth blankets, canvas, bags, felt, hair cloth, or hair goods manufacture	60	60
19	Printing and publishing, including incidental job work	25	25
21	Road or street making or repairing or culvert or small bridge construction	2 50	2 25
	Bridge construction, n.o.s	3 75	3 75
	Sewer construction or tunnelling	4 00	4 00
	Waterworks systems, construction of	3 50	3 50
	Blasting works, as a business	5 00	5 00
	Caisson work, as a business	6 50	6 50
	Firemen or policemen (by application)	2 00	2 00
22	Electric power or transmission lines, construction of	2 25	2 25
23	Structural steel, erection of	6 00	5 00
	Canal construction	4 50	5 00
	Railway construction, exclusive of bridge construction	4 50	5 00
	Railway operation	4 50	4 75
	Dredging, subaqueous construction, or pile driving	4 50	5 00
	Fishing	1 50	1 60
	Stevedoring	2 25	2 40
	Dry docks, operation of	2 25	2 40
	Wharves, operation of or work upon	2 25	2 40
	Navigation (by application)	2 25	2 40
	Loading or unloading of cars	1 50	1 60
24	Brickwork or stone masonery, n.o.s	1 60	1 60
	Plastering	1 25	1 25
	Carpentry, n.o.s	1 60	1 60
	Painting, n.o.s	1 20	1 20
	General construction where the business of the employer includes several of the operations included in this class	1 60	1 60

UNITED STATES ENACTS COMPENSATION LAW FOR LONGSHOREMEN

An Act to provide accident compensation for harbour workers in the United States was passed by Congress and signed by the President on March 4, and will become effective on July 1. An account of the position of longshoremen under previous legislation was given in the Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 930. The new measure provides compensation to the extent of 66⅔ per cent of the wages of the employees, with a maximum of $25 a week for maintenance and a minimum of $8 a week. The limit of compensation that may be paid in any one case is fixed at $7,500. Dependent children are to receive compensation up to the age of eighteen. The scale of benefits is based on the schedule in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of New York, which contains the largest group of shore workers. Employers are to insure payment of accident compensation by any of the common authorized methods. Administration of the act is through local federal deputies, acting in co-operation with state compensation officials if the latter choose to assist, all being under the supervision of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Provision is made also for assistance in rehabilitating disabled workmen and for the promotion of the work of accident prevention.

The bill which has now become law was originally drafted by the American Association for Labour Legislation acting in co-operation with the International Longshoremen's Association. The *American Labour Legislation Review,* published by the former Association, makes the following comments on the new act in its issue for March, 1927:—

"Ten years of persistent effort are thus rewarded with success. Since 1917 a third of a million harbour workers—engaged in the extremely hazardous tasks of loading, unloading

and repairing vessels at the dock—have been 'in and out' of compensation protection, or left in a legal 'no man's land' in which they were practically without remedy when injured on board a vessel at the dock.

"When the States in 1911 first enacted workmen's compensation laws, they included harbour workers as a matter of course. But in 1917 the Supreme Court held by a five-to-four decision that when injured on board a ship, the accident was 'maritime' and therefore outside of state jurisdiction. Twice Congress attempted to bring the workers thus injured specifically under the state compensation laws. These efforts, despite their characterization as 'statesmanlike' by the minority justices, were held in divided opinions by the Supreme Court to be beyond the authority of Congress in that such power delegated to the States would interfere with the proper harmony and uniformity of the maritime law. The remedy, as finally suggested by the court, lies in the extension of federal protection to the harbour workers.

"The new act is of large significance. It rescues injured harbour workers from a position that from any point of view was indefensible. It closes up a conspicuous gap that still remained in compensation legislation in America. It establishes an important principle of legislation, necessitated by our division of jurisdiction between the federal government and the various states, this time in connection with 'maritime' employment. It extends workmen's accident compensation for the first time into those five states in the South that still remain without state compensation laws. It should stimulate legislation by North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Mississippi where the Association for labour legislation has been urging state action. It is the first federal workmen's compensation for private employees, although the Association drafted and secured the adoption of a federal act in 1916 protecting the half million civilian employees of the government. Seamen and railwaymen in interstate commerce are not included in the new law—they were not yet ready to come in with the harbour workers—but the operation of the act should be of assistance to these two groups in determining their future policy."

President Chlopek, of the International Longshoremen's Association, in an article contributed to the same issue also comments on the fact that before the enactment of the new law there were only three main groups of workers in the United States who were outside the benefits of workmen's compensation, namely, railway workers engaged in interstate commerce, seamen, and longshoremen. He states that the railway workers and seamen prefer the federal Employers' Liability Act to the state compensations acts. Moreover the seamen are provided with compensation of a kind through the ancient maritime law of maintenance and wages to the end of the voyage.

Scholarships for Farm Workers

The British Government has decided to continue for a further term a scheme of scholarships for the sons and daughters of agricultural workers, which was adopted experimentally in 1922 for a period of five years. Candidates must be (*a*) sons or daughters of agricultural workmen, or of working bailiffs and small-holders whose means are comparable with those of agricultural workmen; (*b*) *bona fide* workers in agriculture; (*c*) sons or daughters of rural workers whose means and method of livelihood are comparable with those of agricultural workmen. The value of the scholarships is such as will enable students to attend the courses without cost to their parents. There are two main grades of scholarship, namely, junior scholarships for short courses in agriculture, horticulture, dairying, or poultry-keeping, at farm institutes; and senior scholarships for diploma or degree courses in an agricultural or allied subject at agricultural colleges or universities, or for courses in veterinary science at veterinary colleges. Provided a sufficient number of suitable applicants is forthcoming, there will be awarded this year about 120 junior scholarships, ten extended junior scholarships, and ten senior scholarships. The closing date for the receipt of applications is April 30.

Nine trade unions are now registered under the Trade Unions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 125), namely, the Canadian Brotherhoods of Railroad Employees; Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees; L'Union Nationale des Ouvriers de la Rive Sud; Syndicat National Catholique des Employés des Magasins; Musicians' Protective Association of Montreal; Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen; Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association; Canadian National Plasterers' Union of Montreal, Local No. 3; Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

ORIENTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A SURVEY of the oriental population of British Columbia as at the end of 1925 has been published by the provincial Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that there were in the province at that time 25,216 Chinese, 19,455 Japanese, and 1,103 Hindus, or a total of 45,774 people of oriental races. These figures are based on the statistics of the last census of the Dominion, on immigration records, and on natural increase as shown by the provincial vital statistics. Since the last census the natural increase of Chinese in the province has practically been at a standstill, an aggregate surplus of 62 births in three years being offset by an aggregate surplus of 41 deaths in the other two years. It is different in the case of the Japanese. In the same period of time the aggregate increase in the Japanese population of the province through the excess of births over deaths has exceeded that through immigration. In each year the births have greatly outnumbered the arrivals from Japan, in 1925 the proportion being 15 births to every eight arrivals by sea. The birth rate of Japanese in British Columbia is 40 per thousand of the population of that race. The report moreover suggests that not all the Japanese births are recorded. The birth rate of the whole population, excluding Indians, keeps about 18 per 1,000, while the rate of natural increase per 1,000 is between 9 and 10.

The approximate proportion of orientals to the total population of the province at June 1, 1925, is estimated at 82 in every 1,000. In recent years there has been a tendency among the Chinese to distribute themselves throughout other provinces of Canada, but practically all the Japanese and Hindu immigrants have remained in British Columbia. Some features of the Japanese immigration are noted in the report:—

"Attention might be drawn to the immigration figures of Japanese, and their bearing on the problems of increase in school population of this race. There has always been a high proportion of female immigrants from that country, but since 1909, with the exception of two years, more females than males have entered the province annually. In the aggregate, from April, 1909, to March 31, 1925, the proportions were 5,111 females to 3,957 males. To the end of 1925 this continued in the ratio of 2 to 1 and presumably the same has been true of 1926. This has been chiefly due, no doubt, to the admission of so-called 'picture brides,' and possibly in some cases to wives of men already in the country coming later. In regard to 'children,' it must be remembered that this description covers all under 18, which age in the oriental is marked by a greater advance towards adolescense than in the case of the white races. There is little doubt that the great majority of these are not 'children' in the sense in which the word applies to most other immigrant races, but are potential competitors in industry from the moment of arrival."

Oriental Land-Holders.—Returns from municipal and provincial assessors show that oriental land-owners hold property in the province to a total assessed value over $11,500,000. It is difficult to estimate how much land or improved realty is held under lease by orientals. In regard to land holding in rural municipalities the report states that "to a considerable extent the Japanese are owners of the land they till, while the Chinese lease from, presumably, white owners. The reason for this is, of course, the well-known fact that Chinese methods of cultivation exhaust the soil, rendering it necessary for them to move on periodically to fresh acreage."

Orientals in Industry.—The number of orientals employed in various industrial occupations in the province in 1925 are stated as follows:—Chinese, 6,981; Japanese, 3,591; Hindu, 788. During 1925, 288 orientals were employed underground in the coal mines, 226 being Chinese and 62 Japanese. There were also 244 employed above ground, all Chinese.

The proportion of orientals to the total number of employees in the major industries in British Columbia for the years 1919-1925, were stated by the Minister of Labour of the province in answer to a question in the Legislature on January 17, 1927, as follows (no information was available concerning agriculture):—

	per cent
Lumbering—	
1918	39.68
1919	40.71
1920	30.10
1921	27.15
1922	25.63
1923	22.34
1924	21.78
1925	20.46
Mining—	
1918	14.52
1919	15.62
1920	11.55
1921	15.46
1922	8.56
1923	8.04
1924	6.73
1925	6.18

Fish Canneries—	*per cent*
1919	24.09
1920	27.79
1921	32.56
1922	30.58
1923	35.48
1924	31.65
1925	37.29

The proportion of Chinese, Hindus and Japanese in these industries was as follows:—

Lumbering—	*per cent*
Chinese:	
1918	24.18
1919	25.47
1920	18.16
1921	15.49
1922	14.46
1923	12.68
1924	11.40
1925	11.06
Hindus:	
1918	3.41
1919	4.76
1920	3.38
1921	3.19
1922	3.61
1923	2.79
1924	3.47
1925	2.42
Japanese:	
1918	12.09
1919	10.48
1920	8.56
1921	8.47
1922	7.56
1923	6.87
1924	6.91
1925	6.98

Mining—	
Chinese:	
1918	12.05
1919	12.49
1920	10.21
1921	11.44
1922	7.63
1923	5.66
1924	5.56
1925	.05
Hindus:	
1923	0.54
Japanese:	
1918	2.47
1919	3.13
1920	1.34
1921	4.02
1922	1.02
1923	1.84
1924	1.17
1925	1.18

Fish Canneries—	*per cent*
Chinese:	
1919	16.18
1920	22.41
1921	12.35
1922	12.29
1923	15.35
1924	14.98
1925	22.33
Hindus:	
1922	0.41
1923	0.48
1924	1.35
1925	0.18
Japanese:	
1919	7.84
1920	4.65
1921	19.71
1922	19.60
1923	17.86
1924	15.42
1925	14.78

Oriental Traders.—A survey of the trading activities of the oriental races in British Columbia shows that in the entire province, in 1925, there were 3,231 Asiatics licensed to carry on business in the various professions, commercial pursuits, trades and callings for which licenses are required. Of these, 2,122 were Chinese, 1,034 Japanese, and 75 Hindus. In the cities 2,647 licenses were held, in the rural municipalities 354, in the villages 20, and in unorganized territory 142. Of the oriental license holders in the province 56 per cent are in Vancouver.

Orientals in Schools.—The attendance of children of oriental parentage at the public schools during 1925-6 was as follows:—Chinese, 1,397; Japanese, 2,477; Hindu, 20.

Fishing Industry.—The proportion of orientals to the men employed on fishing boats in the province* had assumed very large proportions, but since 1922 the Federal authorities, which control the deep sea fisheries, have been following a policy of reducing the number of licenses issued to orientals. This policy, it is stated, appears to be gradually placing this industry in the hands of white British subjects and Indians.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the total number of men employed on fishing vessels in the province in 1925 as 9,944.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

Summary of the Contents of the Sixteenth Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

THE trade union movement of the Dominion, according to the Sixteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1926, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, is made up of the following groups:—

(1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;

(2) One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;

(3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;

(4) Non-international craft organizations, with headquarters in Canada;

(5) Independent trade union units, and

(6) National and Catholic unions.

The figures presented for the international craft union group, which includes the members of 89 organizations, shows there has been an increase in local branches of 26, and a gain in members of 6,694, the total branches being 2,011, and the combined membership of 179,267. The report from the One Big Union claims 61 local units with a combined Canadian membership of 18,665, gains of eight in units and 1,409 in members. The Industrial Workers of the World, though retaining its six branches, shows a loss in membership of 5,400, the number of members reported being 4,600. The non-international craft organizations, of which there are 20, had a loss in branches of 15, but an increase in members of 767, the branches now numbering 296 and the membership being 34,837. The independent units have decreased by two, now standing at 38, of which 33 reported a combined membership of 12,235, an increase of 70. The National and Catholic unions have increased by four, there now being 103, the combined membership of which was reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada to be 25,000, the same as reported for the two previous years. The computation of the above figures indicates a net gain in branches of 21, and an increase in members of 3,540, making a grand total of 2,515 branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion, with a combined reported or estimated membership of 274,604. The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, shows the fluctuations in Canadian trade union membership from 1911 to 1926, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report indicates that the 274,604 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 79,810 members, or 29.07 per cent of the total;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 29,308 members, on 10.68 per cent;

Building trades, 26,877 members, or 9.71 per cent;

Mining and quarrying, 25,586 members, or 9.32 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 20,828 members, or 7.60 per cent;

Metal trades, 15,614 members, or 5.70 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 13,433 members, or 4.90 per cent;

Clothing, boots and shoes, 12,410 members, of 4.53 per cent;

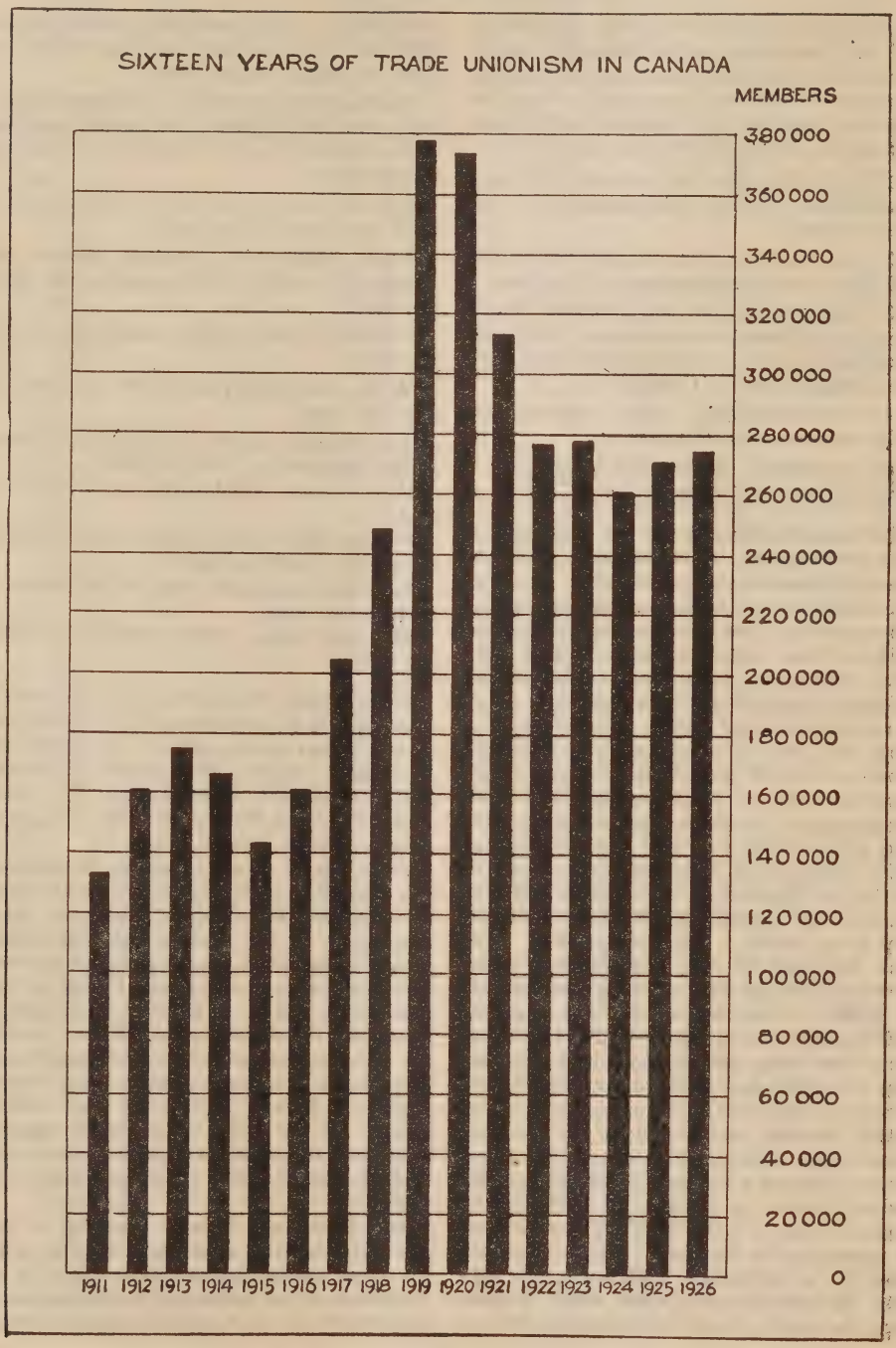
All other trades, 50,738 members, or 18.49 per cent.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 2,515 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 992; Quebec, 459; British Columbia, 249; Alberta, 232; Saskatchewan, 174; Manitoba, 160; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 108, and Prince Edward Island, 10.

There are 30 cities in Canada in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they represent about 55 per cent of the local branch unions in the Dominion and contain approximately 46 per cent of the total Canadian trade union membership of 274,604. The cities of Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Quebec, besides the international and non-international branch unions and independent units, have respectively 31, 23 and 12 national and Catholic unions. If the 1,860 unions which reported their membership, 21 have 1,000 or more members, the largest union reporting having 3,700 members

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was originally established in 1873, and is the most representative labour body in the Dominion, being designated as the legislative mouthpiece of the Canadian organized work-

ers. The Congress has in affiliation two national organizing bodies, two provincial federations of labour, 41 trades and labour councils, 41 directly chartered unions, as well as the Canadian membership of 57 international organizations, with 1,297 local branches, the combined directly chartered and affiliated membership being 103,037.



The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies established as a part of the plan of labour organizations in North America, and designed to co-ordinate the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

Labour Organization Abroad.—Besides the information given in the report in regard to the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States figures are published showing the numerical strength of organized workers in 44 other countries, the total for the 46 countries being 38,388,956. Of this number about 18,000,000 (though not in direct affiliation) are sympathetic towards the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress, with its 103,037 members, is affiliated. The following are the latest revised figures for the various countries as taken from the report:—

Argentine	120,000
Australia	729,155
Austria	1,044,068
Belgium	726,126
Brazil	104,000
Bulgaria	49,803
Canada	274,604
Chili	162,000
China	1,240,000
Cuba	100,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,379,779
Denmark	271,676
Dutch East Indies	60,000
Egypt	12,000
Lithuania	28,250
Luxemburg	14,087
Memel	3,894
Mexico	838,000
New Zealand	96,821
Norway	94,567
Palestine	21,707
Peru	25,000
Poland	539,089
Esthonia	30,000
Finland	47,312
France	1,068,046
Germany	6,900,000
Great Britain and North Ireland	5,531,000
Greece	88,000
Holland	517,914
Hungary	267,885
Iceland	4,000
India	195,800
Ireland (Free State)	148,501
Italy	2,234,520
Japan	235,000
Latvia	38,867
Portugal	36,000
Roumania	46,863
Russia	7,846,789
South Africa	27,670
Spain	453,578
Sweden	451,650
Switzerland	261,713
United States	3,959,232
Yugo Slavia	64,000

Revolutionary Labour Organizations are dealt with in a chapter of the report which states that the Third (Communist) International of Moscow is responsible for the establishment of the Red International of Labour Unions, a body designed to propagate communist doctrine in the trade unions. The Red International declares itself to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The affiliate in Canada of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada (originally the Workers' Party), with headquarters in Toronto, which recognizes the Moscow body as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities. As an aid to the propagation of communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communists' League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is affiliated with the Young Communist International of Moscow.

The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League. One of the objects of the league is the changing of the old-established plan of craft labour organization to what is known as industrial unionism, similar to the system in operation in Russia—one union for each industry. Adherents of the league, who are also members of trade unions, are endeavouring by a system called "boring from within," to secure support for the proposed plan of labour reorganization, following the accomplishment of which the organized workers on this continent are to be affiliated with the Red International. The report points out how the parent communist body and the communist leaders emphasize the importance of work in the trade unions, which are declared to be the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and that it is only through this medium that the party can permeate the labour movement. The tactics of the communists, the report states, have encountered strong opposition from the old-established trade unions, some of which, with a view to combating the communist propaganda, have expelled its advocates or outlawed "Red" organizations. In this respect Mr. Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, advises labour unions that "there is only one way to handle a communist found in a union: make public his affiliation and

expel him." Among the organizations that have dealt recently with the communist is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This body warned all its members, on pain of forfeiture of membership, to refrain from joining or giving assistance to any communist body, while the attitude of the United Mine Workers of America was indicated in official instructions declaring communist organizations dual to the U.M.W., and makes any member joining such bodies liable to expulsion from the miners' union.

Among other interesting items regarding the activities of the communists both at home and abroad is the statement that the British Labour Party has once more refused to accept the affiliation of the British Communist Party, the proposal being decisively defeated.

Industrial Workers of the World.—The reference in the report to the origin and development of the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., shows that though the organization was apparently firmly established in 1905 with a declared membership of 400,000, it has experienced such divisions within its ranks, which on three occasions have disrupted its solidarity, that at the close of 1926 the total membership had dropped to 34,450. The I.W.W. was originally intended to function as a political as well as an industrial organization, but the political plank was discarded in 1908. The organization claims to be the advocate of revolutionary industrial unionism, its chief objective being the abolition of the wage system. Repeatedly its leaders have run counter to the laws of the United States, and the report indicates the record of indictments and convictions registered against many of its adherents, chief of the indictments being that entered in Chicago in 1917, when 94 members of the organization were convicted for interfering with the execution of certain wartime measures of the United States Government. Although professing revolutionary principles, the I.W.W. has not shown any sympathy towards communism, always refusing to affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions, the trade union adjunct of the Communist International of Moscow. There are now six branches of the I.W.W. in Canada, the same number as in 1925, with a reported membership of 4,600—a decrease of 5,400 as compared with the report for last year.

Injunctions in Industrial Disputes.—Reference is made to the persistent opposition of the organized labour movement to the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes. It is stated that the first application for such an injunction came before a Canadian court in 1885, and that the first writ of this nature in the United States was granted in 1888. An outline is given of the origin and history of injunction procedure as it developed in the legal systems of Great Britain and Canada, culminating in the former country with the enactment of the Trade Disputes Bill, 1906, which practically precluded the further issuance of injunctions in labour disputes in Great Britain. The report also traces the development of the steady opposition of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the employment of the injunctive powers of the courts as applied to strikes and lockouts, nearly every convention of the organization since 1900, with the exception of those held in the war years, supporting the executive in its emphatic opposition to the injunction process in labour disputes. The Trades and Labour Congress has concentrated chiefly on pressing for the re-insertion in the Criminal Code of those sections (which had been abolished in 1892 when the criminal law was codified) which permitted the right of peaceful picketing. In 1921, when the executive of the Trades Congress presented its annual legislative program, the position of the Federal Government in regard to the above mentioned sections was defined in a memorandum from the Department of Justice, which declared, in part:—

"That picketing, however conducted, when it consists of watching or besetting, is always and of necessity in the nature of an annoyance to the person picketed. As such, it must savour of compulsion, and it cannot be doubted that it is because it is found to compel that trade unions systematically resort to it."

Re-affirming its demands, the convention replied, in part, that "trade unions do not ask to be placed above the law," and that "the right to seek and impart information during the progress of a strike should not be so considered, unless the right to organize, bargain collectively and strike is to be also declared illegal." At its 1926 convention the Trades Congress again dealt at length with this question of picketing and injunctions, the executive council and the provincial executives being urged to press for demands for remedial action. The American Federation of Labour has similarly conducted an insistent and long campaign against the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes, and the report details the successive steps taken by various conventions of the A.F. of L., especially since 1896, to secure curtailment of the powers of the courts regarding injunctions.

Labour Banks.—A chapter of the report outlines the progress which has taken place in

the establishment of labour banks. The first institution of the kind in North America commenced operations on May 15, 1920, as a result of the purchase by the International Association of Machinists of the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank at Washington, D.C. In November of the same year at Cleveland, the second and perhaps the most powerful of the labour banks opened up under the name of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank. From these two conspicuous successes the report shows how rapid has been the development of labour banking, until at the close of 1926 there were 38 labour banks in operation, the total deposits of which were $108,584,597, while their combined resources amounted to $127,849,318; capitalization totalled $10,366,600, and surplus and profits aggregated $3,799,422. Of the 38 labour banks, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has established 15, the combined resources of which exceed $54,500,000. In addition to these banking institutions, organized labour is represented in the investment field with 10 investment companies, 8 of which are owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which body with its 15 banks and eight investment companies, together with its interests in trust companies, is estimated to have resources approximating $150,000,000.

Labour in Politics.—A chapter of the report is devoted to indicating the development of political labour parties in Canada, and outlines the proceedings of the 1926 conventions of these bodies. In the Federal election of September 14, 1926, there were 18 candidates nominated solely under the auspices of labour political parties, and of these three were elected, all the others, with one exception, losing their deposits. In addition there was one communist nominee and three independent labour candidates who all lost their deposits. Only three Labour candidates were entered in the Ontario provincial election, one being elected. In the Alberta provincial election, the Alberta section of the Canadian Labour Party officially nominated twelve candidates, of whom five were elected. An independent labour candidate in Calgary, who opposed the choice of the Labour Party, was also elected. In 26 localities 100 candidates were nominated or endorsed for municipal office by labour political parties or organized labour bodies. Of these 44 were elected to the following positions: Mayor, 1; aldermen and councillors, 28; school trustees, 13; police commissioners, 2.

Trade Union Benefits.—The report indicates the increasing expenditures disbursed by trade unions in beneficiary features. Seven of the Canadian organizations reported payments for benefits during 1926, the total expenditure being $32,972.35, an increase of $9,788.35 as compared with the previous year. Of the 91 international organizations having branches in Canada, 60 had expenditures for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 55, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 30, sick and accident by 24, and old age pensions by 6. The total expenditure for benefits of central organizations was $22,565,857, an increase of $5,168,586 as compared with 1925. The 1926 disbursements for the various classes of benefits were as follows:—

Death	$12,684,239
Unemployed and travelling	340,421
Strike	2,218,622
Sick and accident	3,828,357
Old age pensions and other benefits	3,494,218

The report shows the amount expended by Canadian branch unions to their own members, which sums were in some instances paid in addition to the benefits received from headquarters, and in other cases covered benefits not provided for by the central organizations. The total expenditure by the 654 local branches which reported was $316,992, an increase of $33.780, as compared with the payments made by 658 branches in 1925. The disbursements for 1926 by the local branches covered the following benefits:—

Death	$105,211
Unemployed	11,513
Strike	35,590
Sick	126,162
Other benefits	38,516

Non-Trade Union Organizations.—Space is given in the report to a class of associations in no way connected with the organized labour movement, but composed in the main of wage-earners. These are considered to be of sufficient importance to justify their names being included in a report designed to show the standing of bodies of wage-earners in the Dominion. There are 80 associations included in this non-trade union group, the principal ones being composed of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, the combined membership being 95,697, an increase of 5,209 over the number recorded in 1925.

The Sixteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are connected.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

An Organization of Unions not Included in the Membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE All-Canadian Congress of Labour had its inception in the summer and autumn of 1926, at which time officers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and of some other labour bodies had been considering a plan to bring together in a central body all the national and independent unions which were not identified with the international trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Following several conferences between representatives of the Canadian Federation of Labour and some of the other national unions, a preliminary meeting of representatives of such bodies was held in Toronto on November 22-23, 1926, at which gathering it was arranged to hold a convention in Montreal on March 16, 1927. Committees were appointed to call the convention and to draft a constitution. On February 4, 1927, an invitation was extended to all national and independent unions in Canada to send delegates to the proposed meeting, the call being signed by C. J. Whitley, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour, and M. M. Maclean, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The convention, which opened in Montreal on March 16, was attended by 107 delegates, who represented the following organizations, the figures in brackets being the latest membership reported to the Department:—

Canadian Federation of Labour (9,424);
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees (14,500);
One Big Union (18,665);
Mine Workers' Union of Canada (4,036);
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada (1,400);
Canadian Electrical Trades Union (1,329);
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada (1,419);
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers (1,328).

Delegates from four local unions, understood to be affiliates of the Canadian Federation of Labour, were included among those present, and represented printing pressmen and street railway employees of Toronto, railroad helpers and labourers of St. Thomas, and theatrical stage employees of Montreal.

The convention was presided over by two chairmen—D. Giroux, of the Canadian Federation of Labour), and A. R. Mosher (of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees). C. J. Whitley, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour, was appointed secretary of the convention and Geo. Francoeur, of Montreal, was selected as assistant secretary. Ald. W. A. Watson, acting mayor of Montreal, extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city.

The aims and objects of the new congress, as outlined in the preamble to the constitution are as follows:

Whereas we, the representatives of national and independent unions in Canada, meeting in convention in the city of Montreal, March 16, 1927, are convinced that:

(*a*) the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions

(b) Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards

(c) while the workers, under the present system cannot obtain the full value of their labour, it is nevertheless necessary to strive at all times to procure higher real wages and better conditions of labour

(d) it is necessary to promote among the workers a thorough understanding of working-class economics;

Therefore, be it resolved, that a central body composed of the national and independent unions of Canada be here established to give collective expression to these aims and objects.

The purposes of the Congress are stated to be to promote the interests of its affiliated organizations, and to strive to improve the economic and social conditions of the workers by their organization into autonomous bodies for economic action, that is, organization in the industrial field, by assisting the workers through education to realize the necessity of working class political action; and by furthering legislation of immediate benefit to the workers tending to increase their social and political power.

Membership in the congress will consist of affiliated national unions and chartered independent local unions, any *bona fide* union being entitled to make application for affiliation. The executive committee has full discretion as to the acceptance or rejection of any such application, subject to the decision being submitted to the annual meeting for approval or otherwise. The congress may also, at the discretion of the executive, issue charters to central councils composed of delegates from national or independent unions

affiliated with or chartered by the congress, such councils to have no representation at conventions, and not to be required to pay *per capita* fees, their purpose being to give eligible units within any particular geographical area the opportunity to meet together to advance the objects of the congress. *Per capita* from affiliated national unions was set at two cents per member per month, and for local unions directly chartered by the congress the fee is 25 cents per member per month, and 50 cents of each initiation fee to be forwarded to the congress. The basis of representation at annual or special conventions of the congress is: from affiliated national unions, two delegates representing the general executive board of such union and one delegate from each local unit; and from independent local unions, one delegate each. Two local units of the same national union or two independent local unions may be represented by one delegate.

The officers of the congress consist of a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer to be elected at each convention. The executive is composed of the four elected officers and three additional members elected at each convention. The general secretary-treasurer is the executive officer of the congress and receives for his services $200 per month. Organizers are to receive $6 per day and expenses not to exceed $5 per day, exclusive of railroad fare, when away from home.

The general office of the congress will be located at Ottawa, and an official publication will later be issued under the direction of the general secretary-treasurer. The congress will meet annually in the month of November, commencnig with the year 1928, when the convention will be held in Toronto.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

(1) Approving the principle of the progressive reduction of the hours of labour;

(2) Opposing all and any form of military duty or training in schools;

(3) Instructing the executive to investigate an alleged violation of the Lord's Day Act by the Canadian Marconi Company;

(4) Endorsing the principle of establishing shop committees of delegates from the unions affiliated with the congress for the purpose of eliminating United States control;

(5) Providing for the co-ordination of the efforts of the various organizations comprising the congress with respect to unemployment throughout Canada;

(6) Approving unemployment insurance legislation;

(7) Pledging support to organizations instituting a campaign to organize the workers employed in the motor bus industry;

(8) Supporting the clerks and other workers of the Canadian Pacific Railway in their efforts to secure the acceptance by the company of the majority award of the conciliation board which had recommended an increase of four cents per hour;*

(9) Disapproving of the reported action of the United Mine Workers of America in offering to accept a reduction in wages in the case of the Inverness Coal Company;†

(10) Reaffirming an earlier decision to assist the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada in their struggle for recognition with the Canadian National Telegraph Service. (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, page 26.)

Two other resolutions adopted recommended (1) that the executive urge upon the Dominion Government the appointment of a representative of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, and (2) that the congress and affiliated bodies make representations to the Cabinet that the next labour representative from Canada to the International Labour Conference at Geneva be nominated by the Congress.

The following were the permanent officers elected:

President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, (president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees);

Vice-Presidents: Frank Wheatley, Calgary, (president of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada), and O. Deleau, Montreal (of the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers);

Secretry-treasurer, W. T. Burford, Vancouver, (of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada);

Board members: R. I. Bradley, Winnipeg, (of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada), C. J. Whitley (secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, which organization will be merged in the new congress) and S. Sykes (of the One Big Union), Winnipeg.

*The report of the Board in this case was given in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, page 259.

†See page 370 of this issue.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

New Brunswick Federation of Labour

THE fourteenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton on March 22-24, 1927, with delegates present from the various locals of all sections of the province.

President Tighe, in his opening address, claimed that some of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board had not seen eye to eye with representatives of organized labour who had found it necessary to appear before the board with respect to certain compensation claims. The president asserted that it was labour's contention that any employee was entitled to compensation for injuries received while he was on the premises and ready to work for the company by whom he was employed, or while he was in the course of going to and from his employment, but the board had not accepted this view.

The report of the executive, as presented by the secretary, referred to the legislative program for 1926, which had been prepared and presented to the government. It also referred to the request made by the executive to have a Fair Wage Officer appointed by the Federal Government for the Maritime Provinces. The reply of the Minister of Labour was to the effect that the official located in Montreal could handle the work of such an officer. Other legislative matters recommended by the executive included provincial action to give effect to mothers' allowances, minimum wages for women, and old age pensions. Anticipating an increased provincial subsidy as a result of the recommendations of the "Duncan Report," the federation would renew their efforts towards the passage of its legislative program, which had been deferred by succeeding governments on the plea that the province was not financially able to meet the requests. The executive intimated that failing to secure legislation at the present session of the Legislative Assembly of the province for a minimum wage act, old age pensions, mother's allowance and other legislation advocated for several years, the federation would seek the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making a study of existing labour legislation in other provinces of the Dominion and make recommendations to the provincial government.*

The Hon. Premier Baxter of New Brunswick and Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour, both addressed the convention. The Premier, during the course of his address, referred to the creation of a Department of Labour and Health for the province, and to the appointment of a commission to investigate conditions in the lumbering industry. Hon. Dr. Taylor spoke of the value and benefits of organized labour and organization in any department of activity and promised to do his best to give consideration to the problems of labour.

President Tighe voiced the objection of the federation that organized labour was not consulted in the selection of a labour representative on the personnel of the Commission on the lumber industry in the province. To this Premier Baxter replied that organized labour was not concerned, as the lumbering industry was unorganized, also that a mistake would be made if organized labour sought to speak for the unorganized, as the latter would be content to remain unorganized forever, if its cause was cared for by some one else. President Tighe did not concur in this view, saying "that organized labour spoke for all."

After the general routine business of the meeting had been disposed of, the convention was adjourned and the delegates, in a body, appeared before the Provincial Government and presented the following legislative program;

Favouring mothers' allowances.

Recommending a minimum wage for women and children.

Urging a more rigid inspection of motion picture theatres.

Requesting that there be no appeal to the courts from the decision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Favouring public ownership of public utilities.

Recommending old age pensions.

Asking for free school books for all grades up to and including grade 8.

Urging the elimination of grade crossing on railroads.

Requesting an increase in the rate of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Favouring the retention of the referendum and recall in civic elections.

Favouring the support of the blind apart from those in institutions.

Recommending provision for advanced polls in provincial elections for certain employees.

*A commission was appointed in New Brunswick in 1923 to investigate Mothers Allowances (Labour Gazette, June 1924, page 481).

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, J. E. Tighe, Saint John.

First vice-president, Robert Nickerson, Moncton.

Second vice-president, George Crawford, Fredericton.

Third vice-president, S. Burns, Fredericton Junction.

Secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John.

An invitation was extended by the Federation to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to hold its annual meeting in Saint John in 1928.

Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' International Union

The twenty-first convention of the Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Marble Masons, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers was held in the Labour Temple, Hamilton, Ont., on February 8, 1927, with about thirty officers and delegates present.

Mr. Walter Thorne, 4th Vice-president of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, addressing the convention, complimented the conference for being successful in establishing a harmonious feeling between the different unions in Ontario, pointing out that the influence they exercised was due to the fact that they insisted on dealing justly and fairly with all along constitutional lines. Mr. Thorne paid high tribute to the officers of the International Union, especially the president, Mr. W. J. Bowen.

The president of the conference, William Jenoves, in his address, made it quite clear to the delegates that conditions in the building industry during the past year did not warrant the expenditure of any undue amount of money or energy in organization adventures. However, there was some improvement in industrial conditions during the present year, as substantial construction under way during the month of January, 1927, was 32 per cent higher than the corresponding month last year. Mr. Jenoves referred to the strong protests which had been entered to the Provincial Government by the organization against certain proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to the use of prison-made material being used for the construction of government buildings. The government, in both cases, were persuaded to change their intentions. The executive had also drawn the attention of the Provincial Government to the question of trade schools, and asked that further restrictions be placed upon them or abolished altogether.

The secretary in his report gave a general review of the activities of the organization during the past year and intimated that owing to the business depression the membership was reduced to what probably constituted the lowest level in the history of the conference.

Mr. J. McLeod, 10th vice-president of the International Union, spoke at considerable length on some of the provincial government laws, particularly referring to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which he termed to be among the best in the world. The speaker informed the conference that building construction in the west would soon be better than ever, and at the present time men were working steadily in Calgary with the temperature several degrees below zero, which he contended went to show that building construction can be successfully carried on during severe weather when proper methods are adopted. Mr. McLeod informed the delegates that it was the intention of the International Union to have a home of their own, and for this purpose the delegates at the Atlantic City convention of 1926 had provided a way to raise the necessary funds. Reference was also made to the decision of the National Board for Jurisdiction Awards, headed by the Hon. Elihu Root, which had been handed down on February 1, and which was unanimous in sustaining the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America in its contentions against the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers Association.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) That endeavours be made, wherever practicable, to have tile setters' helpers serve an apprenticeship and carry apprentice cards in the B.M. & P.I.U. (2) Recommending that the charging of 10c. extra per hour for firebrick work be left to the discretion of the subordinate unions. (3) Deploring the manner in which buildings were being erected, especially by speculative builders and calling on local unions within the province to endeavour to enforce more rigid conditions in their building by-laws and

also a more thorough inspection by inspectors. (4) Recommending that conventions be held annually.

One of the constitutional changes to be adopted was a recommendation of the executive council that the opening date of future conventions be changed from the second Tuesday to the second Monday in February.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William Jenoves, Toronto; First vice-president, J. S. Barker, Hamilton; second vice-president, F. W. Jackson, Ottawa; Third vice-president, C. E. Needham, Windsor; Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. Johnson, Kitchener.

Kitchener was selected as the next place of meeting.

International Typographical Union

About a year ago the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union put into effect a ruling that all members must pay at least $1.50 per month as the old age pension and mortuary assessment, in addition to the *per capita* tax. This action of the executive council was the subject of an appeal to the civil courts by New York Typographical Union No. 6, a local of the International Union.

A temporary injunction was granted on December 8, 1926, by Justice Wasservogel, Supreme Court of the county of New York, prohibiting the executive council of the International Typographical Union from fixing dues or assessments for any classes of the membership at any figure other than that named in the constitution. The case came up for final hearing on February 24, 1927, and resulted in the temporary injunction being made permanent.

This decision means that members unemployed or unable to work for any reason, the sick or disabled, the old age pensioners, those holding travelling cards and not working at the printing business and members engaged in any other occupation than the printing trade, to the number of several thousand, will be relieved from paying the increased assessment set by the executive council for the old age pension and mortuary funds.

While the ruling, referred to above, applies only to the jurisdiction covered by the New York state courts, it was intimated by the executive council that it would be manifestly unfair to apply the restraining order only to New York Typographical Union No. 6 and to compel the members of all other subordinate unions to pay these assessments. Consequently, the old rates will prevail throughout the whole jurisdiction.

The Late David A. Carey

The death occurred on March 26, 1927, at his late residence in Toronto, Ont., of David A. Carey, a prominent labour man and for many years a member of the editorial staff of the *Evening Telegram*.

The late Mr. Carey was one of the earliest members of the Knights of Labour and was a member of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council from its inception over forty years ago. He was president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the year 1896-97, and as the representative of the Canadian Federation of Musicians, never missed an annual meeting of the American Federation of Labour since 1900. In 1905 Mr. Carey was appointed to the first board of directors of the Labour Temple Company, in which capacity he served continuously until his death. On February 19, 1927, the Labour Temple directors passed a resolution expressing regret at his continued illness, voted him an honorarium of $300, and re-elected him president for the term 1927-28. Mr. Carey was for over thirty years a member of the Separate School Board of Toronto and served as its chairman from 1920 to 1923.

At a conference recently held in Edmonton by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta, the matter of poisonous gases in public garages was under review. Representatives from various firms along with those of civic garages and others interested in the subject were in attendance.

A building trades council has been formed in Edmonton with nearly all eligible unions in affiliation. The building trades council in London, which has not been functioning since 1922, was reorganized last month.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Training of Mechanics in Saskatoon

MEMBERS of the Saskatoon Builders' Exchange, recently formed, have taken up the question of technical training for boys leaving the schools and collegiates, and for young men who wish to learn the building trades and become skilled mechanics. The question was taken up at a round table discussion. It was stated that the system of serving several years as an apprentice is not adaptable to this age and country, and the builders are desirous of taking boys and young men and teaching them the practical work during the summer months and then have them trained during the winter in vocational classes. Such classes are operated in Saskatoon under the direction of the vocational committee.

A still better plan, it was stated, would be to have the builders co-operate with the proper authorities in operation of a technical school. It was felt that three or four years of study during the winters in such a school, along with practical training in the summers with the builders, would put a youth in a position to pass examinations that would give him a certificate as a skilled mechanic in the building trades. The builders declared the time was opportune for such a scheme and expressed the opinion that there was a large number of boys better adapted to this class of work than for office work.

Education and Foremanship

As evidence of the growing recognition of the importance of the foreman in American industry the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States points to the fact that the number of courses in foremanship-training increased several hundred per cent in a year's time. It lists a total of 324 courses conducted on an organized basis from June, 1925, to June, 1926. One hundred and eighty-five of these courses were given by state vocational educational institutions, 109 were given by private agencies, and 30 as state university extension courses.

"There are reasons," the Department of Manufacture states in a bulletin on the subject, "for the rapid growth and permanent status of foremanship training. One company finds an increased production with a decreased personnel as the outstanding result which it attributes to better foremanship. Another finds, through better co-operation on the part of the foremen, a considerably reduced inventory of material in process; another finds closer co-operation between the foremen and the inspectors; another, less labour turnover due to more intelligent handling of the human element; still another, better employer-employee relations throughout; and thus we might quote many other experiences given us. There still remain some baffling problems. Accumulated experiences and results show that foreman training, to be most successful by the class or conference method, requires trained or expert direction. The large organization has work enough to keep one or more men busy all the time in improving foremanship and thus can have expert direction."

Enlarged Apprenticeship Program for the Plumbing Trade

The following is an extract from a report of a conference held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in January last, taken from the *Wisconsin Apprentice* of February.

A state-wide conference of considerable importance to the plumbing trade was held at Milwaukee on January 17. It was sponsored by three state departments, namely, the Industrial Commission, State Board of Vocational Education, State Board of Health, and by the National Trade Extension Bureau which is interested in plumbing and heating on a national scale. The purpose of the conference was to bring about a thorough understanding on apprenticeship matters between masters, journeymen, school and state departments, and to lay plans for a bigger and better system of apprenticeship for the plumbing trade. Some sixty-five people attended the meeting at Milwaukee. These included masters and journeymen plumbers from various parts of the state, vocational school directors, co-ordinators, and plumbing instructors, plumbing inspectors, etc. It was an all-day meeting. Members of the preliminary committee addressed the conference in the morning and the afternoon was given over to a thorough discussion of all angles of the program. It was voted to make the meeting an annual one hereafter.

Efficiency in Industry

The departmental committee of Great Britain, appointed in 1924, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour, to inquire into "the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade" have issued a third report dealing with "factors in industrial and commercial efficiency."

The present volume of more than 500 pages deals in great detail with factors affecting industrial structure, quality of production, the relation of the state and public authorities to industry and trade and certain aspects of the questions of industrial profits, burdens and costs.

Training and Recruitment.—In discussing this subject the Committee state that in order to attain the highest degree of productivity it is not only necessary that all grades of workers should work hard, but that they should work well. Thus skill in the widest sense is a factor in efficiency no less important than energy and application, and the problem of creating skill is one of the crucial problems of industry. One of the ways, sometimes insufficiently recognized, in which skill is acquired, the committee say, is the half-conscious absorption of knowledge and experience which takes place especially where an industry is highly localized, and generation after generation of workers of all grades are bred in the same industrial atmosphere.

The old traditional crafts, which are now fast being displaced by modern industrial production, propagated themselves at least as much in this way as by the definite training of apprenticeship. On a long-period view of world conditions as a whole, east as well as west, this element in the creation, preservation, and transmission of traditional skill is of the highest importance. Under modern industrial conditions, however, in a country like Great Britain, its relative range and potency have tended to diminish as compared with the more definite processes of school education and workshop training. Of these, the latter is still the more important single factor in the preparation for industry.

The prevailing types of recruitment of skilled or semi-skilled labour are classified under four main heads:—apprenticeship under indenture or written agreement; apprenticeship without written agreement; learnership; and promotion of youths engaged as labourers or attendants. With regard to agreements, for traditional and other reasons, some trades and districts and some firms within a trade adhere more than others to the old system of legal indentures, but over a large and probably increasing area of industry verbal or written agreements with their greater elasticity and greater appearance of freedom from legal restraint are now more customary.

An exhaustive memorandum on apprenticeship supplied by the Ministry of Labour shows that the principal industries in which apprenticeship is the predominant practice for the training of craftsmen include engineering and shipbuilding, building, furnishing and woodworking, pottery, vehicle-making, and certain of the distributive trades. In coal mining, heavy chemicals, and iron and steel manufacture, apprentices are only found in any number among the staff employed on maintenance work. In the textile trades and most branches of the clothing trades apprenticeship is rare. Altogether, it may be provisionally estimated that skilled industries as at present organized find places for about 300,000 lads who pass through, or at least are supposed to pass through, a more or less systematic course of workshop apprenticeship. As the most usual duration of training is five years, this appears to indicate that (if due allowance is made for wastage) skilled industry can absorb every year perhaps 80,000 such boys. The total number of boys who leave elementary schools annually in Great Britain at or about the age of 14 is in the neighbourhood of 320,000, so that it would appear that roughly one-quarter of the total number go to fill places in skilled industrial employment where they receive some form of progressive workshop training. The Committee say that it is impossible to test statistically how far the situation is normal, but it seems probable that the present annual intake is below the pre-war average. Among the factors tending to affect the intake of apprentices and learners in one direction or another the Committee note the declining birth rate, an effect which they consider will have increasing importance in the near future, and the tendency in large-scale industries towards a more and more minute sub-division of employments with a consequent decline in the proportion borne by all-round skilled craftsmen to semi-skilled or unskilled workers. It is believed that, in general, employers during recent years have had little or no difficulty in obtaining the number of apprentices whom they required. On the other hand, it is frequently stated that the number of apprentices engaged since the war has been restricted both by the hesitation of employers to engage apprentices and by the reluctance of boys to bind themselves as apprentices.

Technical Classes.—The Committee state that employers are evidently not satisfied with the existing methods of workshop training and that a substantial number of them are alive to the desirability of supplementing such training by technical classes. The memorandum states than an appreciable proportion of employers give positive encouragement by paying class fees or allowing time off; some give prizes, and a small percentage of firms, mainly in the printing trades, make attendance at classes compulsory. Others give preference to youths who have been technically trained. Facilities for instruction of some kind seem fairly well spread, but it appears that only a minority of apprentices and learners use these facilities.

Nearly 100 pages of the main report are devoted to a survey of the existing provision for education in Great Britain so far as it has the definite aim of preparing for industrial and commercial life. The Committee say that the number of boys and girls in England and Wales attending full-time junior technical schools, including pre-apprenticeship schools, before entering employment is about 12,000, and, assuming an average attendance of rather over two years, this would involve an annual intake of above 5,000. By far the greater number of ex-elementary school pupils who continue their education do so by means of part-time classes held mostly in the evening. At present there are over 4,000 evening schools (including the evening departments of technical schools) in England and Wales, attended by 680,000 pupils. These figures cover not only technical, but continuation, commercial, domestic, and other kinds of instruction, and no separate statistics are available as to the number of students studying technical subjects. It is estimated that 25 per cent of boys and 22 per cent of girls who leave elementary schools without passing on to any other full-time schools enter evening continuation schools.

So far as can be judged, the chief need at present is not merely to expand the scope and increase the number of technical classes, but to ensure the better adjustment of their relations with industry; and this can only be done by developing the co-operation between leaders of industry and educational authorities, and by thus heightening their interest in the work and increasing their feeling of responsibility therefor. In connection with commercial as distinct from technical education the Committee make special reference to the development of faculties or departments of commerce in the universities and the much more extensive arrangements of this kind to be found in Germany and the United States. It is pointed out that the present response of the commercial world in Great Britain to the educational efforts made to meet its higher requirements can at best be regarded as imperfect and uncertain.

Their review of the situation in respect of both technical and commercial education leads the Committee to remark that the process of co-ordination between the educational facilities provided and the ascertained needs of industry and commerce is in several respects imperfect. While referring, therefore, with satisfaction to the increasing amount of active co-operation which already exists in certain areas and trades, the Committee call particular attention to a suggestion that each important industry should establish machinery by which it may examine and formulate its own requirements with regard to industrial training and may co-operate with the educational authorities in ensuring that these requirements are suitably met. There is a reference to the testing of boys and girls with a view of discovering their "vocational" aptitudes in relation to the ascertained requirements of specific occupations, but it is considered too early to draw any definite conclusions from the experiments so far made either as to the validity or the utility of the tests.

The *International Labour Review* for February contains an article by Professor Erich Molitor, Leipzig, on the "protection of the workers against unfair dismissal in continental legislation." The writer points out that many European countries have already included in their legislation provisions for the protection of employed persons against unfair or unjustified dismissal, the law sometimes specifying the cases in which notice of discharge is provisionally forbidden (such as military service, sickness, accident, etc.), and sometimes the works council or other similar body being authorized to intervene. Other provisions are for the payment of wages for a minimum period from the date notice is given, or of a specified sum as compensation for possible injury suffered by the dismissed worker. The period of notice to be given, and the amount of wages or compensation which the employer is liable to pay, are usually graduated according to the worker's length of service, but there are wide differences in the systems and scales adopted for this purpose, as well as in the legal principles which underlie the choice of the solution adopted in each country.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Reduction of Accidents in Nova Scotia Collieries

At a recent "safety" meeting at New Waterford, Nova Scotia, at which the locals of the United Mine Workers were represented, Mr. Fraser, the provincial "Safety First" organizer, referred to the reduction in the number of mining accidents effected by the movement. He stated that accidents had been reduced fifty per cent in the Sydney steel works. The ratio of accidents in the Caledonia mine was only one per 10,000 tons of coal produced, while all the other collieries of the British Empire Steel Corporation had one for every 4,000 tons produced. The Caledonia record, he said, was due to insistent, honest and constant application of "safety first" principles. The New Aberdeen Mine No. 2, had had an entire month free of accidents. "No sensible man," he said, "could expect to completely eliminate accidents in coal mines. There would always be accidents peculiar to the prosecution of the industry, but they could be reduced, they had been reduced."

To further stimulate efforts along safety first lines in the Cape Breton collieries, a silver trophy will be awarded to the colliery maintaining the best safety record for the year 1927. Fourteen collieries operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation will compete for the trophy which will be awarded the colliery making the best accident prevention showing for the year as compared with its average record for the past three years. The average for the three years is taken as a basis and an index figure arrived at, taking into consideration all of the following factors: Number of accidents occurred; fatal accidents; severity of accidents; and the number of man-days the mine worked in the three years. The same factors will be taken into consideration in arriving at the 1927 records. A special committee will decide the award of the cup.

Safety Suggestion Competition for Nova Scotia Mines

A gold watch has been offered as a prize to any employee of the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company, or the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company, who sends in before June 30, the best three suggestions for the prevention of accidents to workmen in the mines. At each colliery there will be a safety suggestion box, wherein workmen are asked to report any dangerous conditions that they might come across in the mines. No officials of the corporation are eligible to enter.

The following judges will determine the first award, J. W. McLeod, president of the United Mine Workers, J. R. Dinn, manager of No. 4 colliery, D. H. McLean, superintendent of Acadia collieries, William Hayes, International Board Member, United Mine Workers, Springhill, and J. J. McDougall, superintendent of the Scotia Collieries, Sydney Mines. The members of this committee will not know the names of the makers of the suggestions until after the decision is made.

Safety in Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills

In the last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 289) it was noted that the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* was arranging for a renewal of the "Safest Mill in Canada" contest from July 1 to December 31, 1927. The standing of the mills in the 1926 contest was given by the *Magazine* in its issue of March 10. The following figures refer only to mills in Class A., i.e., those with more than 60,000 payroll hours per month, or approximately 200 employees. The accident index column does not include the effect of any fatal accident.

Name of Company	Accidents		Accident index	Average number of full time workers
	Fatal	Non-fatal		
Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing	.....	2	·040	312
Laurentide Company, Grand'Mere	.....	14	·112	1,099
Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company, Merritton	.....	7	·221	259
Riordon Pulp Corporation, Hawkesbury	.....	11	·228	.....
Provincial, Port Arthur	.....	10	·389	340
Thunder Bay Paper Company, Limited, Port Arthur	.....	25	·450	358
Spanish River, Sault Ste. Marie	.....	57	·629	713
J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa	.....	30	·651	720
Kenora Paper Mills, Kenora	.....	52	·919	459
Howard Smith Paper, Cornwall	.....	41	·969	450
Fraser Companies, Limited, Edmundston	.....	52	1·727	308
Fort William Paper Company, Limited	.....	23	1·045	289
Price Brothers, Kenogami	1	82	·442	1,064
Spanish River, Sturgeon Falls	1	21	·514	465
Spanish River, Espanola	1	36	·561	.....
Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company, Smooth Rock Falls	1	63	·830	437
Bathurst Company, Limited, Bathurst	1	24	·858	478
Beaverwood Fibre Company, Thorold	2	13	·625	272
Ontario Paper Company, Thorold	2	83	1·325	738

Incomplete information regarding period of disability in connection with the following mills:—

British Columbia Pulp and Paper, Vancouver	.....	24	1·652	281
Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Fort Frances	.....	25	1·929	273
Pacific Mills, Limited, Ocean Falls	1	88	·759	993

Textile Safety Association

The textile industry is one of the eighteen (out of a total of 24) industries in Ontario that have established accident prevention associations under section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. The textile class organized for accident prevention purposes on February 3, 1915, and since that time has carried on a campaign against accidents in the class, the organization being known as the Textile Manufacturers' Safety Association. A field force is maintained for the purpose of visiting the various plants and the usual plan of operation is outlined by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations as follows:—

(*a*) The card of the representatives is sent in to the manager with a request for a few minutes discussion prior to going through the plant.

(*b*) The representative of the Accident Prevention Association discusses with the operating head of the plant the general experience of the industry and the particular experience of that plant during the past year.

(*c*) A tour of inspection is made through the plant, usually with the superintendent, and hazards that may be noted are discussed on the ground and a memorandum taken of these.

(*d*) The notes on hazards are discussed with the manager and a completion date for improvements agreed upon.

(*e*) The report is forwarded to the head office of the organization at Toronto where it is typed and sent to the manager of the plant.

In addition to the work of the field force, the head office of the organization at Toronto carries on through the mails a system of safety education.

It is the intention of the directors of the Textile Manufacturers' Association to carry on a campaign against accidents which will be based on the experience of the past.

Accidents and Compensation in Ontario during First Quarter of 1927

During March the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded a total of $497,818.24, which included $101,830.83 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits during the first quarter of 1927 up to $1,521,570, as compared with $1,380,306 for the first three months of 1926. In the first quarter of 1927 there were 16,121 accidents reported, or 1,799 more than in the same period in 1926. Fatalities in the first quarter of 1927 were 87, and 82 in the first three months of 1926. The increase in the number of accidents is due in part to improved business conditions with additional workers, and to the fact that many minor accidents of a type that were formerly not reported are now being reported to the Board. The total number of accidents reported to the Board last month was 5,597, including 31 fatalities.

Speaking of these figures, R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, said that cases of blood poisoning, in a number of instances, had resulted fatally, indicating that First Aid equipment was not up to the mark in some plants, or that it was not being used by injured workers. Mr. Morley called special attention to certain accidents reported, one of these being the case of a labourer who, while cleaning out a pit, was severely injured when his sweater coat caught on a shaft. This brings out the need of safe clothing for all industrial workers. Another very serious accident was the result of a leather finisher having his hand caught in an embossing machine, resulting in the loss of four fingers of the left hand. A third case was that of a foreman in a tanning plant who was caught in the belting and lost his thumb.

The reports received by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations show a very high percentage of accidents that cannot be prevented by the installation of mechanical guards. This indicates the need for an increased campaign against accidents in many of the plants of the province. The reports from the Compensation Board prove that year by year the number of mechanical accidents are decreasing and those due to the human element are showing an increase, although, doubtless, as the workings of the Act are better understood, accidents of a minor nature that were overlooked in former years are now reported.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning in the United States, 1914-1924

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Department of Labour) has published a bulletin (No. 26) on Deaths from Lead

Poisoning. Statistics are given showing the mortality from this cause by states and cities, this section including figures for foreign countries, including Canada. The statistics are further analyzed to show the industries in which the workers are exposed to the risk of lead poisoning.

The death rate from chronic lead poisoning in the United States showed a slight decline during the last seven years as compared with the seven previous years. This result, it is claimed, "obviously reflects the results of the efforts that have been made in the direction of improving factory and workshop hygiene on the one hand and the personal hygiene of the worker on the other." On the other hand the death rate among painters increased during the past ten years. This industry is credited with one-half the total mortality from lead poisoning.

The deaths in the United States registration area as distributed among the various lead-using occupations in the years 1914-1924 were as follows:—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CHRONIC LEAD POISONING, UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1914 TO 1924.

Occupation	Number of Deaths.
Lead workers	62
Metal miners	35
Painters	841
Paint mixers	15
Plumbers	25
Potters and tile workers	13
Rubber workers	3
Storage battery workers	5
Printers	67
Tin and coppersmiths	9
Glass industry	9
Metal workers	23
Carpenters and joiners	18
Labourers	93
Farmers	61
Professional	29
Miscellaneous	114
Unknown or retired	103
Women	48
Boys under 18	11
Girls under 18	8
Total	1,592

Protection of Longshoremen

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council recently appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to have a tackle inspector appointed to safeguard the workers on the waterfront. The shipping Federation, it was stated, had a safety inspector, but the appointment of that official had not resulted in any reduction in the accident rate. It was claimed that the recent frequency of accidents was due to the speeding up of work, the use of faulty tackle, and the doubling of the loads formerly taken up on slings.

Safety Codes for Prevention of Dust Explosions

The United States Bureau of Labour has published in its Safety Code Series a bulletin of safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions. These standards have been adopted by the National Fire Protection Committee and the United States Department of Agriculture, and officially approved as "tentative American standards" by the American Engineering Standards Committee. A recent census of Manufactures in the United States shows that at least 28,000 industrial plants, employing over 1,324,000 persons and manufacturing products of an annual value in excess of $10,000,000,000, are subject to the hazard of dust explosions. It has been only in recent years that direct attention has been given to the determination of the causes of industrial plant dust explosions and the development of control measures. The present bulletin gives safety codes for starch factories, flour and feed mills, terminal grain elevators, sugar and cocoa factories and for the installation of pulverized fuel systems.

Accident Prevention and First Aid Suggestions

The Industrial Commission of the State of Ohio (Division of Safety and Hygiene) has published a useful bulletin under the above title, suggesting the best methods to be followed by large and small industries for promoting safety among the employees. Definite safety organization is the first essential. "Organizing for safety involves more than simply providing guards. It means that the management places the objective of accident prevention alongside of other objectives such as the maintenance of production schedule, lowest possible costs, etc., and in order that this work shall be carried on intelligently and systematically, the management makes definite provision to make accident prevention an integral part of routine operation by either placing the responsibility on an individual known as a safety inspector, or on a group of individuals known as a Safety Committee (Safety Committees), or on a combination of these two."

The bulletin points out that even in a small plant some person can be assigned as a safety inspector in addition to his other duties, such

time being allowed as may be necessary to do the work outlined above. This same person may also administer the first aid, handle the compensation, employment, etc., or his work can be confined to narrower limits. "In the small as in the large plants there can and should be a safety committee, whose chairman should be one of the highest operating officials and in addition there should be a foreman and a worker or two on the committee, these being changed from time to time in order to draw as many of the workers as possible into direct contact with the problem of safety. The duty of the committee as in a large plant, would be to review the work of the safety inspector and pass on whatever reccommendation had been made since the previous meeting for improving the safety of the plant."

The bulletin contains a First Aid section intended as a guide in emergencies when medical attention is not present or immediately available.

Achievements of Organized Safety Movement

A pamphlet published by the Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry under the title "Safety Organizations and Accident Statistics," summarizes the general results that have been obtained through the safety movement. "Organized safety work," it is stated, "was started about 1905. Since that time industry after industry has started a safety organization in its plant, until to-day the safety movement is actively endorsed by nearly all large and many small private corporations and companies and by many municipalities. The outstanding facts demonstrated by experience in accident prevention are: (*a*) Organized safety work pays financially; (*b*) Three-fourths of all deaths and serious injuries in industry can be prevented; (*c*) Mechanical guards in themselves alone will prevent only a small precentage of the accidents that happen in industry. The great majority can be prevented only through an organized educational effort to reach every worker, foreman, superintendent and executive."

The pamphlet points out that the value of safety organizations can only be fully realized when the present day accident records of some of the leading industries are compared with the similar records existing at the time safety records were first organized.

Voluntary Rest Pauses in Heavy Work

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board (Medical Research Council) of Great Britain has published the results of a study of rest pauses in heavy and moderately heavy industrial work. During the past few years, it is stated, much attention has been paid by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to the effects of breaking up the usual spells of work by means of short rest pauses of definite duration and interpolated at definite intervals within the spell. The results obtained strongly suggest that in many industrial processes the judicious introduction of short pauses is not only much appreciated by the workers, but may also be followed by an increase in output of the order of 5 to 10 per cent in spite of the diminution of working time.

The chief conclusions reached are, first, that in uniform work the alternation of activity and rest naturally adopted by the worker is approximately regular; secondly, that, as would be expected, a direct relation exists between the total length of rests spontaneously taken and the arduousness of the particular work; and lastly, that, from the point of view of recuperation, rests brought about by circumstances outside the control of the subject (such as waiting for material) are ineffective in comparison with rests taken voluntarily.

"If the work is of a regular character, the men spontaneously take rests with considerable regularity, usually at about six-minute intervals; but with more varied work the rests become more and more irregular in frequency and duration. Piece-rate workers employed on work requiring a similar degree of physical energy probably take shorter rests than day-rate workers, but even in them the rests are frequent. The colliers take rests with extreme irregularity, owing to the very varied nature of their work. It would be quite impracticable to devise an artificial scheme of rest pauses for them."

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of New York recently published a special bulletin giving an analysis of 100 accidents in the pulp and paper industry, with corresponding suggestions for safe practice. The bulletin states that the largest percentage of compensated injuries of any of the manufacturing groups in the State are to be found in this industry, but that it has a lower proportion of permanent disabilities than some other groups.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE BROUGHT BEFORE THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

REFERENCE was made in the July, 1925, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 695 and 710, to certain draft conventions and recommendations which were adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at its Seventh Session in Geneva, Switzerland, between May 19 and June 10, 1925.

The following is a list of these draft conventions and recommendations: draft convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents; recommendation concerning the minimum scale of Workmen's Compensation; recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on Workmen's Compensation; draft convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases; recommendation concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases; draft convention concerning equality of treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents; recommendation concerning equality of treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents; and draft convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries.

The authentic texts of these draft conventions and recommendations were subsequently communicated officially to the Dominion Government and were submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown for examination and report as to whether the proposals contained therein were within Federal or Provincial jurisdiction. An Order in Council was adopted on March 9, 1927, on report of the Minister of Justice, dealing with these subjects and embodying the findings of the Law Officers, which were to the effect that the subject matters were primarily within provincial jurisdiction.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, laid on the table of the House of Commons on March 31 the authentic texts of the draft conventions and recommendations in question, also the text of the Order in Council. Copies of the draft conventions and recommendations and of the Order in Council have also been forwarded officially to the respective provincial governments.

Text of Order in Council

The following is the text of the Order in Council C.P.C. 413 of March 9, 1927:—

Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1927.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st March, 1927, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that he has had under consideration, upon reference from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the authentic texts of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its seventh session (19th May-10th June, 1925) with a view to determining whether and to what extent the subject matter of these several draft conventions and recommendations lies within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, in order that the said draft conventions and recommendations may be brought by the Dominion Government (in discharge of its obligation under Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other treaties of peace) before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

The different subjects dealt with by the several draft conventions and recommendations above mentioned are indicated by their respective captions, as follows:—

I. Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

II. Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of Workmen's Compensation.

III. Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in Disputes on Workmen's Compensation.

IV. Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases.

V. Recommendation concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases.

VI. Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

VII. Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

VIII. Draft Convention concerning night work in Bakeries.

1. The Conventions and recommendations numbered I, II, IV and V, seeing that they all relate to the provision of compensation for workmen or their dependents for personal injury or death due to industrial accidents or occupational diseases and matters incidental thereto, may conveniently be dealt with together. These draft conventions and recommendations look to the creation, by compulsory legislation, of certain rights or benefits for workmen and their dependents, as incident to the contracts of employment made with the workmen, in accordance with the various principles and rules set forth therein. Such, in effect, is the nature of the subject-matter of the said conventions and recommendations.

The Minister is of the opinion that, although legislation upon that subject-matter might perhaps be enacted by the Parliament of Canada in an ancillary way in relation to works and undertakings subject to its exclusive legislative authority legislative jurisdiction touching that subject-matter is primarily vested in the provincial legislatures. The Minister observes that provincial workmen's compensation laws have been held to be within the competence of the legislatures as directly engaging the subject of civil rights in the provinces and incidentally other classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures by Sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. *(Workmen's Compensation Board v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.* (1920) A.C. 184, 191, 192. *McColl v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.* (1923) A.C. 126, 135. *The Canada Southern Railway Co. v. Jackson,* 17 S.C.R. 316. *Kowhanko v. Tremblay* (1920) 50 D.L.R. 578). These legislatures are, consequently, competent to enact legislation on the subject-matter of these conventions and recommendations generally and comprehensively, subject to these qualifications; that the Parliament of Canada is exclusively competent to enact legislation giving effect to the provisions of the said draft conventions ad recommendations with relation to the officers and employees of the Dominion Government and as regards those parts of Canada which are not included within the limits of any province.

Parliament has already enacted a workmen's compensation law applicable to the officers and employees of the Dominion Government and their dependents (Chapter 15 of the Statutes of 1918 and the amendments thereto) and in view of the terms of that statute, the Minister is of the opinion that no additional legislation by Parliament will be required for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said draft conventions and recommendations in relation to such officers and employees.

2. The Recommendation Concerning Jurisdiction in Disputes on Workmen's Compensation contains two articles. By the first, it is recommended that every dispute relating to workmen's compensation should preferably be dealt with by a special court or board of arbitration comprising, with or without the addition of regular judges, an equal number of employers' and workmen's representatives appointed to act as adjudicators, etc., etc.; by the second, it is recommended that where disputes relating to workmen's compensation are dealt with by the ordinary courts of law, such courts shall be required, on the request of either of the parties concerned, to hear employers' and workmen's representatives as experts in any case where the dispute involves a question of an occupational character, and in particular the question of the degree of incapacity for work.

The Minister is of the opinion that it is within the competence of the provincial legislatures to give general effect to these proposals, subject, however, to these qualifications, viz.:—

(*a*) That if a special court be constituted in pursuance of the first article above mentioned with jurisdiction or powers which are such as to make it in essence a Superior Court, then, while the constitution of such a Court is within the competence of the provincial legislatures, the appointment and payment of members or judges of the court engages exclusively the powers of the Dominion under Secs. 96 and 100 of the B.N.A., 1867; and

(*b*) That Parliament alone is the competent authority to give effect to these proposals in relation to the officers, servants and employees of the Dominion Government and as regards such parts of Canada as are not included within the limits of any province.

In view of the terms of the Dominion Act (Chap. 15 of Statutes of 1918 and amendments thereto), the Minister is further of the opinion that no additional legislation on the part of Parliament is required to give effect to the proposals of this recommendation in relation to disputes as to compensation affecting the Dominion's own officers or employees, within the several provinces.

3. With regard to the Draft Convention and Recommendation Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Work-

ers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, the Minister is of the opinion that it is within the competence of the provincial legislatures to give general effect to the proposals thereof subject, however, to the following qualifications:

(*a*) That the Parliament of Canada is the competent authority to give effect to the undertaking mentioned in Article 1 of the convention as well as the other proposals of the convention and recommendation for such parts of Canada as are not within the limits of any province;

(*b*) That, should it become necessary to make any special arrangements with other members of the International Labour Conference regarding payments outside Canada, in application of the principle mentioned in Article I of the convention, any such arrangement would, of course, have to be made, for and as regards any province, through the Dominion Government.

(*c*) That the special agreements mentioned in Article 2 of the convention would have to be negotiated and concluded, for and as regards any province of Canada, by the Dominion Government; and

(*d*) That the Dominion Government is the proper channel of communication, for and as regards any province, with any other member of the International Labour Conference or with the International Labour Office for any of the purposes mentioned in Article 4 of the convention.

4. The Minister is of the opinion that it is within the exclusive competence of the provincial legislatures to give effect to the Draft Convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries within the provinces but that the Parliament of Canada is alone competent to legislate upon this subject-matter for such parts of Canada as are not included within the limits of any of the provinces.

The Committee concur in the foregoing, and, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that a copy hereof, together with authenticated copies of the said draft conventions and recommendations, be transmitted to the Lieutenants-Governor of the respective provinces, for the consideration of their respective governments, with a view to the enactment of legislation or such other action upon the parts of the subject-matter of the several draft conventions and recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, as each Government may be advised to take.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Tenth Session of International Labour Conference

UNDER the title "Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery," the International Labour Office has just issued a report and draft questionnaire relating to Item II of the agenda of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which opens in Geneva on May 25. The agenda of the Tenth Session, it may be recalled, as fixed by the Governing Body of the Office in January, 1926, comprises:—

Sickness insurance.
Freedom of association.

Minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the homeworking trades.

The present report and draft questionnaire have been prepared in accordance with the new procedure, known as the "double discussion" procedure, adopted by the Eighth Session of the Conference. The several stages of this procedure are as follows:—

The Governing Body places an item on the agenda of a session of the Conference. At this session the Office submits a documentary report setting forth the law and practice, followed by a draft questionnaire. The Conference holds a general discussion on the substance of the question and decides whether the matter may suitably form the subject of a Convention or Recommendation. If its decision is in the affirmative, it draws up the questionnaire to be sent to the Governments. The Conference decides by a two-thirds majority to place the item on the agenda of the following session. The questionnaire, put into form by the Office as a "Red Book," is sent to the Governments within one month. The Governments' replies reach the Office as early as possible, and in any case so that the Office can despatch the final or "Blue Report"

about four months before the Session of the Conference. At the following session, the Conference has before it the report in question, and deals with it according to the usual procedure.

Sickness Insurance.—The Eighth Session decided that, in view of the general discussion on general problems of social insurance which took place at the 1925 session, that question should be deemed to have completed the first stage of the new procedure, and the 1927 Conference might therefore, if it so desired, adopt a Draft Convention or Recommendation on the subject forthwith. A questionnaire in the ordinary form was issued on that item some time ago. A report has since been distributed by the International Labour Office containing the replies which were made by the various governments to the questionnaires. This report contains the following observations on the subject matter of the questionnaire which were submitted by the Minister of Labour of Canada in a letter dated December 29, 1926:—

> There is no legislation in existence in Canada at present establishing compulsory sickness insurance, except in respect of certain industrial diseases enumerated in the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts. On the other hand, voluntary sickness insurance has been developed to a very considerable extent. Among the agencies which are employed with the provision of sickness insurance are the following: insurance companies which issue policies applicable to cases of sickness, frequently in conjunction with accident insurance (many of the life insurance policies now being sold also provide for payments in case of disability); fraternal benefit societies, some of which operate under federal license and others under license from the provincial authorities; sickness benefit features of trades unionism established in connection with many of the larger labour organizations; and sickness benefit schemes which have been introduced in many industrial and commercial establishments for the assistance of those employed therein.

The last mentioned report on sickness insurance proposes the adoption at the approaching session of the International Labour Conference of two draft conventions and a draft recommendation. The proposed draft conventions deal in the one case with industry and commerce, and in the other case with agriculture. The draft recommendation contains the general principles which the replies of the various governments and the experience gained in different countries have shown to constitute the best bases for the organization of a system of sickness insurance.

Wage-Fixing Machinery.—As regards minimum wage-fixing machinery and freedom of association, the general discussions are to be held this year and the final discussions and decisions are to be taken, if the Conference so desires, next year. The report and questionnaire now issued form a volume of 160 pages of a kind which may possibly become known —from the colour of the cover—as "Grey Reports." It begins by recounting briefly how this item came to be placed on the agenda in its present form. The provision of an adequate living wage, it points out, is mentioned in the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace as one of the problems of urgent importance which require solution. Further, the general guiding principles set out in Article 427 of the Treaty include "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their (the Member States') time and country."

The report goes on to survey the existing systems of minimum wage fixing and regulation in various countries; it examines the bases or principles adopted for fixing minimum wages under these several systems; it describes the methods of grouping individuals for minimum wage purposes; and it considers the problems of inspection and enforcement. This general section is followed by a succinct summary of minimum wage legislation, country by country (this is further summarized in convenient tabular form as an appendix). The general conclusions to which the Office has been impelled by the consideration of the subject are indicated in the draft questionnaire, which suggests a Draft Convention and Recommendation on minimum wage-fixing machinery in general, and a Recommendation on its application to homework trades.

Eight pages of the report are devoted to a synopsis of the minimum wage laws which have been passed in seven of the nine provinces of Canada, namely, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The first application of the principle of minimum wages was that included in the Alberta Factories Act of 1917. Legislation in the other six provinces already named followed during the next three years.

Reference is also made in the report to the investigation of the subject of minimum wages which was made by a committee of the House of Commons in 1926. This committee recommended that a conference of provincial and Dominion representatives intimately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada should be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace.

The Eight-Hour Day Convention

Discussion in the British House of Commons

In the British House of Commons on February 28, it was moved by Mr. Hayday (Labour) that the salary of the Minister of Labour be reduced by £100 in order to call attention to the non-ratification by Great Britain of the Washington Hours Convention. Fourteen members, drawn from all parties, were opposed to the Government's policy and gave expression to various reasons for urging the Government to ratify this convention. One member considered that the industrial future of Great Britain depended largely upon ratification, and that the standardization and reduction of hours of labour would, moreover, do something to mitigate the problem of unemployment.

On the other hand, it was thought by some that the Minister of Labour was right to approach the question very carefully since Great Britain already had shorter hours and higher wages than any other European country. One member considered that economics would fix what hours would give the best production but that Great Britain should not be bound by any convention, while another thought that, before ratifying, the Government should have some definite understanding that Continental countries would also ratify and abide by the convention not only in the letter but in the spirit.

A Labour member said that the Government had made its position more difficult by passing the Miners' Eight Hours Act and that he saw no hope of their ratifying the convention. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that mining came under the convention and that, if the Government legislated to ratify the convention, the arrangements made under the Act of last year would be subjected to the new legislation.

In reply, the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, said that what truly mattered was not primarily ratification, but identical interpretation and adequate enforcement after ratification. There was clearly wide variation in interpretation, and for that reason the Government had invited the representatives of Belgium, France, Germany and Italy to the London Conference. An agreement was reached, but it was made clear that the powers which met did not arrogate to themselves the right of interpreting the convention, and that the British Government did not consider that the agreement necessarily fell within the four corners of the Washington Convention, though some of the other powers did hold that view. It was, however, an erroneous idea that the other nations—except Belgium—were ready to ratify immediately. The German Bill, for instance, contained material, such as the amount of payment for overtime, which, from the point of view of the British Government, was inconsistent with the Convention and inconsistent with ratification. Again, in France they had a different attitude towards many of the most important points, such as the distribution of hours and the recovery of lost time. The French employers' representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had detailed a number of difficulties with which French industry would be faced if the Convention were applied; yet the French Minister of Labour had informed the Senate that, if the Convention were ratified, there was no intention of introducing any amending legislation. The British Government had proceeded in the only possible way, but it had lost six months' time owing to the late industrial dispute. The London Conference was the first real attempt to get down to the facts as regards interpretation and enforcement. As for the moral obligation, the number of Conventions for which Great Britain had voted and which she had not ratified was far less than in the case of the other European countries. The Government wished to get at the actual facts and to reach the basis of an agreement; but the German Bill and the proceedings in the French Senate had not made things easier, but more difficult. The question of ratification was under active consideration of the Cabinet at that moment, but he was not prepared to give the House a final statement. It was only by proceeding with caution that a really solid basis could be reached.

In reply to a question as to the possibility of a provisional ratification, the Minister of Labour said, in deciding whether ratification should be by an enabling Bill or by some other provision making ratification conditional upon the other nations ratifying, the Government would take into consideration the question of provisional ratification.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 199 votes to 108.

The following statement was published in the *Times* of March 8, 1927:—

It is understood that Lord Cecil has been appointed chairman of the Cabinet Committee which is considering the whole question of the Washington Forty-eight Hour Week Convention. It is hoped that, as a result of this inquiry, the decision of the Government on the question of ratification will be announced soon after Lord Cecil's return from Geneva. The general feeling among members of the House of Commons is that, as a result of last week's debate, the decision of the Government will cer-

tainly be in favour of early ratification, provided that a few technical difficulties can be overcome.

Ratification by France and Other Countries

The Bill introduced by the French Government in July, 1924, to authorize the ratification of the Hours Convention was before the Senate on February 10, 1927. The Bill consisted of two clauses, the first authorizing ratification, and the second providing that this ratification should take effect only when the Convention had been ratified by Germany. In this form, it was unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in July, 1925, and sent to the Senate. The Senate has now adopted it by 279 votes to 1, with an amendment (approved by the Government) providing that ratification shall take effect only when the Convention has been ratified by Great Britain as well as Germany. The Bill has therefore to be returned to the Chamber of Deputies, with a view to its concurrence in this amendment.

In view of the frequent reference made during the discussion to the London Conference of last year on the Convention, it may be of interest to set out the position with regard to ratification by the other states represented at that Conference. Unconditional ratification of the Eight-hour Day Convention was registered on behalf of the Government of Belgium in September, 1926. Ratification, conditional on unreserved ratification by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland, was registered by the Government of Italy in October, 1924. The Minister of Labour of Great Britain announced in the House of Commons in February, 1927, that he was not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject of hours legislation, the matter being still under consideration. Ratification by the Government of Germany will be possible after the passing of the Labour Protection Bill and the Mines Bill, which are now before the German Parliament, but will only be effected at the same time as ratification by other industrial countries of Western Europe.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

THE Department recently received a book published by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York under the title of "Employment Statistics for the United States." This work is the outcome of the efforts of a committee of the American Statistical Association appointed to deal with the subject of governmental labour statistics. Under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, the committee, composed of representative official and unofficial statisticians of the United States, gave considerable thought and effort to the matter of employment statistics, and throughout its work had as collaborator the Russell Sage Foundation. The findings of the committee were drafted into book form under the editorship of Messrs. Ralph G. Hurlin, Director, Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation, and William A. Berridge, Associate Professor of Economics, Brown University.

The volume begins with the recital of eleven specific recommendations of the committee with regard to the collection and publication of employment statistics for the United States. These recommendations may briefly be summarized as follows:—

1. That the co-ordinating centre for employment statistics in the United States should be the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics in the Department of Labour at Washington, but that the initial responsibility for the collection of the figures should be upon the several states, such samples as are found necessary to be sent to the Bureau. Other federal departments or bureaus collecting employment figures are recommended to send them to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

2. The data to be secured should consist of (*a*) the total number of employees on payrolls, and (*b*) the total of wages paid in one payroll period, both answers to be supplied by employers. It is recommended that data be secured at monthly periods for the payroll period including the 15th of the month, and that the following industries be covered: (1) manufacturing; (2) mining and quarrying; (3) communication; (4) building construction; (5) wholesale trade; (6) retail trade; (7) logging and lumbering; and (8) agriculture, published reports to show these main divisions of industry, together with their respective subgroups. The committee further recommends that the principle of "sampling" be employed in securing returns in order to facilitate collection and tabulation, and that separate figures for states and important cities be compiled.

3. A further recommendation suggests co-ordination with other statistics which show the trend of business activity, this co-ordination to

be secured by (*a*) promptness of publication of results, and (*b*) publication of continuous index numbers.

4. Special studies, such as employment reports divided by sex, labour turnover, total hours of employment, etc., to be made from time to time, are also recommended.

The need for and uses of employment and unemployment statistics are dealt with in considerable detail, and if it is necessary at this late date to justify the compilation of such statistics the committee's statement of the case will be found to be adequate.

Dealing with the various classes of statistics on employment and unemployment, and explaining the reason for the selection of figures based on employers' reports as the most valuable index to employment conditions, the committee treats at some length of the several classes of these statistics and their chief characteristics. In this connection it is stated:—

"Statistical measurements of employment are obtained from three main sources: (1) counts or estimates of the number unemployed; (2) statistics of demand for labour, and applications for work as registered in employment bureaus; and (3) periodic counts of the numbers of persons employed, as shown by payrolls."

While submitting that (3) is the most practical and reliable system of statistics to encourage, the committee deals concisely, and adequately, with counts of the unemployed and public employment offices returns. Experiences in the United States and other countries (including Canada) are related, and the judgment of the committee is stated to be that the collection of statistics from these two sources should be encouraged, though the results should be considered as only supplementary to those obtained from reports on the volume of employment.

In passing, it is interesting to note the views of the committee on that class of statistics known as trade union unemployment statistics. Statistics of this class it is stated, constitute one of the divisions of the general class designated "counts or estimates of the number unemployed." The committee holds the opinion that accurate trade union figures are difficult to secure, and that they are not even reliable in disclosing the unemployment situation among the classes of workers which they purport to cover. The finding of the committee in this regard is summed up in the following statement:—

"Although this committee considers these statistics distinctly more difficult to collect and less valuable for general purposes than payroll statistics, it advises their collection because among other reasons they afford a valuable check upon data on unemployment."

The question might be asked how statistics based on trade union reports, if they are not so reliable as employers' reports, can be held to be a valuable check upon the latter. The report points out in this connection that very frequently charts based on the two classes of statistics have been found to be in agreement; and if this be taken as reason for believing that one class of the statistics reflects conditions accurately, it would seem to follow that the same must be true of the other. When the trends of employment demonstrated by the two figures vary, it is not clear why one particular figure should be assumed to be accurate, and the other less accurate. However, this point does not in any sense invalidate the main finding of the committee regarding the general reliability of payroll statistics.

The last two-thirds of the book enlarge upon the procedure which is recommended for the collection, tabulation, and publication of employment statistics based on employers' reports. This section is most informative, and it makes the report a valuable hand-book for anyone whose duty it is to undertake work in connection with payroll statistics. The publication should have as its result a greater standardization of methods in the United States.

While the volume deals specifically, as the title implies, with employment statistics for the United States, and while the problem of co-ordination caused by the distribution of governmental powers in that country weaves itself intimately into the work of the committee, it is not to be thought that the findings of the committee will be useful only in the United States. In large part the sections dealing with the more general aspects of the collection and publication of employment statistics apply equally in Canada, and it is interesting to observe that throughout the committee has made use of Canadian experience, especially in the fields of employers' and trade union reports. The report is most interesting to anyone desirous of becoming fully acquainted with the precise significance of employment statistics, and it will no doubt prove itself a worth-while contribution to the not inconsiderable literature which has already accumulated on this subject. As the committee was composed of representative statisticians, the mistake of divorcing of practice from theory, which has been encountered too frequently in this field, has been obviated.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCORDING to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 5,813 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, and analysed in the Bureau by localities and industries, there was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, the upward movement being rather more extensive than in earlier years of the record. The working forces of these firms aggregated 795,163 persons, as compared with 788,148 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 7,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 95.4 on February 1, 1927, to 96.3 at the beginning of March, as compared with 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing and construction, while logging, mining and trade were seasonally slacker.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.—Further but smaller declines were shown in the Maritime Provinces, where 498 employers reduced their staffs from 64,873 persons on February 1 to 64,281 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and construction and transportation were also rather busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on March 1, 1926, had shown an increase, which was chiefly due to the gains in railroad maintenance staffs caused by the exceptionally heavy snowfalls then reported. The index number was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year since 1920, although the gains indicated on March 1, were smaller than on the same date last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,269 firms, whose staffs aggregated 225,063 employees, as compared with 223,515 at the beginning of February. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, and construction were considerably more active, while there were losses in logging and trade.

Ontario.—Further expansion on a larger scale than in previous years of the record was shown in Ontario, where the 2,674 co-operating establishments enlarged their forces by 6,074 persons to 334,100 on March 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding date of the years, 1921-1926. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction was also more active than on February 1, 1927, as were transportation and communication. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.—The curtailment shown in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than the losses registered on the same date in the four preceding years, while the index was higher than on March 1, in any other year since 1920. Data were tabulated from 764 firms, who had 102,068 employees, as compared with 103,536 in the preceding month. Iron and steel, coal mining and railway transportation showed the greatest declines, while construction, lumber and pulp and paper reported improvement.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important increases in employment, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 608 reporting employers aggregated 69,651 persons, as against 68,198 in the preceding month. Reductions in personnel had been indicated on March 1, last year, when the index was somewhat lower.

Index numbers of employment are given by economic areas in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, but in Winnipeg contractions were shown.

Montreal.—Continued and more pronounced gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded important recovery. Construction was also busier, while trade and transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 690 firms employing 107,741 workers, as compared with 106,280 in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, last year was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.—The improvement in Quebec, mainly in manufactures, was on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date of 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. The working forces of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 9,031 persons, or 145 more than on February 1, 1927.

Toronto.—Iron and steel and construction reported moderate gains and there were smaller increases in many other groups, while the only significant declines were in printing and musical instrument works and in local transportation. According to returns received from 772 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 96,478 persons in the preceding month to 96,706 at the beginning of March. Rather greater gains were noted on the same date last year, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a general advance, 137 workers being added to the payrolls of the 125 co-operating employers, bringing them to 9,555. All groups were somewhat more active than in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on March 1, 1926, when losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel and other manufactures registered heightened activity; 203 firms employed 28,760 workers, as compared with 28,381 in their last report. Although more marked improvement had been recorded on the corresponding date last year, the situation then was less favourable.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Further expansion was indicated in the Border Cities; automobile factories registered most of the gain, while only small changes were shown in other industries. Data were received from 90 firms employing 11,580 persons, or 534 more than on February 1. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March, 1926.

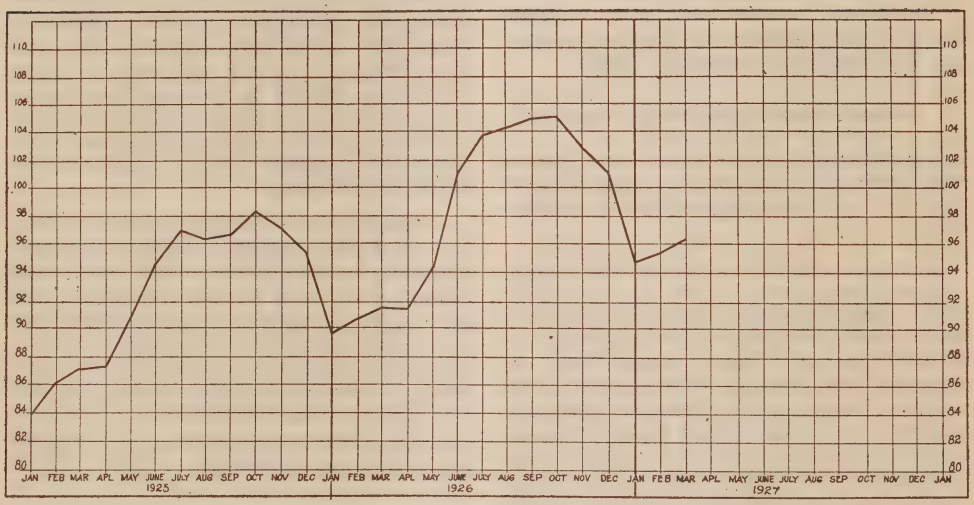
Winnipeg.—There was another, but smaller reduction in employment in Winnipeg, where 286 employers reported 27,266 workers, as against 27,415 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decline took place in manufacturing, though the changes in all industries were comparatively slight. Employment was more active than on March 1, 1926.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, recorded substantial improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. Returns were compiled from 223 employers, whose staffs were increased by 733 workers to 24,767 at the beginning of March. Contractions had been shown on the corresponding date a year ago; the index then was several points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Note.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Mar. 1	88·0	90·7	88·7	86·2	91·0	87·3	84·6
1922							
Mar. 1	81·9	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	78·1
1923							
Mar. 1	89·9	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	87·5
1924							
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
Apr. 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
Apr. 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1927	100·0	8·0	28·3	42·0	12·9	8·8	57·2

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
March 1	85·9	.....	85·7	92·2	89·2	.....	86·4	90·4
1924								
March 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
March 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
Apr. 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
Apr. 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Jan. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Feb. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
Mar. 1								
Relative weight of employment by cities as at March 1, 1927	13·5	1·1	12·2	1·2	3·6	1·5	3·4	3·1

Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in this group continued to be upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,729 manufacturers employing 454,991 operatives, as compared with 447,406 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains on a larger scale than in previous years of the record, and there were also important increases in vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal works. Pulp and paper and animal food establishments, however, regis-

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923
Manufacturing	57·2	92·2	90·7	87·7	81·9	86·0	87·5
Animal products—edible	1·8	88·0	90·1	84·1	80·8	80·7	78·2
Fur and products	0·1	70·9	76·1	80·4	72·4	89·7	80·0
Leather and products	2·3	82·7	82·3	79·0	75·8	81·0	84·0
Lumber and products	5·3	85·9	82·3	83·7	78·1	82·1	85·8
Rough and dressed lumber	3·0	87·3	82·8	87·7	82·3	87·1	89·4
Furniture	1·1	89·4	86·8	83·5	75·6	77·8	82·5
Other lumber products	1·2	80·2	77·3	75·0	70·4	74·2	80·0
Musical Instruments	0·4	68·9	71·5	66·1	58·9	53·8	75·9
Plant products—edible	3·2	93·0	91·9	90·7	89·5	88·6	88·8
Pulp and paper products	6·9	108·2	109·6	102·7	97·3	100·3	97·7
Pulp and paper	3·5	115·6	118·4	108·8	101·4	105·1	99·0
Paper products	0·8	95·3	93·3	90·7	85·4	89·5	90·6
Printing and publishing	2·6	103·9	104·7	99·6	96·6	98·3	98·5
Rubber products	1·7	94·8	94·8	92·3	79·1	73·9	82·2
Textile products	9·4	95·8	94·6	92·5	87·8	86·4	92·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	111·4	111·0	106·5	101·3	94·1	104·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	104·6	103·5	99·6	89·4	90·8	96·4
Garments and personal furnishings	2·8	75·8	74·1	74·0	71·2	75·0	79·0
Other textile products	1·2	103·7	101·8	102·3	99·7	96·1	94·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	102·2	103·2	90·8	94·4	95·7	90·8
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	107·4	103·0	119·3	114·9	115·3	93·1
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	85·3	84·5	82·7	80·6	85·4	89·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	90·2	87·9	79·7	68·1	80·6	81·7
Electric current	1·4	122·4	121·9	117·8	122·4	115·9	109·9
Electrical apparatus	1·3	133·2	133·8	116·5	114·9	112·0	96·9
Iron and steel products	16·2	83·5	80·5	78·9	70·8	80·8	82·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	63·3	60·5	56·8	55·1	70·6	73·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	78·6	78·6	72·4	66·0	73·8	72·1
Agricultural implements	1·2	91·6	90·1	77·1	49·7	61·5	59·7
Land vehicles	7·4	97·2	92·3	95·7	89·4	99·3	102·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	35·5	35·6	30·1	29·0	34·4	30·2
Heating appliances	0·6	87·4	80·4	82·1	76·5	83·1	86·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	96·0	94·4	91·1	69·7	92·2	86·8
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	88·4	84·2	85·4	71·1	74·2	83·6
Other iron and steel products	2·2	80·0	79·7	76·2	67·0	73·9	76·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	102·9	101·6	92·0	79·2	85·2	83·0
Mineral products	1·2	101·4	101·0	100·9	97·8	96·0	92·4
Miscellaneous	0·5	92·2	91·1	84·0	83·5	88·0	89·5
Logging	4·0	76·2	82·6	77·0	81·0	90·8	88·8
Mining	5·4	97·1	99·4	88·9	92·9	99·7	98·6
Coal	3·3	85·0	88·0	77·4	80·5	89·2	99·1
Metallic ores	1·4	151·2	151·9	137·0	151·3	144·7	107·2
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	0·7	94·1	93·3	86·1	71·6	86·8	82·9
Communication	3·1	116·2	115·5	110·2	106·3	105·4	97·4
Telegraphs	0·6	112·3	111·8	103·8	97·4	98·9	93·3
Telephones	2·5	117·8	116·5	111·8	108·6	107·2	98·5
Transportation	13·2	103·7	103·4	100·0	97·6	103·1	99·8
Street railways and cartage	2·4	109·9	110·9	109·3	107·5	111·1	109·5
Steam railways	9·5	98·0	97·3	94·1	92·2	97·8	94·5
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	151·2	153·9	144·6	134·4	141·9	136·7
Construction and maintenance	7·7	117·8	110·2	107·0	95·8	93·1	83·8
Building	3·4	139·3	132·5	108·3	91·8	80·6	63·8
Highway	0·4	421·2	465·6	390·9	718·7	406·3	612·2
Railway	3·9	96·9	87·5	99·3	82·7	92·9	91·6
Services	1·8	116·5	114·9	111·3	106·2	106·2	93·4
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	114·1	113·6	113·0	109·4	111·8	90·8
Professional	0·2	116·7	111·8	116·9	109·6	108·3	100·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	119·8	117·8	106·9	100·6	99·0	94·9
Trade	7·6	102·0	103·0	96·6	92·0	91·2	88·9
Retail	5·1	104·2	105·6	97·7	90·9	89·5	86·8
Wholesale	2·5	97·8	98·0	94·5	93·9	94·1	92·8
All Industries	100·0	96·3	95·4	91·5	87·0	90·7	89·9

[1]Note.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

tered reductions in employment. Although the general increase in manufactures was rather less extensive on March 1, 1926, the index number then, and also on the same date in the years 1921-1925, was lower than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this industry showed a further though smaller decline, which, however, involved a larger number of workers than that recorded on the corresponding date last year. The index number then stood at 84.1, as against 88.0 on the date under review, when the 152 reporting establishments employed 14,081 workers, or 265 less than in the preceding month. The most pronounced decline was in meat packing establishments in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Leather and Products.—There was an insignificant change in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 194 manufacturers, whose staffs, at 17,972, included only 31 persons more than at the beginning of February. There was a considerable increase in employment on March 1, 1926, but the index number then was between three and four points lower. Leather tanneries and glove factories were slightly busier, while boot and shoe works showed no general change. Improvement was indicated in Quebec, but Ontario firms reported some curtailment.

Lumber and Products.—Further additions to payrolls on a larger scale than in earlier years of the record were made in the lumber group, saw mills, furniture and vehicle factories reporting most of the gain. Statements were tabulated from 671 employers, whose staffs rose from 40,280 workers on February 1, to 42,034 at the beginning of March. The index number on the corresponding date a year ago was slightly lower.

Musical Instruments.—The trend of employment continued to be downward, chiefly in Ontario, but employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1926, although gains were then recorded. The 39 co-operating establishments had 3,028 employees, as against 3,141 in their last report.

Plant Products, Edible.—Considerable improvement was reported in the edible plant product group, particularly in biscuit, confectionery and sugar factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 309 in number, had 25,765 workers in their employ, or 558 more than at the beginning of February. This increase, which took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, contrasts with the decline recorded on March 1, 1926, when the index number was lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a reduction in employment in pulp and paper mills at the beginning of March, and printing and publishing establishments were also somewhat slacker. On the other hand, there was a small increase in paper product factories. A combined working force of 55,224 persons was reported by the 451 co-operating manufacturers, who had 55,921 employees on February 1. Although the shrinkage registered on the corresponding date in 1926 was smaller, the situation then was less favourable than on the date under review. The greatest falling off took place in Quebec, while in the Western Provinces an upward tendency was in evidence.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing factories registered an increase in employment that exceeded the gain indicated on the same date last year, when the level of employment was slightly lower. The payrolls of the 514 co-operating establishments aggregated 74,347, as compared with 73,521 employees on February 1. Considerable improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere only small changes took place.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Moderate seasonal gains were shown in building material factories, in which a high level of employment was indicated during the greater part of last year. The index number on March 1 stood at 90.2, as compared with 79.7 on the same date in 1926. Statements were compiled from 108 manufacturers employing 8,910 workers as against 8,722 on February 1. The largest increases were in Quebec and Ontario.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued improvement on a smaller scale than on the corresponding date last year was recorded in iron and steel factories, in which the level of employment continued to be higher than on the corresponding date in earlier years of the record. Automobile and railway car shops reported the greatest gains, but there was also an upward movement in rolling mills, heating appliance and other iron and steel factories. Returns were tabulated from 639 establishments having 128,823 persons in their employ, or approximately 5,000 more than in the preceding month. The most notable increases took place in Ontario, but considerable advances were also noted in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper works showed heightened activity; 105 firms making returns reported 15,541 workers on their pay-

rolls, as against 15,234 at the beginning of February. The bulk of this gain took place in Ontario. A rather more pronounced increase in personnel was noted on March 1 a year ago, but the index number then was over 10 points lower.

Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 228 firms had 32,063 men in their employ, or 2,710 less than in the preceding month. This decline rather exceeded that recorded on March 1 a year ago, when the index was slightly higher. There were losses in all provinces except British Columbia, but the most noteworthy decreases were shown in Ontario and Quebec.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mining in both eastern and Prairie coal fields showed a falling off involving the release of a much smaller number of workers than the decreases registered on March 1, 1926; the index number then was between seven and eight points lower. Eighty-nine operators reduced their payrolls from 27,473 workers on February 1 to 26,498 at the beginning of March.

Metallic Ores.—There were moderate decreases in employment in this group, in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Data were received from 47 mines employing 11,047 workers, as against 11,234 at the beginning of February. Rather greater shringage was reported on March 1 last year, and the index number then was some 14 points lower.

Communication

Telephones and telegraphs afforded slightly more employment, according to returns from 187 companies with 24,182 employees, compared with 24,025 in the preceding month. There were rather small changes in all provinces. Reductions were indicated at the beginning of March, 1926, when employment was not so active.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics tabulated from 115 employers in this division showed that they had reduced their payrolls by 175 persons to 19,014 at the beginning of March. Quebec and Ontario recorded declines, but in the Western Provinces increased employment was shown. Small additions to staff were noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when employment was in practically the same volume.

Steam Railway Operation.—Partial recovery from the seasonal losses registered in the preceding month were shown on steam railways, on which 319 more workers were employed by the co-operating companies than on February 1. They had 75,640 employees. Curtailment was indicated on March 1 last year, and the index number then was nearly four points lower. On the date under review, there were increases in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while the tendency in the Prairie Provinces was retrogressive.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A further but small contraction in the number employed in water transportation was registered on March 1, the decrease being much smaller than that indicated on the corresponding date last year. The situation then was not so favourable. Statements were tabulated from 45 firms with 10,450 men in their employ, as against 10,605 at the beginning of February.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—The 344 co-operating building contractors reported the largest increase shown on March 1 in any year of the record; they employed 27,196 persons, or 786 more than in the preceding month. Quebec registered most of the advance. The index number was 31 points higher than on March 1, 1926, when contractions were noted.

Highways.—Shrinkage in employment on a smaller scale than in earlier years of the record was indicated in this group on March 1, when 96 employers reported 3,294 workers, as compared with 3,610 on February 1. A considerable share of this contraction took place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere there were moderate gains.

Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed an increase, which, however, was smaller than that recorded on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was several points higher. This was largely due to the fact that there were unusually heavy snow storms about that date in 1926, causing the employment of a considerable number of extra workers. Data were received from 32 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 30,499 workers, or 2,980 more than at the beginning of February. The most extensive increase was in Ontario, while in Quebec also there was improvement.

Services

The gains made in the service group were smaller than on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was lower.

Statements were received from 167 establishments with 14,238 workers, as compared with 14,064 on February 1. There were comparatively small increases in all groups coming under this heading, the largest taking place in Quebec and Ontario.

Trade

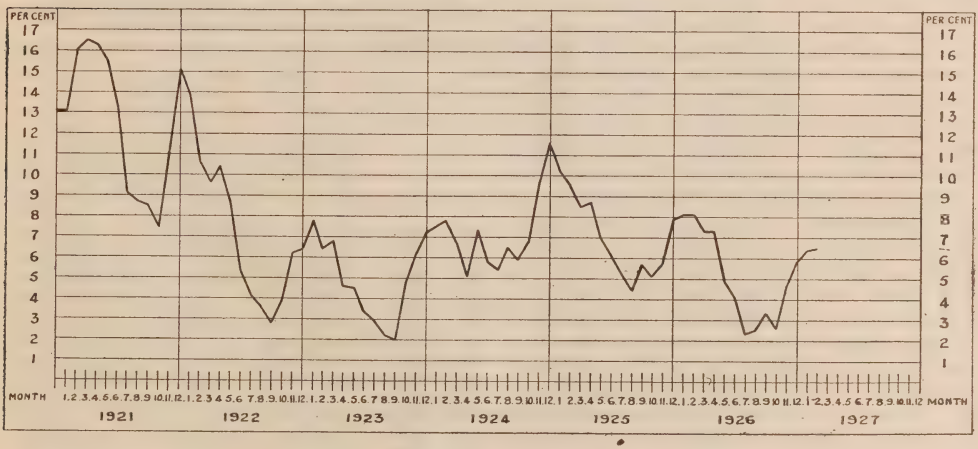
Continued, though less extensive seasonal declines were indicated in retail trade, but the losses were smaller than at the beginning of March, 1926; employment was higher than on March 1 in any year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The forces of the 571 stores and wholesale houses furnishing data totalled 60,341 persons, or 514 less than on February 1. Quebec registered the bulk of the reduction.

Tables I, II, and III, give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on March 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



Practically no change in the trade union situation was indicated at the end of February, as compared with that of the previous month, there being 6.5 per cent of idleness reported at the close of February in comparison with 6.4 per cent on January 31. The percentage for February was based on returns tabulated from 1,571 labour organizations with a combined membership of 162,042 persons, 10,596 of whom were out of work. Conditions prevailing during February this year were somewhat better than in the corresponding month last year when 8.1 per cent of unemployment was registered.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by months from 1921 to date. It will be noted that the curve continued the upward trend which has been in evidence since July last year except for the month of October reflecting a slightly greater volume of unemployment. It has, however, remained on a

lower level this year than in the corresponding period last year, showing a better situation.

Of the various provinces, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported slightly less favourable conditions among their members than in January, while in the remaining provinces the increases were also slight. Neither the gains nor the contractions in any one province were particularly noteworthy, the most substantial being the decline in Manitoba of 1.8 per cent. In making a comparison with the returns for February last year employment in the Province of Nova Scotia was in much greater volume during the period under review, due to better conditions existing in the coal mining areas of the province. Gains of much lesser volume were indicated in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while in the remaining provinces there were minor declines.

A separate tabulation is also made of trade union conditions in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Of these cities Halifax and Winnipeg reported the most unemployment in February with percentages of 10.9 and 10.0 respectively, while the situation in Edmonton, where 4.4 per cent of idleness was reported, was the most favourable.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries, as registered by 432 unions with 42,898 members, was in slightly less volume during February than in January, 6.8 per cent of the members having been unemployed as compared with 7.8 per cent in the previous month. Woodworkers reported nearly 7 per cent increase in employment, and slightly more work was afforded cigar makers, iron and steel workers, papermakers and textile and garment workers. On the other hand, leather workers were much slacker, and lesser declines were indicated among brewery and glass workers. In comparison with the returns for February last year, a lower level of employment was maintained in the manufacturing industries as a whole, due for the most part to a less favourable situation in the iron and steel trades.

Reports were tabulated from 33 unions of coal miners, with 15,010 members, and showed an unemployment percentage of 1.6 as against .4 per cent in January and 19.5 per cent in February last year. British Columbia coal miners registered a nominal change for the better in comparison with January, but in Nova Scotia and Alberta the situation was slightly adverse. As compared with the returns for February last year, Nova Scotia conditions improved greatly; the gains in Alberta were slight and the British Columbia situation remained almost unchanged. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were slacker than in January, but slightly better employed than in February last year.

The percentage out of work in the building and construction trades, as indicated by 180 organizations having an aggregate membership of 17,364 persons was 24.3 as compared with 22.6 per cent in January and 26.6 per cent in February last year. Tradesmen in this group continued to be affected largely by the severe winter weather, which retarded building operations to some extent. Steam shovel and dredgemen, and painters, decorators and paperhangers reported a considerable amount of slackness, as compared with January, and employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers also declined. Bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and granite and stone-cutters, on the other hand, were afforded considerably more work, and the situation for carpenters and joiners improved slightly. In comparison with the returns for February last year, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Feb. 1919	5·7	2·7	4·9	5·5	2·8	4·5	4·2	7·8	5·2
Feb. 1920	5·1	2·4	2·3	2·9	4·6	5·2	5·1	10·2	4·0
Feb. 1921	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	16·1
Feb. 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
Feb. 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
Feb. 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug. 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct. 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov. 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec. 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan. 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb. 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar. 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug. 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept. 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct. 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov. 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec. 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan. 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb. 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February 1919	17·5	....	3·8	4·1	8·6	·8	1·0	·7	2·8	4·8	13·0	·3	....	4·9	4·7	6·9	9·4	4·6	....	16·4	3·6	13·6	2·7	3·5	0	0	....	1·8	2·4	·5	4·8	5·2
February 1920	3·6	....	4·5	2·5	2·0	·9	·1	1·3	·3	·1	0	·2	....	6·3	2·5	4·9	1·9	2·2	7·6	12·1	1·8	3·9	2·4	·1	·1	·1	....	0	3·3	1·6	4·5	4·0
February 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	....	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	....	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	0	13·4	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·3	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	·0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	·0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	·0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	·0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5

and tile layers, lathers and roofers all registered greater unemployment, but improvement, especially among carpenters and joiners, was indicated in the remaining trades.

Reports from 636 unions of transportation workers, having a total membership of 57,222 persons, reported 4.0 per cent of the members unemployed as compared with 3.5 per cent in January. There was scarcely any change in unemployment among steam railway employes, whose returns constitute over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, but navigation workers were slack, especially in British Columbia, and street and electric railway employes reported the same percentage of idleness as in January. In comparison with February, 1926, when 5.0 per cent of the members were out of work, employment for steam and street and electric railway employees was in greater volume, but there were contractions among navigation workers.

Among longshore workers, for whom a separate tabulation is made, reports were received from 12 organizations, comprising 6,476 members, 8.6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of February, as compared with 11.3 per cent in the previous month.

In the public employment group with 134 unions reporting a membership of 12,293 persons, the percentage out of work stood at 1.5 as compared with an unemployment percentage of 1.3 in both January, 1927 and February, 1926. Civic employees were not quite so fully engaged as in either of the months used for comparative purposes.

In the group of miscellaneous workers, where reports were tabulated from 97 unions with 5,287 members, 6.5 per cent of the members were idle, as compared with 6.6 per cent in January. Increases in the percentage of unemployment were reported by hotel and restaurant employees and theatre and stage employees, but more work was afforded barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. In comparison with February last year the situation among hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen was better, but theatre and stage employees and barbers were slightly less active.

Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment, as compared with 1.6 per cent of idleness in January. Fishermen were afforded slightly less work.

Table I on page 432 summarizes the returns by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 433 represents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1927, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 8 per cent from that of the previous month, while an increase of 2 per cent was shown when compared with February, 1926. The changes in both comparisons, both adverse and favourable, occurred for the most part in the logging industry, though the February, 1927, records also showed increased placements in the farming industry, which, however, were partly offset by declines in the construction and maintenance group.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications showed a slight rise during the first half of the month, but declined somewhat during the latter half, while the curve of placements in relation to applications showed practically no variation throughout the month. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 69.7 and 66.4 during the first and second half of February, in contrast to the ratio of 66.2 and 68.6 during the same periods in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62.5 and 63.1 as compared with 60.7 and 62.8 during the corresponding month of 1926.

The summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of February, 1927, was 1,241 daily as compared with 1,282 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,249 daily in the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,234 daily, in contrast with 1,203 daily during the latter half of February a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 864 vacancies during the first half, and 819 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily

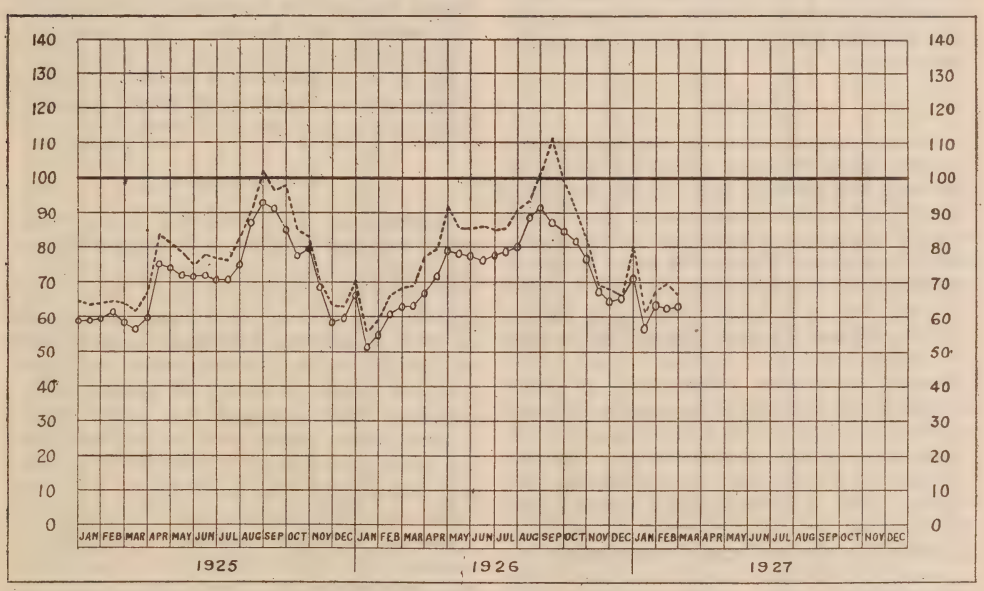
average of 827 and 826 vacancies during the month of February, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of January, 1927, averaged 867 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 775 placements during the first half of February, of which 498 were in regular employment and 277 in work of one week's duration or less as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 813 daily and with 758 daily during the first half of February, a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 778 daily (497 regular and 281 casual) as compared with an average of 756 daily during the corresponding period of 1926.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (2 months)	26,356	13,588	39,944

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



During the month of February, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 19,920 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 18,633 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 11,932, of which 9,106 were of men and 2,826 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 6,701. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 13,170 for men and 7,018 for women, a total of 20,188, while applications for work totalled 29,678, of which 20,848 were from men and 8,830 from women.

Nova Scotia

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Nova Scotia during February was nearly 3 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but over 15 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were 6 per cent higher than in January, but over 12 per cent less than in February, 1926. Mining, services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under re-

view than in February last year. Construction and maintenance showed the most noteworthy decline under this comparison. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 57; trade, 80; and services, 342, of which 193 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 77 of men and 81 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 25 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 51 per cent less than in the corresponding month of 1926. Placements showed approximately the same percentage of decline in each comparison, Reduced activity was general in all industrial groups. Nearly 70 per cent of the placements effected during the month were in the services group, and of these the majority were household workers. During the month 96 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

Orders listed at offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for nearly 23 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but showed an increase of over 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 18 per cent less than in January, but over 25 per cent in excess of February, 1926. The logging industry showed the most noteworthy increase in placements over February last year, although gains were recorded in all other groups except manufacturing, construction and maintenance and trade. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 96; logging, 458; construction and maintenance, 347; and services 390, of which 313 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 820 men and 411 women during the month.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment and placements effected by offices in Ontario during February were less than in the preceding month by nearly 13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, but showed a nominal gain for both when compared with February last year. Placements in all industrial groups showed a small change from February 1926 and for the month under review included: manufacturing, 1,040; logging, 1,621; farming, 435; transportation, 215; construction and maintenance, 1,874; trade, 321; and services, 2,649, of which 1,765 were of household workers. During the month 3,992 men and 1,012 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month but a gain of 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 15 per cent less than in January, but nearly 22 per cent higher than in February, 1926. All industrial groups except manufacturing and transportation participated in the gains in placements over February last year, and in these the reductions were nominal only. The most note worthy gains were in logging and farming. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 70; logging, 646; farming, 512; construction and maintenance, 119; trade, 138; and services, 1,246, of which 920 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,262 of men and 462 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at offices in Saskatchewan during February were over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 20 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of 1926. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with January, but a gain of nearly 28 per cent when compared with February last year. All industrial groups except services participated in the gains over February, 1926, those in farming, construction and maintenance and trade being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 98; farming, 550; transportation, 81; construction and maintenance, 215; trade, 99; and services, 614, of which 419 were of household workers. During the month 873 men and 310 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During the month of February positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 13 per cent in placements in comparison with January but a gain of nearly 13 per cent when compared with

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**623**	**41**	**681**	**634**	**158**	**438**	**660**	**194**
Halifax	375	17	403	357	40	317	348	56
New Glasgow	114	19	129	135	65	35	205	75
Sydney	134	5	149	142	53	86	107	63
New Brunswick	**466**	**24**	**527**	**456**	**158**	**298**	**398**	**254**
Chatham	71	7	81	70	32	38	19	15
Moncton	136	17	158	127	36	91	64	46
St. John	259	0	288	259	90	169	315	193
Quebec	**1,570**	**457**	**3,254**	**1,556**	**1,231**	**100**	**1,394**	**1,003**
Hull	322	303	384	263	184	79	91	309
Montreal	690	92	2,080	623	548	5	1,124	373
Quebec	270	18	397	287	248	5	83	117
Sherbrooke	154	20	202	183	144	11	24	95
Three Rivers	134	24	191	200	107	0	72	109
Ontario	**9,315**	**1,484**	**12,927**	**8,854**	**5,004**	**3,262**	**7,531**	**5,023**
Belleville	126	0	137	126	91	35	82	62
Brantford	172	22	242	158	84	74	176	84
Chatham	242	10	234	231	102	129	70	58
Cobalt	115	19	194	160	149	10	34	128
Fort William	364	3	429	375	332	43	82	470
Guelph	105	13	203	112	35	63	133	49
Hamilton	726	35	1,184	675	172	500	1,251	201
Kingston	498	14	585	507	53	453	172	54
Kitchener	140	11	349	194	95	48	253	62
London	325	57	327	337	270	25	421	310
Niagara Falls	255	15	219	244	48	194	210	83
North Bay	290	106	336	321	299	22	48	238
Oshawa	158	28	464	122	85	37	272	42
Ottawa	742	190	829	758	398	252	620	394
Pembroke	66	140	186	167	147	20	18	99
Peterborough	196	29	139	169	72	59	98	61
Port Arthur	1,004	159	640	637	622	15	10	468
St. Catharines	195	15	333	174	105	69	496	115
St. Thomas	129	11	147	130	59	71	167	61
Sarnia	103	3	127	103	51	52	129	86
S. S. Marie	139	6	279	132	74	51	102	83
Sudbury	239	18	300	265	260	5	7	195
Timmins	195	84	254	197	179	17	58	222
Toronto	2,416	477	4,341	2,186	1,004	862	2,296	1,120
Windsor	375	19	449	374	218	156	326	278
Manitoba	**2,642**	**139**	**3,793**	**2,894**	**1,724**	**1,018**	**1,195**	**1,398**
Brandon	189	36	204	130	127	3	80	98
Dauphin	174	31	97	85	57	28	27	50
Winnipeg	2,279	72	3,492	2,679	1,540	987	1,088	1,250
Saskatchewan	**1,918**	**271**	**1,922**	**1,768**	**1,183**	**544**	**425**	**893**
Estevan	46	11	45	24	22	2	30	26
Moose Jaw	518	93	528	483	320	122	233	132
North Battleford	87	27	61	61	33	28	1	21
Prince Albert	189	70	121	111	79	32	19	79
Regina	494	32	552	479	313	166	80	337
Saskatoon	330	7	373	386	305	81	34	221
Swift Current	86	15	92	76	31	45	19	24
Weyburn	69	6	64	62	37	25	8	25
Yorkton	99	10	86	86	43	43	1	28
Alberta	**1,897**	**59**	**2,418**	**1,882**	**1,539**	**317**	**642**	**1,318**
Calgary	378	21	737	435	352	83	332	363
Drumheller	99	1	226	86	62	24	48	36
Edmonton	1,111	31	1,123	1,061	910	125	171	731
Lethbridge	187	6	211	181	116	65	34	71
Medicine Hat	122	0	121	119	99	20	57	117
British Columbia	**1,757**	**110**	**4,156**	**1,876**	**935**	**724**	**3,350**	**1,134**
Cranbrook	124	2	226	115	104	11	91	110
Kamloops	86	32	203	102	58	4	115	21
Nanaimo	26	1	63	14	5	9	79	3
Nelson	90	11	99	85	82	3	62	64
New Westminster	68	2	177	68	40	28	157	41
Penticton	45	3	59	37	20	10	50	12
Prince George	77	1	66	67	67	0	0	58
Prince Rupert	42	2	73	40	25	15	60	20
Revelstoke	10	2	66	11	11	0	49	7
Vancouver	836	45	2,686	961	386	447	1,801	613
Victoria	353	9	438	376	137	197	886	185
All Offices	**20,188**	**2,585**	**29,678**	**19,920**	**11,932**	**6,701**	**15,595**	**11,222***
Men	13,170	1,288	20,848	13,118	9,106	3,781	12,394	8,550
Women	7,018	1,297	8,830	6,802	2,826	2,920	3,201	2,672

*5 placements effected by offices since closed.

February, 1926. Logging and manufacturing showed the most substantial gains in placements over February last year; the only declines worthy of note were in construction and maintenance and services. Industrial groups in which most of placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 181; logging, 672; farming, 331; construction and maintenance, 113; and services, 457, of which 250 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 1,294 of men and 245 of women.

British Columbia

There was a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month, and of over 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 9 per cent less than in January, and nearly 18 per cent less than during February, 1926. The reductions in placements from February last year were general; all groups except transportation and trade showing declines, and in these the gains were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 182; logging, 285; farming, 98; transportation, 112; construction and maintenance, 225; trade, 99; and services 607, of which 374 were of household workers. During the month 692 men and 243 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During February, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 11,932 placements in regular employment of which 6,950 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,449 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 984 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 465 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted special rate certificates to 183 persons, 158 of whom went to employment within the province and 25 to other provinces. Of those travelling within the province Montreal sent 157 bushmen and Quebec one blacksmith to lumber camps in their respective zones. The interprovincial transfers were from Hull, including 22 bushmen for the regions around North Bay and 3 bushmen for Cobalt logging districts.

The certificates issued by Ontario offices numbered 392, of which 332 were provincial and 60 interprovincial. Fifty-nine of the interprovincial transfers were for bushmen going to th Hull zone, 31 from North Bay and 28 from Sudbury, while from North Bay also, one bushman travelled to employment in the Montreal zone. Of those going within the province 268 were bushmen, the greater number of whom went to the logging districts around Port Arthur, Fort William, Timmins and Sudbury. From Fort William 25 construction labourers and from Port Arthur 2 construction labourers were despatched to points within their respective zones and from North Bay 8 construction men travelled to Timmins. The Port Arthur office despatched one machinist to Hamilton and 3 miners within its own zone, the Sudbury office 2 miners to Cobalt, 6 miners to Fort William, one carpenter to Timmins and one miner and one cook to Ottawa, and the Windsor office sent 2 die makers to Oshawa. Niagara Falls received 2 steam shovel engineers and Fort William one farm labourer from Pembroke, Ottawa 7 machinists from Timmins and Port Arthur one surveyor and Sudbury one chef both from Toronto.

In Manitoba 537 transfers at the reduced rate were effected, all by the Winnipeg office and of these 167 were for provincial points and 370 for other provinces. Within the province the transfers to the Brandon zone included 112 farm labourers, 4 farm generals, 2 cleaners, 2 cooks, one chambermaid and one kitchen maid, to the Dauphin zone 7 farm labourers, 9 bushmen, one cook and one porter, while those going to employment within the Winnipeg zone were 24 farm labourers, one ranch cook, one hotel cook and one housekeeper. The Port Arthur zone received the bulk of the interprovincial transfers including 316 bushmen, 7 carpenters, one pipe fitter, 2 bakers, 2 cooks, 18 building labourers, one hoisting engineer, one blacksmith and one maid, while Estevan received 8 farm labourers, one farm general and one chambermaid, Regina and Yorkton 6 and 4 farm labourers respectively and Moose Jaw one farm housekeeper.

In Saskatchewan 97 persons benefited by the reduced rate, 96 of whom were for provincial points. Of these 57 were bushmen, practically all for parts around Prince Albert and 29 were farm labourers, 14 for the Saskatoon zone and the remainder scattered throughout various parts of the province. In addition, Regina sent

one stationary engineer, one labourer and one cook to employment in the Prince Albert zone and the remaining 7 were hotel and household workers. The one interprovincial transfer was for a tailor despatched by the Regina office to employment in Brandon.

The offices in Alberta transferred 188 persons at the reduced rate, 184 to points within the province and 4 to other provinces. The latter were farm labourers, Edmonton sending 2 to Saskatoon and one to North Battleford and Calgary one to the Regina zone. Provincially the transfers from Edmonton included 130 bushmen, 9 miners, one handyman, 2 sawyers, one hotel cook, one maid, 7 farm labourers, 7 mill hands and 2 mine labourers, all of whom were going to points within the Edmonton zone and one plasterer, one carpenter and one handyman to Calgary. The movement from Calgary included 9 bushmen and one farm labourer for Edmonton, one bushman and one farm labourer for Drumheller, 2 building construction labourers for Lethbridge, 2 bushmen for Medicine Hat and 4 bushmen and one farm labourer for the Calgary zone.

Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia numbered 52, of whom 47 were for provincial points and 5 for other provinces. Within the province Vancouver transferred one engineer and one sawyer to Prince George, one waitress, one cook, one millwright, one sawyer, one setter and 8 miners to Penticton, one carpenter, 2 bricklayers and one cook general to Nelson, one tool sharpener, one orderly, one machine miner and one farm hand to Kamloops, one cook to Cranbrook and 3 miners within the Vancouver zone. Nelson despatched 5 miners to Cranbrook and one tie maker within its own zone, Prince Rupert 4 miners and 2 samplers and Prince George 8 tie makers to employment within their respective zones. Of those going outside the province New Westminster transferred one farm hand and one farm cook to the North Battleford zone and Vancouver one farm hand to each of the Saskatoon, Edmonton and Lethbridge zones.

Of the 1,449 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 1,007 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 352 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 90 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

BANKING POLICY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE annual report submitted by Mr. McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, to a meeting of shareholders in January, contained much of interest for the question of unemployment.

The task which Mr. McKenna set himself in the report was to answer the question: "Why is it that for the past six years we have suffered from trade depression and unemployment of almost unparalleled severity, while America has enjoyed great and increasing prosperity?"

The report deals at length with the manner in which monetary and banking policies have influenced the trade situation in the one country favourably, in the other unfavourably, from 1921 onwards. "Monetary conditions," it states, "exercise such an all-pervading influence that in investigating a matter of this kind (differences in trade activity) we are forced to turn our attention to them and, as we find that from 1921 onwards there was a wide divergence between English and American monetary policy, we have in this fact at least a partial explanation of the phenomenon."

The chief difference exhibited in the policies in the two countries, in Mr. McKenna's view, was that, whereas in the United States bank credit has since 1921 been expanded freely and continuously to carry an increasing volume of trade, there has been no such expansion in Great Britain. On the contrary, although there has been no actual restriction of credit in the latter country, the basic circumstances have been such as to make its condition one of continuous deflation. In explanation, the report adds:

"For close upon seven years we have had an army of unemployed in this country, never less than a million, at one time over two millions, and at present nearly a million and a half. Every year the normal growth of population adds roughly 200,000 to the number of our people capable of productive labour of one kind or another. In order fully to occupy our people, an immediate increase of banking credit—that is, of money—is indispensable for carrying the larger volume of commodities which the unemployed and the new recruits to labour will produce. To check the growth of credit when the population is steadily increasing, and vast numbers of men and women are out of employment, is obviously to cut off all hope of trade expansion, unless prices are continuously lowered. But we all know what

falling prices mean to trade in these conditions. They spell stagnation, from which the sole means of recovery is a reduction in wages. It may be true that, with falling prices, the reduction would be in nominal more than in real wages; but I think our experience has taught us sufficiently the difficulty of effecting any reduction at all, and that what actually ensues when the volume of money decreases is long-continued trade depression. Stationary or even insufficiently expanding money supplies, with a growing population struggling to find employment, represent in truth a condition of deflation."

Mr. McKenna's final conclusion is that the urgent need for the present is for the thorough investigation of the British monetary system with a view to its careful adaptation to the requirements of trade and employment.

"The vital need for the future is to ensure that the maintenance of prosperity, with a growing population and ever-improving standard of living, both requiring an expansion in the volume of trade, shall not be hampered by false restrictions on the quantity of money. We need careful and expert consideration of the theoretical basis and practical technique of our credit and currency system, including the position of the Bank of England as the central institution and custodian of our monetary resources."

Unemployment Relief in Winnipeg

A report of the Winnipeg committee on unemployment relief has been received, giving details of the work carried on during the winter months of 1925-6. The report calls attention to the exceptional position of Winnipeg on account of the large numbers of men employed on the land during summer, who come to the city to spend the winter months. The following resolution on this subject was submitted by the committee to the Dominion government in this connection:—

> That the attention of the Minister of the Interior of the Dominion Government be called to the large number of experienced, unemployed, farm workers who are located in Winnipeg, urging consideration of the matter, with a view to adopting an effective "Back to the Land" assistance plan, which would aid these men to the general good of the country. If there are any means whereby the above recommendation can be put into effect, advantage should be taken of them.

The report states that beginning in November the city was confronted with the problem of relieving men who were physically unfit for heavy work, which was only available outside the city. The Social Welfare Commission relieved 22 families for that reason in November. Later the men returning from work in the country were unable to secure work in the city, and most of their past earnings were expended on immediate needs, leaving them nothing for the winter months. Towards the end of November the city unemployment committee was obliged to request the Social Welfare Commission to relieve cases of need. The provincial minister of public works announced that the province would participate in the cost of relief on the same basis as in the previous year, this being one quarter of relief and one half of administration and transportation. Later the province, in order to comply with the terms of the federal government policy, increased its share to one-third of the total expenditure for relief. By Privy Council Order No. 315 the federal government agreed to pay for the first three months of 1926 one-third of the cost of supplying food, shelter, clothing and medical assistance providing the provincial government would bear an equal proportion (Labour Gazette, March, 1926, page 232).

Some features of the work are described in the report. In December, the Improvement Committee recommended that consideration be given to the spreading of crushed stone on streets and lanes. This work, if feasible, would provide work for the unemployed and benefit the city. Following the report from the city engineer, work commenced on streets used as approaches to the city. At the same time a display advertisement was placed in the papers and petitions circulated for streets and lanes where the citizens desired the work done. The number of hours worked by the applicants for relief was governed by the quantity of supplies required, and the plan proved very satisfactory; the only difficulty being that there was not sufficient work to keep all the men engaged. The much better feeling towards this plan by the men was very noticeable and it eliminated the degrading effect of accepting doles without doing any work. In addition to this, the committee had on the staff a man whose work it was to secure every available job in the city and country. By personally interviewing employers of labour, many were placed in work for the rest of the season, and more valuable still was the securing of permanent work for some who had been on unemployment relief for several winters. Several

families who had come from farms for various reasons were sent back to them. One man, with his family, was placed on a homestead of his own choosing, and repairs for the shack supplied and a cow purchased. This man realized his opportunity to be self-supporting was on the farm.

During the winter 4,662 persons were relieved, as compared with 12,395 in the previous winter. Single men and married men without children were not eligible for assistance, as formerly. Rent was paid only where the family was threatened with a bailiff seizure or where a notice of eviction was served. Several applicants received only one order, further relief being refused when they refused to comply with the condition that they must work for their supplies.

The policy of the Social Welfare Commission of referring all applicants less than one year in Canada to the Dominion Immigration Office, by letter, was carried out, giving that Department an opportunity to establish these applicants who, in most cases, came into the country with the intention of going on the land.

The report concludes as follows:—"If the co-operation of the federal government in establishing on farms those who came to Canada to farm could be secured, and an active campaign carried on to that end during the winter of 1926-27, some constructive work, which would benefit the country in proportion to the benefit to the individual family, could be done. Is it not as important to establish as self-supporting, self-respecting citizens those who are in our country and know conditions, as it is to bring immigrants to Canada and establish them on farms? 550 of these registered declared their knowledge of farm or bush work."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

St. John, N.B.—St. John Printing and Publishing Association and International Typographical Union, No. 85.

Agreements to be in effect from April 30, 1926 (newspaper), and June 30, 1926 (job offices), until June 30, 1928, allowing up to thirty days thereafter for negotiation of new agreement.

Only union members are to be employed, provided the union endeavours to secure competent help. Failing such help, other help may be employed, subject to approval of union, until places can be filled by union members.

Job offices: overtime and holidays, time and one-half. Sundays, double time.

Newspaper offices: overtime and holidays (Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day), time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Hours: book and job offices, 44 per week; newspapers, day work, 8 hours; night work, 7½ hours. No piece-work to be allowed.

One foreman to an office, who shall consider applications.

Differences not settled by an employer and a committee of two from the office shall be referred to an arbitration committee of three, one from each party and a third selected by them, the decision to be final and binding. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions, and laws of the International Union shall not be subject to arbitration.

Wages: day work, book and job, all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, not less than $34 per week; floor hands and monotype keyboard operators, $31.80. Newspapers—all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, not less than $35 per week; floor hands, $33 per week. Night work, all foremen, operators and machinists, not less than $38 per week, floormen, $36.

Apprentice Scale: Third year, two-fifths journeyman's pay; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds. One apprentice to six journeymen on newspapers; one to four in job offices, with not more than three in an office.

Apprentices must serve five years before being admitted to journeyman membership in Union. Registered apprentices shall be given same protection as journeymen, and shall be governed by the same rules, working conditions and hours of labour.

Beginning with the third year, apprentices shall be enrolled in and complete the course of lessons in printing.

Offices shall confer with a committee on health and sanitation appointed to act for the union when occasion requires.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Ottawa Newspaper Publishers and Ottawa Typographical Union, Local No. 102.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1926, until September 30, 1928, and thereafter (up to 30 days) until a new agreement has been negotiated.

Only union members are to be employed.

Wage per week—Assistant foremen, compositors, make-ups, operators, copy cutters, bankmen, typecasters, machinists and machine tenders, not less than $42 per week, day work, and $44.50 per week, night work, from October 1, 1926, until September 30, 1927; $43 per week, day work, and $45.50 per week, night work, from October 1, 1927, until September 30, 1928. Hours, 46½ per week, day work; 43½ hours, night work.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Work on Sundays and holidays, double time, men to be guaranteed at least two consecutive hours' work. This does not apply to morning newspapers after 7 p.m. or before 5 a.m. Day men on morning newspapers shall work on holidays five hours, and another hour if required to complete work, and shall receive a regular day's pay. Morning newspaper staffs working Saturday after completion of Friday night shift, time and a half for first four hours; double time thereafter.

Night shift in an evening newspaper office shall work under morning newspaper scale, and day shift in a morning newspaper office shall work under evening newspaper scale. Where three shifts are employed, two shall be considered night work.

No compulsion to work more than five hours without time for lunch.

No member shall act as operator-machinist in an office where over three machines are in operation unless regular operator fails to supply a substitute.

Only journeymen members or final year apprentices to be eligible as learners on machines in working hours. Term for learners, six months; compensation (except apprentices): first two weeks, $15 per week; next two weeks, $17; next eight weeks, $19; next six weeks, $22; remaining 8 weeks, $30. Journeymen members employed in the office may practise up to two hours per day on machines outside of regular working hours.

Members shall be paid weekly.

An employee may secure a substitute approved by the foreman when he desires.

An "extra" put to work within half an hour of starting time shall have a full day's pay. If starting after regular time and working less than 5 hours, overtime rates.

For call-back, half an hour or later after completing day's work, guarantee of three hours' overtime.

Foreman to be judge of competency.

Complaints against foreman as to discharge shall be referred to a local joint standing Committee of both parties to agreement.

Arrangements may be made between foremen and various chapels to have Saturday as a half holiday when possible.

Foremen are not to be fined by union for action taken under the agreement.

A joint apprentice committee shall be formed of two from each party. For four journeymen or less in a news room, one apprentice; one for each additional four or fraction thereof; not more than four on a shift. Beginning with the second year, each apprentice must attend at least one session per week at the Ottawa Technical School. Beginning with the third year apprentices shall enroll in and complete the union course in printing, paying 50 cents per week. Office boys may be employed, but not for regular printing work. They may be registered as apprentices if vacancies occur. Apprentices shall be under the supervision of the foreman. They shall be not less than sixteen years of age; shall be registered, and shall serve five years. Applicants shall be examined by the foreman and the joint apprentice committee. They shall undergo yearly examination.

Scale for apprentices, per week—First six months of 3rd year, $15; 2nd six months, $16; 4th year, $19 and $20; 5th year, $22 and $23. Night rate $1 above day rates.

There shall be a standing committee of two from each party to settle disputes as to scale of prices and interpretation or violations of agreement. Committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it. If committee is unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration of five members, decision to be final and binding. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions, and laws of the International Union shall not be subject to arbitration.

Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1925, until December 31, 1927, and up to thirty days thereafter, for negotiation of a new agreement.

If union can furnish competent help, only union members are to be employed. Otherwise, the employers may choose their employees. Non-union men, if employed, may be retained when competent, if they join the union.

There shall be a joint standing committee of two from each party to decide questions about scale of prices, interpretation or violations of the agreement. If committee cannot agree, matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration whose decision shall be final and binding. Whenever any difference arises, parties must at once appeal to the joint standing committee.

In event of general or sympathetic strikes being called, union will make effort that there shall be no interruption of publication of the local newspapers. The parties to the agreement will not enter any combinations to injure each other.

Minimum wages per week—Evening newspapers, journeymen members, from April 1, 1925, to November 30, 1925, $40; December, 1925, to December 31, 1926, $41; January 1, 1927, to December 31, 1927, $41.50.

Scale for morning papers, $3 per week over that for evening papers. Machinist-operators are to receive at least $2 over minimum scale for operators on the same shift.

Hours—evening newspapers, 8 per day; morning newspapers, 7½ per day. Members may work 1½ hours extra on Friday at regular rates. Saturday afternoon extra edition work to be at overtime rates. Evening papers may run a night shift between 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 a.m. of following day, at morning newspaper scale. Journeymen put to work after regular starting time shall receive at least 5 hours' work and a full day's pay. If an agreement is reached

and adopted by the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association, regarding a shorter work week, the conditions shall apply to this agreement.

Overtime, time and one-half. Overtime must be given in rotation. Work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Employees laid off for reduction of staff to receive not less than 24 hours' notice except in mechanical breakdowns, failure of power, fire or flood.

Foremen shall have the right to employ help and to discharge for certain reasons.

The agreement provides various rules regarding sanitation.

There shall be not more than one apprentice to each five journeymen. Apprentices must be 16 years of age and have completed the public school course. A joint apprentice committee shall examine applicants. Apprentices shall be registered and serve five years. In third year, apprentices must enroll in union course of lessons in printing, and must complete the course. They shall be given one half day with pay every two weeks to attend a technical school printing course, and shall also attend six nights per month.

Wages, per week—first year, $8; second year, $11; third year, $15; fourth year, $19; fifth year, $23.

No overtime work for apprentices under 18 years.

Two machine (beginner) apprentices or learners, may be employed to every fifteen typesetting machines and these must be journeymen members (exclusive of apprentice member serving last six months). Term shall be 13 weeks at 75 per cent of journeyman's scale. Extension of time shall not exceed thirteen weeks.

Journeymen or apprentices in last six months may practise on machines when the product is not used.

Calgary, Alberta-Calgary Herald, Limited, and Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1926, until May 27, 1929.

Minimum wages per week, journeymen, May 27, 1926, to May 27, 1927, day, $43.20; night, $46.20; May 27, 1927, to May 27, 1928, day, $44.10; night, $47.10; May 27, 1928, to May 27, 1929, day, $45; night, $48.

Apprentices, 1st year, ¼ journeyman's scale; 2nd year ⅓; 3rd year, ½; fourth year, ⅔; fifth year, ¾.

Hours, on day shift, 45; on night shift, 42.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Kingston, Ontario.—Certain Building Contractors and United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 114.

Agreement in effect from March 1, 1927. For provisions of this agreement, see article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during March, 1927," page 369.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE February issue of *The International Review*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contains a survey of the subject of collective bargaining in the United States by Lindley D. Clark, LL.M., of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The writer points out that the movement for collective agreements is a natural outcome of the substitution of mass for individual production, and as such presents a problem of particular interest in the United States. A collective agreement normally connotes a labour organization. There is a very considerable amount of legislation relating to such organizations, or at least recognizing their existence; such as laws declaring the legality of labour organizations, protecting them in the proprietary use of the union label, union card, badge or button, and giving them representation on boards for the arbitration of labour disputes. But none of these laws makes legal entities of such organizations, or bestows on them that status or capacity that is essential to the full exercise of power and responsibility in making contracts.

The writer states that a study of the subject of collective bargaining in the United States from a legal standpoint is confronted with at least two initial difficulties: one, the paucity of legislation on the matter; the other, the divergent and even conflicting attitudes of the courts of the various States. In the absence of a contract for a fixed term, the employer has absolute power to discharge and the employee to leave his work, and the specific performance of a contract for personal service cannot be enforced under existing law. Labour organizations are not legal entities, though some States have legislation providing for suits at law to which voluntary organizations can sue and be sued. The organizations themselves express a preference for determinations arrived at by the parties, an attitude which has restricted the volume and importance of court decisions and discouraged legislation on the subject.

On the other hand there has been a tendency in recent years towards practical recognition of collective agreements. The Anthracite Coal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt declared in 1903 that, if it were

within the scope of its jurisdiction, the demand for collective bargaining and a trade agreement might reasonably be granted. The National War Labour Board, functioning during the war, recognized the right of workmen to make such agreements through their chosen representatives, and took ground against the discharge of employees on account of their membership in labour organisations; while the report of the Director-General of Railroads, relating to the same period, stated that "the principle of collective bargaining was frankly recognized"; and quite a number of years earlier, a Federal court directed a receiver of a railroad to make an "appropriate contract" with an organization of railway employees on the subject of the employment conditions of its members. Again, in an order of June 14, 1919, the Postmaster-General declared that the employees of telephone companies should have the right to bargain, individually or collectively, through their chosen representatives. In March, 1924, the United States Railway Labour Board, in its decision No. 2305, ruled that "the Transportation Act, 1920, in substance and effect, guarantees to every railway employee the right to participate in the selection of his representatives in the conferences, negotiations, and general procedure under the law"; while the Congress of the United States, at the request of representatives of the railroad officials and their employees, has lately enacted into law a "Railway Labour Act" which is an agreed plan for the adjustment of differences as to wages and working conditions, such plan being the product of full and free conference between representatives of the two groups, and urgently advocated by both—a conspicuous example of an attempt on the part of employers and workmen to secure statutory recognition of an agreement fostered by them in joint conference. The National Association of Manufacturers, an active organisation of quite considerable influence, and often classed as conservative in this field, in a declaration adopted in 1919 said that "employees have the right to contract for their services in a collective capacity," but that employment contracts must be formed "without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organisations not directly parties to such contracts"; nor may they stipulate "that employment should be denied to men not parties to the contract." In other words, dealings are to be with employees only, and no provision for the closed shop is acceptable. In 1925, this association declared that "collective agreements should be the voluntary act of both parties" which must be recognised as a valid statement, and renewed its statement in opposition to the closed shop.

No statistics of an inclusive nature as to the extent of actual adoption of collective agreements are in existence, although the State of Massachusetts has made local studies of considerable completeness. Reports of these were issued covering the years 1911 and 1916. In 1911 the more important unions in that State had trade agreements, 259 reporting agreements signed with all firms within their jurisdiction. In 1916, 1,354 unions with 239,580 members reported and of these 61 per cent, embracing 76 per cent of the membership, reported having agreements. Many of these were for fixed terms of years, while a large number were subject to termination on notice of from 30 to 90 days. Some reported as effective in 1916 had had initial formation as far back as 1886, 1889, etc.

In some industries, as coal mining and, within narrower geographical bounds, the building trades, textile industries, clothing trades, and the boot and shoe industry, the system of collective bargaining has been for several years either dominant or largely influential. The last-named industry was one of the earliest to take steps towards the adoption of this system, such efforts dating from the late 'sixties and early 'seventies of the last century. Important agreements covering a wide range of industries have been reproduced in the publications of the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the United States Department of Labour and its predecessors, from 1902 to the present, though not continuously and with no purpose of covering the field in detail. It is calculated that more than 4,000 agreements have come to the attention of the Bureau within the years 1924 and 1925, while it is believed that the number of informal but accepted agreements is even larger than that of formal signed agreements. Agreements are on file representing national organisations of bakers, barbers, brewery workers (including yeast, soft drinks, grain elevators, etc.), clothing trades, diamond workers, electrical workers, moving picture operators, painters, plumbers, pottery workers, printers, stove founders, window-glass blowers, and many others.

The United States Shipping Board has agreements with longshoremen's organisations at the principal ports, also with the seamen and officers on their vessels. The longshoremen of New York City also have an agreement with the lighter captains of that port and the sailors of the Great Lakes with the Lumber Carriers' Association operating there-

on. The employees of the railroads of the country are widely organised and their employment conditions are very generally determined by collective agreements. A publication of the American Federation of Labour, 1925, entitled "Wage Negotiations and Practices," gives an account of agreements of various ranges—national, regional, local under central supervision, and local—embracing many thousands of workers in some 70 odd categories.

Recent tendencies have made recourse to the courts more frequent and less undesirable, and there are indications that the enforcement of contracts not violating public policy will have the support of the courts. A growing sense of the responsibility of both parties to the contract, combined with respect for the rights of the consuming public, characterises recent judicial decisions, which are fully surveyed and analysed by Mr. Clark.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CITIES IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher by $2,349,253 or 43.3 per cent than in the preceding month, and by $639,003 or 9.0 per cent than in February of last year; the total stood at $7,778,552 during the month under review, as compared with $5,429,299 in January, 1927, and $7,139,549 in the corresponding month of 1926. The February total was the highest for that month in the record for the 63 cities, which goes back to 1920. Building costs, however, were lower in 1927 than in any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 750 permits for dwellings, valued at more than $3,300,000, and nearly 1,100 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $4,000,000. In January, authority was given for

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Feb. 1927	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	20,382	6,989	20,235
*Halifax	20,382	4,350	18,225
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	10
*Sydney	Nil	2,639	2,000
New Brunswick	18,620	5,360	125
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	15,460	Nil	125
*St. John	3,160	5,360	Nil
Quebec	1,488,360	920,830	3,103,770
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,349,435	839,305	2,900,470
*Quebec	32,350	39,350	30,975
Shawinigan Falls	3,575	1,075	Nil
*Sherbrooke	4,750	17,700	8,000
*Three Rivers	36,550	8,400	72,325
*Westmount	61,700	15,000	92,000
Ontario	4,391,080	2,419,134	2,068,665
Belleville	1,200	3,700	5,200
*Brantford	49,275	3,150	15,600
Chatham	5,000	22,175	11,500
*Fort William	539,000	4,000	9,600
Galt	15,225	5,365	660
*Guelph	40,245	26,975	3,500
*Hamilton	99,150	139,000	118,950
*Kingston	28,310	5,325	10,955
*Kitchener	79,674	7,986	22,380
*London	41,180	31,650	16,255
Niagara Falls	136,150	63,915	124,300
Oshawa	94,900	12,665	12,250
*Ottawa	88,950	59,300	24,540
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Peterborough	700	16,835	1,395
*Port Arthur	76,865	101,708	48,455
*Stratford	3,415	450	1,630
*St. Catharines	45,030	29,925	1,200
*St. Thomas	820	340	1,140
Sarnia	11,730	11,530	18,955
Sault Ste. Marie	166,400	Nil	1,455
*Toronto	1,226,350	1,437,480	1,133,910
York and East York Townships	390,000	146,215	217,050
Welland	5,640	6,750	5,350
*Windsor	634,110	116,440	164,870
Ford	82,860	34,500	24,800
Riverside	8,800	37,800	13,000
Sandwich	60,950	47,500	32,400
Walkerville	457,000	40,000	25,000
Woodstock	2,151	6,455	2,365
Manitoba	98,400	55,965	98,850
*Brandon	Nil	Nil	1,700
St. Boniface	2,500	4,315	12,000
*Winnipeg	95,900	51,650	85,150
Saskatchewan	45,625	33,105	215,815
*Moose Jaw	4,100	3,250	3,800
*Regina	38,375	23,155	204,725
*Saskatoon	3,150	6,700	7,290
Alberta	135,330	145,225	120,483
*Calgary	104,700	101,421	71,373
*Edmonton	30,190	35,950	37,450
Lethbridge	440	7,854	11,660
Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Columbia	1,580,755	1,842,691	1,511,606
Kamloops	Nil	3,000	1,525
Nanaimo	100	141,600	7,600
*New Westminster	74,210	52,375	47,800
Prince Rupert	4,175	5,850	25,500
*Vancouver	827,810	1,258,545	792,485
Point Grey	478,700	264,540	458,900
North Vancouver	43,095	19,995	30,505
South Vancouver	118,450	82,700	85,320
*Victoria	34,215	14,086	61,971
Total—63 Cities	7,778,552	5,429,299	7,139,549
*Total—35 cities	5,689,511	4,459,800	6,012,244

*The 35 cities for which records are available since 1900 are marked with asterisks.

the erection of some 500 dwellings and 950 other buildings, estimated at approximately $1,980,000 and $3,150,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of permits issued as compared with January, 1927, while in Alberta and British Columbia there were comparatively small declines. The largest gain, of $1,971,946 or 81.5 per cent, took place in Ontario.

As compared with February, 1926, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia registered improvement, that of $2,322,415 or 112.3 per cent in Ontario being especially noteworthy. Quebec reported the greatest decline, of $1,615,410, or 52.0 per cent.

Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1927, but a decrease as compared with February of last year. In Toronto and Vancouver, on the other hand, there was a falling off as compared with the preceding month, but a gain over the same month in 1926. In Winnipeg, the aggregate was higher than in either January, 1927, or February, 1926. Among the smaller cities there were increases in both comparisons in Halifax, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Windsor, Ford, Sandwich, Walkerville, Moose Jaw, Calgary, New Westminster, Point Grey and North and South Vancouver.

Cumulative record for first two months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during February and in the first two months of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1913 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building material in first two months
	In February	In first two months	
	$	$	
1927	7,778,552	13,207,831	147·3
1926	7,139,549	11,859,083	152·7
1925	5,902,118	11,349,388	153·5
1924	4,093,800	8,554,379	167·5
1923	5,679,671	9,819,169	164·3
1922	4,738,165	8,064,642	161·6
1921	3,683,359	6,278,923	209·7
1920	6,156,287	10,173,311	205·2

The aggregate for the first two months of this year was thus greater by $1,348,768, or 11.4 per cent, than in 1926, the previous high level of the record. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1925

IN a study made in 274 cities by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour it is estimated that in 1925 64.7 cents out of every dollar expended for new building construction were spent for residential buildings, including hotels, as against 35.3 cents spent for new non-residential buildings. One-family dwellings made up 41.7 per cent of the total number of new buildings and 28.2 per cent of the total building costs. Two-family dwellings constituted 6.9 per cent of all buildings and 8.5 per cent of all costs. Apartment houses, each built to accommodate three or more families, were 3.0 per cent of all new buildings but made 20.6 per cent of all costs. One-family dwellings had an average cost each of $4,567, two-family dwellings $8,369, and apartment houses $46,928. The 342 hotels had an average cost of $502,333 each.

Private garages comprised 37.1 per cent of all new buildings erected, but only 2.3 per cent of the total cost of all buildings, the average cost being only $422. A total of 1,248 churches and 1,047 amusement buildings were built, but $63,457,806 were spent for churches and $116,283,961 were spent for theaters and other amusement buildings. Schools and libraries were built in these 274 cities to the number of 1,038, with a total cost of $163,027,827.

Based on the costs of material and labour, the bureau found that in 1925 building in general cost two and one-eighth times as much in 1925 as in 1914. Permit figures are available for 130 cities back to 1914. In these cities two and one-fourth times as much building was done in 1925 as in 1914. This means physical construction, not valuation. In the same interval population in these cities increased 24 per cent. It is believed that the building shortage of the War period has more than been made up with more new building being done than necessary to meet normal needs, this conclusion being based on the assumption that the building done in 1914 supplied the needs of that year.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In five of these contracts (Group "A") the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The remaining contract contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. This schedule is given below.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and

the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contract containing the general Labour Conditions and Schedule of Wages and Hours

Repairs to wharf at Nootka, B.C. Name of contractors, McDonald Pile Driving Company Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 2, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices—approximate expenditure, $4,952.31.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per day	
Foreman	9 50	8
Pile driver engineer	8 50	8
Derrick engineer	8 50	8
Firemen	7 50	8
Boommen	7 50	8
Derrick men	7 50	8
Bridgemen	7 50	8
Pile driver men	7 50	8
Common labourers	3 60	8
(All 8 hours per day—48 hours week)		

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Construction of Boat House, Torpedo Depot and Boat Slips, H.M.C. Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, Parfitt Brothers, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 25, 1927. Amount of contract, $52,717.00. Following prices to apply for any change which may be made in this contract. Price for excavation—per cubic yard, $2.50; price for concrete, including forms per cubic yard, $15.

Construction of a new chain of buckets, with spares, for dredge, P.W.D., No. 2. Name of contractors, J. W. Cumming Manufacturing Company Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, March 23, 1927. Amount of contract, $6,596.

Reconstruction of wharf at St. Gédéon, P.Q. Names of contractors, Geo. E. Fournier and Naz. Létourneau, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, March 26, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $10,988. Cribwork, $4.75 per cubic yard, concrete, $8.75 per cubic yard; stone backfilling, $1 per cubic yard; gravel surface, $1.25 per cubic yard; placing mooring posts, $9 each; ladders, $10 each; handrail 60c. per lineal foot.

Docking, repairing, etc., of steel Hopper Scow No. 107 (at Pictou Harbour, N.S.). Name of contractors, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 2, 1927. Amount of contract, $3,110.

The equipment of cold storage and incubator rooms and the supply and installation of refrigerating apparatus in the Research Station Laboratory, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, Louis Gendron, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, March 23, 1927. Amount of contract, $8,100.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 577 64
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	647 38
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	3,120 93
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	242 02
Bag fittings	7,628 14
Cotton duck for mail bags	445 26
Scales	236 25
Letter carriers' satchels	1,633 58

The annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance of Canada, recently published, states that 44 accident companies transacted employers' liability and workmen's compensation insurance in 1925, including 11 Canadian, 24 British, and 9 foreign companies. The total premiums for this class of business were $2,320,074. The claims incurred amounted to the sum of $1,911,036, and at the close of the year there were unsettled claims amounting to $991,513.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.05 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.23 for February; $11.46 for March, 1926; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. Besides a substantial seasonal decline in the price of eggs, potatoes were also considerably lower, while less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, lard and butter. Prices of beef, veal, mutton, salt pork, beans and evaporated apples were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $21.29 at the beginning of March, as compared with $21.46 for February; $21.77 for March, 1926; $21 for March, 1925; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $25.01 for March, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak). $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was again lower at 148.7 for March, as compared with 150.1 for February; 160.1 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 194.3 for March, 1918. Thirty-eight prices quotations were lower, thirty-one advanced, and one hundred and sixty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups declined, while the other three were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, higher prices for wheat, western barley, foreign fruits and rubber being more than offset by declines in the prices of other grains, tea, straw and potatoes; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower levels for hogs, mess pork, eggs and tallow, which more than offset advances in the prices of cattle, sheep, beef and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton fabrics and in silk, and in spite of higher prices for raw cotton and jute; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for copper and silver, which more than counterbalanced increases in the prices of tin, lead and spelter; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for coal, coal oil, gasoline and cement. The Iron and its Products group, the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically stationary.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined substantially, mainly because of declines in the prices of potatoes, eggs, flour and tea. Producers' goods were unchanged, advances and declines counterbalancing each other. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry, for the metal working industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower, but these declines were offset by advances in the prices of materials for the meat packing industries and for the milling and other industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, increases in the prices of grains, rubber, cattle, sheep, beef, lead and zinc being more than offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, eggs, tea, silk, coal, silver and copper. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due mainly to lower prices for flour, cotton fabrics, coal oil, gasoline and turpentine. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were somewhat lower, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, continued to decline, due mainly to seasonal decreases, being 164 for March, as compared with 167.7 for February; 179.5 for March, 1926; 264.0 for March, 1920; and 116.3 for March, 1914. The index of twenty food stuffs was down from 182.6 in February to 175.4 in March, due to lower prices for cheese, sugar, tea, flour and eggs. The index for twenty manufacturers' goods was practically unchanged at 152.6 for March, as compared with 152.7 for February.

A new index number of wholesale prices in Canada has been published by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, replacing the one first published in 1922 and continued monthly down to the end of 1926. The old index was unweighted and was based upon the average prices for the period 1908-1913. Its purpose was to indicate the relative movement of prices of commodities in the import and the export trade of Canada and included forty-eight commodities, twenty-four mainly imported and twenty-four mainly exported. The new index includes about eighty commodities and is based upon prices in 1923 and weighted mainly according to the physical volume of production of each commodity included, in the year 1923. The grouping is similar to that adopted in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index in the classification according to chief component materials. The figures have been published monthly back to 1919 and are given for certain dates in the table in the next following article. The index number for the month of March, 1927, was 98.34, as compared with 96.42 for February; 98.34 for March, 1926; 105.5 for March, 1925; 94.89 for March, 1924; and 164.47 for March, 1920.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used

chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the Labour Gazette for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	103	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	167	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of

Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2, 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed a slightly higher tendency, sirloin steak being up from an average of 28.9 cents per pound in February to 29 cents in March; round steak from 23.5 cents per pound in February to 23.8 cents in March; rib roast from 21.6 cents per pound in February to 22 cents in March; and shoulder roast from 15.8 cents per pound in February to 16.1 cents in March. Veal and mutton also were slightly higher, the former being up from an average of 20 cents per pound to 20.2 cents, and the latter from 28 cents per pound to 29.2 cents. Increases occurred in most localities. Salt pork advanced from an average of 26 cents per pound in February to 26.9 cents in March, while bacon was down from 40.7 cents per pound to 39.8 cents. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were somewhat lower, while whitefish advanced slightly. Lower prices for lard were reported from many localities and the price again averaged lower, being down from 22.8 cents per pound in February to 22.3 cents in March.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline in practically all localities, the price of fresh averaging 50.9 cents per dozen in March, as compared with 58.4 cents in February and 66.5 cents in January, and cooking averaging 44.7 cents per dozen in March, 50.1 cents in February and 52.7 cents in January. The price of milk was unchanged in the average at 12.2 cents per quart. Lower prices, however, were reported from Hull, Ottawa, Peterborough, Prince Albert and Edmonton. Butter was slightly lower, dairy averaging 43.4 cents per pound in March, as compared with 43.6 cents in February, and creamery averaging 48.6 cents per pound in March and 49 cents in February. Declines occurred in many localities but these were partly offset by advances in others. Cheese was steady at 30.7 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.6 cents per pound. Soda biscuits were slightly higher, averaging 18.6 cents per pound, as compared with 18.4 cents in February. Flour and rolled oats were steady, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned vegetables showed a slightly lower tendency, tomatoes averaging 16.2 cents per 2½-pound tin, peas 16.9 cents per 2-pound tin, and corn 16.4 cents per 2-pound tin. Onions showed a seasonal advance from 5.1 cents per pound in February to 5.5 cents in March. Potatoes were substantially lower in the average, the price being down from $1.84 per ninety pounds in March, as compared with $2.01 in February. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities in Ontario and Quebec, while in the Maritime and Western provinces the changes were slight. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly higher, the former averaging 20 cents per pound and the latter 15.1 cents. The price of sugar was unchanged, granulated averaging 8.4 cents per pound and yellow 8 cents per pound. Coffee and tea were steady. The prices of anthracite and bituminous coal were practically unchanged, the former at an average price of $16.85 per ton, and the latter at $10.32 per ton. Coke was steady at an average price of $13.40 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices fluctuated within narrow limits during March, the average for No. 1 Mani-

toba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was $1.42¾ per bushel, as compared with $1.39¾ in February. The high price for the month was $1.46 reached on the 5th, and the low $1.39½ on the 22nd. The movement in the prices of coarse grains was mixed, Western barley at Winnipeg being up

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	44·4	56·2	66·6	71·4	74·6	69·2	56·6	55·0	54·4	55·2	58·0	57·8	58·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	33·2	38·2	47·6	50·4	48·8	43·6	32·2	30·2	29·0	29·2	31·6	31·6	32·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	17·9	21·6	26·0	27·4	26·3	26·1	19·7	18·5	18·3	18·4	19·3	20·0	20·2
Mutton, leg	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	22·1	26·5	32·3	30·9	33·9	31·9	26·6	27·6	27·4	28·9	29·5	28·0	29·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	20·5	26·8	34·4	35·4	37·5	34·9	29·5	26·5	23·1	25·3	29·7	28·8	28·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	36·8	46·8	65·2	68·0	71·6	68·2	52·4	51·4	46·6	47·8	54·8	52·0	53·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	27·2	33·3	46·5	49·3	52·6	54·5	40·5	40·3	34·9	34·4	41·7	40·7	39·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	37·2	52·8	68·0	69·2	79·2	59·4	43·0	45·6	43·6	47·0	49·4	45·6	44·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	33·9	46·9	58·9	54·6	73·9	55·0	50·7	52·3	47·7	52·5	46·4	58·4	50·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	29·1	41·8	50·5	49·2	63·3	50·6	45·6	41·9	40·3	45·7	38·7	50·1	44·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	90·6	76·2	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·2	73·2	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	67·0	85·4	97·6	103·4	132·6	106·2	75·0	91·6	87·0	72·6	91·2	87·2	86·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	38·7	48·7	54·3	58·0	72·9	63·0	43·5	53·5	49·1	40·6	50·7	49·0	48·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	24·3	31·9	33·1	35·8	40·7	39·0	31·1	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·7	§30·7	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	23·4	30·1	30·4	34·4	38·2	37·7	28·4	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·7	§30·7	§30·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	69·0	90·5	114·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	102·0	100·5	120·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	38·0	53·0	67·0	67·0	76·0	66·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§62·0	§54·0	§53·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	24·0	27·5	37·5	37·5	41·5	34·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	32·0	29·0	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	12·4	13·0	20·6	24·2	32·0	24·0	19·2	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§22·8	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	18·2	25·6	33·6	26·0	23·4	19·8	17·2	17·0	17·0	16·4	15·8	16·2	16·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	13·5	14·2	21·3	22·2	28·7	22·9	22·6	21·0	18·9	20·7	19·6	19·8	20·0
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·8	14·0	17·1	20·0	27·0	21·4	18·4	19·2	16·3	15·6	15·7	15·2	15·1
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	32·8	36·4	42·4	47·6	72·8	50·4	34·4	45·6	48·4	35·6	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	15·0	16·8	20·0	22·2	33·8	24·0	16·4	21·6	23·2	17·0	15·0	16·0	16·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	9·9	10·7	12·7	15·7	16·4	14·3	13·6	§15·5	§17·4	‡17·9	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	10·1	10·7	12·1	15·3	16·9	15·7	14·7	§15·5	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·0	10·0	10·2	12·1	15·2	14·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	15·0	15·3	15·4	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	61·0	98·7	72·2	56·3	140·3	57·4	52·0	40·8	53·7	50·5	98·0	67·0	61·3
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 8·36	$ 10·70	$ 12·66	$ 13·05	$ 15·98	$ 13·23	$ 10·54	$ 10·79	$ 10·58	$ 10·74	$ 11·46	$ 11·23	$ 11·05
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 3·3	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	53·5	66·6	71·7	80·6	92·8	118·4	108·7	118·0	110·7	105·6	112·7	105·4	105·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	37·6	51·1	57·9	61·4	66·8	86·4	68·7	74·6	69·2	64·6	65·7	64·6	64·5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	41·6	49·6	68·6	77·9	77·5	88·3	78·7	79·8	78·2	77·7	76·7	76·2	76·1
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	30·3	36·1	49·4	55·6	59·4	65·9	58·5	59·4	57·5	56·2	55·6	56·2	56·0
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	23·0	23·4	26·3	28·1	33·1	38·8	31·8	31·4	30·6	30·6	30·1	31·8	31·6
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 1·86	$ 2·27	$ 2·74	$ 3·04	$ 3·30	$ 3·98	$ 3·46	$ 3·63	$ 3·46	$ 3·34	$ 3·41	$ 3·34	$ 3·34
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·77	$ 3·96	$ 4·16	$ 4·56	$ 4·90	$ 5·69	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·86	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
**Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·76	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 14·21	$ 17·16	$ 20·00	$ 20·99	$ 25·01	$ 23·87	$ 20·96	$ 21·42	$ 21·00	$ 21·00	$ 21·77	$ 21·46	$ 21·29

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	8·48	10·57	12·61	13·60	16·24	13·75	10·83	11·12	10·58	11·12	11·72	11·23	10·96
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	7·45	8·94	11·07	11·18	14·17	12·21	9·80	9·73	9·61	9·82	10·97	10·42	10·12
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	8·44	10·38	12·61	12·94	15·80	13·40	10·78	11·01	10·88	10·98	12·08	11·26	11·08
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·23	8·14	10·56	12·62	12·57	15·26	12·78	10·10	10·57	10·17	10·14	11·16	10·52	10·35
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	8·32	10·89	12·72	12·86	16·03	12·99	10·39	10·71	10·55	10·47	11·53	11·33	11·12
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	8·51	10·08	12·07	13·34	15·90	13·18	10·41	10·27	10·03	10·43	10·52	10·53	10·42
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	8·46	10·37	12·63	13·68	15·67	13·32	10·58	10·62	10·13	11·09	10·92	11·38	11·35
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	8·40	10·90	12·98	13·29	15·78	13·16	10·17	10·41	10·15	11·04	10·84	11·03	10·95
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	8·72	10·90	12·95	14·13	16·95	14·21	11·47	11·50	11·38	11·95	12·03	11·96	11·79

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.
** An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase these figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·0**	**23·8**	**22·0**	**16·1**	**12·5**	**20·2**	**29·2**	**28·6**	**26·9**	**39·8**	**44·3**	**61·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·2**	**25·3**	**21·9**	**17·1**	**13·6**	**15·8**	**24·6**	**28·1**	**25·5**	**38·4**	**42·5**	**61·4**
1—Sydney	31	25·2	24·5	19	16·1	16·7	27·5	30·6	27	39·4	41·8	65·6
2—New Glasgow	27·6	25	18·4	15·6	11·9	15	21·5	28	25·9	37·6	40·8	62·5
3—Amherst	25·5	23·3	18·8	16	12·6	16·1	22·5	25	24·2	38·8	42·3	60
4—Halifax	33·5	24·9	25·6	18·4	14·4	16·1	29	28·4	23·6	37·3	41·6	60
5—Windsor	33·3	28·3	22·3	16·5	12·8	15	22·5	28·3	25·7	36	43·3	60
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	41·5	45	60
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	25	25	21·6	17·1	14	.....	.....	25·6	24·9	39·3	42·4	52·8
New Brunswick (average)	**30·2**	**24·1**	**22·2**	**17·3**	**13·1**	**18·6**	**25·0**	**28·5**	**25·4**	**39·3**	**45·2**	**62·2**
8—Moncton	27·5	22	18·8	15·8	12	19·5	.....	31·3	25·5	39	44·2	60
9—St. John	36·2	25	24·6	17·5	14	20	30	29·3	27	40·4	46·4	66·4
10—Fredericton	31·2	25·8	25·8	21	14·2	16·2	20	26·7	24·2	40	45	62·5
11—Bathurst	25·7	23·7	19·7	15	12	.....	25	26·5	25	37·5	.....	60
Quebec (average)	**25·6**	**23·0**	**22·8**	**15·2**	**10·9**	**17·0**	**25·0**	**24·1**	**25·1**	**36·6**	**39·4**	**60·5**
12—Quebec	23·9	22·9	21	15·8	10·6	19·1	26·4	23·3	25·5	35·1	37·6	57·6
13—Three Rivers	26	23·3	24	14·7	10·9	15·4	22·6	23·2	26·1	37	43·7	60
14—Sherbrooke	33	27·1	29·4	21·1	14·4	15·2	26·7	28·7	24·9	39·7	41	64·3
15—Sorel	22·5	22·5	20·5	14	9·5	13·7	22·5	22	24·5	39	42·5	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·2	19·7	20·2	12·8	9·7	19·7	22	20·6	21·5	35	38·7	57
17—St. John's	25	25	25	13·5	11	.....	25	25	26·5	.....	37·5	63·7
18—Thetford Mines	20·5	20	17·5	16·5	11	20	20	22	25·2	34	35	.....
19—Montreal	29·9	24·2	26·8	14	10·3	15·2	29·4	26·3	26·1	37·2	39·1	64·4
20—Hull	27·4	22·4	21	14·8	10·3	17·4	30·5	25·5	25·7	35·9	39·3	60·4
Ontario (average)	**29·9**	**24·5**	**22·6**	**16·7**	**13·0**	**22·8**	**29·4**	**29·2**	**27·4**	**37·9**	**42·1**	**61·2**
21—Ottawa	29·3	22·9	23·9	16	11·2	21·2	25·8	28·9	25·7	40	43·9	61·5
22—Brockville	31·2	26·2	24·3	16·1	12·3	18	27	30	25	39·1	43·1	61·2
23—Kingston	28·4	22·8	22·1	16·6	11·7	17·9	24·5	28·1	23·6	35·4	40·7	56·8
24—Belleville	28·3	23·3	23·8	16·8	12·3	23·2	32·2	28·8	25·7	41·7	44·9	62·7
25—Peterborough	31·6	26·2	22	17·7	14·3	23·7	27·5	31	30	34·3	37·8	60·2
26—Oshawa	29	24·3	22·7	16	13·5	21·5	33	29·3	27·3	39·3	43·1	60
27—Orillia	27·4	24·1	21·6	16·6	13·1	23·5	28·3	28·2	27·2	38·8	43	60
28—Toronto	31·5	23·5	24·7	15·5	13·8	23·5	33·3	29	27·2	40·1	44·4	61·9
29—Niagara Falls	30·2	25·6	24	17·2	11·8	23·6	31·7	29·4	30	36·8	39·8	59·2
30—St. Catharines	28·3	23·7	24·3	15·8	12·7	23·5	29	28·2	25·6	36·9	39·4	59·6
31—Hamilton	31·2	25·2	26·2	17·8	14·2	23·3	26·2	28·8	.....	38·3	42	62·6
32—Brantford	30·3	25	23	16·5	12·9	22·1	28·7	30·5	29	37·3	40·8	63
33—Galt	31	24·7	21·3	17·2	13·7	23·3	32·5	29·5	32	39·1	43·7	61·2
34—Guelph	30	24·4	21·6	16·2	13·3	23·4	25	25·4	30	35·9	40·9	59·1
35—Kitchener	28·7	24·5	21	17·3	13·7	24·5	35	29·6	.....	33·7	38·7	58·5
36—Woodstock	31·3	25·2	21·3	17·2	13·2	20·8	30	28·4	25·5	36·2	38·6	60·2
37—Stratford	30	25	20·7	17·9	14·6	23·7	30	29·3	25·2	40·4	44·6	62·3
38—London	31·5	24·8	24	17·1	11·6	22·8	29·6	29·4	26·7	37·9	42·9	60·8
39—St. Thomas	29·2	24·2	21·4	16·3	13·3	22·2	28	29·9	25·7	37·8	41·7	61·5
40—Chatham	30·4	24·9	21·1	16·4	12	24·1	27·8	28·6	28·8	38·8	43·2	64·1
41—Windsor	27·4	22·4	21·5	15·9	11·5	23·7	27·8	28·4	25·5	36·7	40·2	60
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·6	23·6	18·3	14·4	23·8	30	29·2	27·5	38·7	44·5	63·5
43—Owen Sound	28·3	23·8	19·3	16·8	15·8	23·6	23·8	28·6	27·7	38·1	42·1	57·8
44—North Bay	32·5	28·7	23·2	16·1	12·3	26	30	29·5	26	35·3	39·6	61
45—Sudbury	32	25	23·8	18·1	12·3	26·1	30	33·7	26·9	40	45·3	61·1
46—Cobalt	30	26	29	15·3	12·2	20·5	.....	27·3	29·4	40·4	45	62·5
47—Timmins	29	24·3	21·5	17·2	13·2	29	30	31	29	34·5	40	62·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·4	26·2	22·4	17·5	12·6	22·9	31·8	29·3	27·6	38	39·9	61·4
49—Port Arthur	30·3	22·7	21·5	17·3	13·2	20·8	33	29·3	30	40·1	46	65·9
50—Fort William	28	20·6	18·6	14·3	12·5	17·9	30·3	29·3	28	38	42·6	63·4
Manitoba (average)	**24·5**	**19·0**	**18·6**	**13·0**	**9·9**	**14·8**	**27·2**	**26·0**	**26·0**	**37·0**	**44·9**	**59·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	18·7	18·4	12·2	9·6	13·9	25·7	26·5	26	36·5	41·8	59·1
52—Brandon	23·8	19·3	18·8	13·8	10·1	15·7	28·7	25·5	26	37·5	48	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·4**	**21·7**	**19·6**	**14·6**	**10·3**	**16·8**	**31·4**	**26·1**	**26·5**	**45·0**	**51·1**	**63·1**
53—Regina	26·6	19·6	17·9	12·9	11·2	15·7	31·5	25·7	27·7	42·4	51·2	65·4
54—Prince Albert	26·7	21·7	16·3	14·3	8·4	16·3	31	26	30	49·8	51·5	58
55—Saskatoon	26·1	20·9	19·2	14·6	10·1	16·6	30·7	26	23·1	44	50·8	61·9
56—Moose Jaw	34·3	24·6	25	16·4	11·6	18·4	32·2	26·8	25	43·7	50·8	67·1
Alberta (average)	**26·6**	**20·7**	**18·3**	**13·4**	**10·5**	**16·6**	**30·1**	**27·8**	**25·9**	**40·8**	**47·8**	**58·5**
57—Medicine Hat	27·5	20	19	15	11·9	17	30	29	30	47·2	51·7	59·6
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	10	20	32·5	29	25	44	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	25·9	19·1	20·6	12·9	10·7	17·5	31·7	29·3	26·3	35·6	45·8	57·7
60—Calgary	23·5	18·1	16·4	11·6	9·8	14·8	27·2	27·1	23·5	41·5	47·2	60
61—Lethbridge	26	21·5	15·4	12·3	9·9	13·8	29·2	24·5	24·5	35·7	41·9	55
British Columbia (average)	**31·4**	**25·1**	**22·8**	**16·3**	**14·1**	**22·3**	**36·5**	**34·8**	**30·2**	**48·5**	**53·9**	**65·5**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	20	40	35	31·7	47·4	52	64
63—Nelson	31	25	23·7	17·5	15·1	20	40	37·5	29	45·6	54	62
64—Trail	31·5	25	23·2	19·5	16·5	23	36·7	35	29·5	54·2	59·2	65
65—New Westminster	30·9	25·1	19·8	14	12·8	22·3	34·1	32·1	29·6	42·7	49·3	65·6
66—Vancouver	32·1	24·8	23·4	14·8	13·8	23·4	36·6	34·6	32	47·9	52·6	68·2
67—Victoria	31	24·1	24·1	15·7	14·6	25·9	32·1	31·9	28·2	49·3	53·6	64·2
68—Nanaimo	31·2	25	23	18·1	17·4	24·2	35·5	37·5	28·3	49	53·3	67·1
69—Prince Rupert	33·3	26·7	23	15·9	12·5	19·8	36·7	34·7	33·4	52	57	67·5

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking fresh No. 1's and storage per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	**30·5**	**20·6**	**13·7**	**59·7**	**20·5**	**20·5**	**36·7**	**22·3**	**50·9**	**44·7**	**12·2**	**43·4**	**48·6**	
13·3	**32·5**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·7**	**18·6**	**29·5**	**22·4**	**52·7**	**44·1**	**11·3**	**43·5**	**49·2**	
12	25–35	.....	.....	50–70	18	15·8	32·6	21·7	61·7	43·8	b12–14	44·3	48·8	1
.....	25–35	.....	.....	60	17·4	20	31·8	20	52·1	45·2	12–13	42·2	49·2	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·5	18·2	29·2	21	49·7	45	9	40·6	47·8	3
10	.....	.....	.....	50	17·5	17·1	27·9	23·6	55·9	51·7	a13·3	40	48·3	4
.....	35	.....	.....	50	17·7	15·7	30·7	25	48·3	35	10	48·7	52·5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	25	23·3	48·3	.....	10	45	48·7	6
12	35	.....	.....	60–65	18·5	20	40·6	24	41·1	37·4	9–12	39·2	44·7	7
15·0	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·4**	**17·6**	**35·1**	**22·3**	**51·2**	**45·7**	**12·1**	**41·9**	**47·4**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·2	17·6	38·9	22·4	54·6	49·5	10–12	45·9	49·8	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·6	16·4	42·8	21·6	55·7	49·7	a13·5	42	48·8	9
20	.....	.....	.....	55–60	18·8	18·2	35·5	22·3	49·6	43·6	12	42·3	46	10
10	.....	.....	.....	50	19	18	23·3	23	45	40	12	37·5	45	11
16·1	**30·8**	**25·0**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**20·0**	**21·4**	**29·6**	**22·3**	**51·6**	**45·5**	**11·6**	**43·5**	**46·5**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21	22	22·4	51·8	46·5	12–14	39·7	45	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·3	31·8	23·7	52·3	47·5	13	44	45·8	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	21·5	18·7	32·1	21·7	59·8	45·8	a11·1	43·8	47·4	14
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20	25	.....	22·9	48·5	42	10	.....	44·8	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·2	21·9	46·9	.....	10	45	46·1	16
20	.....	.....	10	60	20	18	34	22·2	50·2	44·5	10	47	47·5	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	25·3	23·4	50	.....	12	40·8	47	18
15–18	35	30	.....	.....	19·5	24·3	33·5	20·7	53·3	46·8	14	43·7	47·8	19
15	30	.....	10	60	18·9	19·3	34	21·9	51·8	45·7	11	43·7	46·9	20
19·0	**30·9**	**21·8**	**12·0**	**65·7**	**19·7**	**19·9**	**39·4**	**21·7**	**50·2**	**44·8**	**12·1**	**44·4**	**48·8**	
18	35	25	10	.....	19·3	20·9	39·9	21·9	54·7	49·3	11	44·8	49·2	21
.....	32	20	10	.....	22·3	20·1	44·5	24·3	49·7	.....	10	44	47·6	22
15	35	22	10–20	.....	17·5	18·8	35·4	19·5	51·7	41·7	10	41	46·7	23
20	30	20	.....	.....	21·2	20·3	38·7	21	42·6	40·3	a9	46·4	48·4	24
20	30	20	.....	60	18·8	23·6	36·2	21·2	46·1	42·8	10	44·6	46·4	25
.....	25	25	.....	.....	21·5	17·4	.....	22·7	52·9	45	13	44·5	47·7	26
20	30–35	18–20	10	.....	20	15·5	35	22·6	44·7	.....	10–11·5	45	48	27
16	30–32	16–30	12·5	72	22·2	17·4	39·4	21·2	52·8	46·5	a13·3	45	49·5	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	21·3	20·4	43·9	21·5	49·2	45	12	44	50·4	29
20	35	25	.....	.....	18	20·4	41·1	19·4	49·4	44	12	44·5	48·6	30
20	35	25	.....	50	18·6	15·1	44·8	20·7	52·8	44·6	13	44·4	49·5	31
20	30	23	15	.....	18·8	17	39·3	19·3	47	45	a10·5	47	48·3	32
15	33	20	12	.....	21·2	22·8	40·5	21·2	49·6	46	a11·8	46·7	48·2	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	20·7	18·6	39·6	22	51·3	47·5	12	45·4	48·7	34
.....	30	18	.....	75	20	20·7	33	19·6	45·4	42	12	44·2	47·7	35
20	35	22	12·5	.....	18·7	22·7	35·8	19·7	41·6	32·5	10	41·7	46·8	36
20	35	20–25	15	60	19·9	21·8	39·1	21·4	45·8	40·6	12	43·8	47·5	37
18	23	20	.....	60	19·4	19·4	39·7	21·6	48·9	37	11	47	48·8	38
17–20	30	18	10	50	20·2	19·9	45·5	22·1	44·4	43·7	10	45·8	48·8	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·3	23·4	38·9	22·2	41·8	38·9	12	44·9	48·1	40
20	35	30	15	.....	20·5	21·7	35·9	21·1	49	45·2	15	47	49·6	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·7	20	46	23·2	42·8	.....	a12	47·4	50·9	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	15	19	38·4	21·1	42·3	40	12	45·1	47·1	43
25	25	20	.....	.....	20	18·6	38	23	52	50·3	12	42	48·8	44
.....	25	25	10	75	18·6	15·3	38·8	23·2	56·6	47·7	15	45	49·6	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	20·7	25	39·4	25·5	58·9	.....	15	.....	52·8	46
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	18·3	21·7	27	22·3	66·5	58·3	a14·3	.....	51·2	47
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20·7	23·4	44·7	21·3	58·6	48·6	13	43·2	48·9	48
18	30	18	9	.....	18·7	18·4	41·1	22·9	58·2	50	a14·3	40	50·1	49
15–20	25	20	.....	80	19	16·9	43	21·1	59	52·5	a14·3	40	49·2	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20·9**	**15·2**	**35·3**	**20·0**	**56·6**	**48·4**	**12·3**	**39·7**	**47·2**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	15·7	41·6	19·3	59·5	49·4	12	38·2	47·7	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·1	14·6	29·1	20·6	53·7	47·5	12·5	41·2	46·7	52
25·0	**30·0**	**15·0**	**16·0**	.....	**25·4**	**23·8**	**35·6**	**22·2**	**61·4**	**56·7**	**12·3**	**38·8**	**48·6**	
25	30	15	.....	.....	25	23·1	37·1	21·4	63·1	57·7	13	38·3	49·2	53
25	30	12	12	.....	26·7	23·3	25	25	61·2	57	11	38·5	49·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	23·9	37·2	22·4	61·4	55·4	12	38·3	46·5	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	42·9	20·1	59·8	56·7	13	40	49·1	56
22·3	**27·8**	**15·9**	**18·3**	.....	**24·4**	**23·4**	**38·2**	**24·1**	**49·6**	**40·7**	**12·1**	**40·4**	**48·1**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	26·7	26·2	42·9	28·3	48·9	42·5	13	40·8	49·4	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	31·4	25·3	50	35	a12·5	39	47	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·6	23·7	33·7	23	55·8	44·1	a11·1	41·7	48·5	59
25–30	30	15–18	18	.....	24·7	21·2	43	21·7	51·7	45·4	12	40·7	48·8	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	22·8	21	40·2	22·1	41·4	36·7	12	39·9	47	61
23·3	**28·3**	**18·6**	**17·7**	.....	**22·9**	**23·0**	**39·5**	**23·9**	**46·4**	**38·0**	**14·0**	**46·7**	**51·3**	
30	30	18	18	.....	23·7	23·3	42·5	23·7	58·3	50	a12·5	.....	49·2	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25·6	24·4	38·7	24·7	48·1	.....	a14·3	46·2	51·7	63
25	30	18–20	22	.....	24·4	24·2	32·3	26·1	54·4	.....	15	50	55	64
22·5	30	.....	12	.....	19·2	21·7	42	21·4	37·6	30	a12·9	46·3	50	65
18–22·5	25–27·5	17·5	14	.....	21	19·8	39·8	22·2	40·5	33	a12·9	44·5	49·3	66
25	30	.....	20	.....	21	20·8	35·4	21·3	39·8	33	a14·3	45·9	50	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	24·2	25	42·7	26·2	40	35	a13·3	.....	52·1	68
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	25	42·5	25·8	52·7	46·7	a16·7	47·5	53·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·6**	**18·6**	**5·3**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**12·6**	**16·2**	**16·9**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·1**	**7·9**	**17·8**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·7**	**14·4**	**18·3**	**17·9**	**17·3**
1—Sydney	30·3	8	17·8	5·7	6·2	10	14	18·2	18	17·8
2—New Glasgow	29·1	8	16·6	5·4	5·9	10·1	13·8	17·4	16·9	16·5
3—Amherst	29·5	8	18·7	5·6	6·7	9·5	12·3	19·2	18·7	16·4
4—Halifax	31	7·3	18·1	5·7	6·6	8·6	14·5	18	17·1	16·6
5—Windsor	30·9	8·3	18·3	6·5	6·7	9·8	16·5	19·6	19·2	19·6
6—Truro	30	8	17	5·6	6·2	10	15	17·2	17·2	17
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	29·4	7·4	19·3	5·4	5·8	10·5	15·7	16·9	16·7	16·5
New Brunswick (average)	**31·0**	**8·7**	**18·3**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**11·0**	**14·8**	**16·5**	**16·3**	**16·1**
8—Moncton	32·8	9·3	18	5·8	6·5	11·8	14·7	17·3	16·6	16·3
9—St. John	31	8·7	19	5·2	6	10·5	13·9	15·2	15·2	14·6
10—Fredericton	30·1	8·7	18	5·3	6·2	11·7	15·7	15·6	16·4	14·8
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6·3	10	15	17·7	17	18·5
Quebec (average)	**28·6**	**6·4**	**17·6**	**5·2**	**6·4**	**9·5**	**13·0**	**14·8**	**17·3**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	30·5	7·5	17·6	5·2	6·1	10·7	14	15·3	16·8	15·5
13—Three Rivers	30·4	6	17·9	5·5	7·2	9·7	13·6	14·9	19·1	15·4
14—Sherbrooke	29·7	6·7	17·6	5·2	5·9	9·5	13·9	14·7	17·6	15·4
15—Sorel	27·4	6	17·7	4·9	6·7	9·5	12·1	15·1	17·3	15·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·2	5	17·1	4·9	6·5	9·9	12·6	14·7	17·7	16·1
17—St. John's	29·3	5·3	17·5	4·6	6·5	9·4	13·6	14·7	17·7	16
18—Thetford Mines	26·2	6·7	17·7	5·7	7	8·2	13·2	15·6	18·5	16·7
19—Montreal	30·3	5·3–8	17·9	5·5	5·6	10·1	12·1	14·2	15·2	14·6
20—Hull	28·8	6·7–8	17·8	5·6	6·2	8·7	12·2	13·8	15·7	14·1
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**5·8**	**11·6**	**13·2**	**15·9**	**16·0**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	32·5	7·3–8	18·4	5·8	6·4	11·3	11·6	15·6	15·6	15·1
22—Brockville	31·4	6·7	17·7	5·5	5·5	10·9	11·9	17·6	17·2	16·6
23—Kingston	28·4	6·7	15·2	5·3	5	9	12	14·1	13·9	13·6
24—Belleville	28·7	6·3	17·6	4·9	5·5	10·9	12·8	14·6	14·8	14·4
25—Peterborough	29·2	7·3	17·3	4·6	5·5	11·8	12·8	15·2	15·2	14·8
26—Oshawa	35·1	7·3	16·3	4·5	5·8	12·5	13·4	15·4	15	15
27—Orillia	30·2	6·7	20	5·1	5·4	12·4	12·8	16·7	16·7	15·8
28—Toronto	34·2	7·3–8	18·5	5	5·5	10·8	11·9	15·3	15·2	15·2
29—Niagara Falls	31·7	7·3	19·5	5·1	5·8	12·7	13·9	15·8	18	15·4
30—St. Catharines	27·5	7·3	18·2	4·6	5·2	12·2	13·1	14·4	14·5	14·4
31—Hamilton	32·6	7·3–8	17·8	4·5	5·9	11	12·5	14·9	14·9	14·7
32—Brantford	30·7	7·3–8	19·5	4·5	5·1	12·8	12·8	14·6	15	14·5
33—Galt	32·9	7·3	19·4	4·8	5·8	13·2	14·3	16·7	16·5	15·2
34—Guelph	32·6	7·3	18·6	4·7	5·9	11·5	13·3	16·3	15·3	16
35—Kitchener	31·4	7·3	18·3	4·4	5·3	12	12·3	16	16·6	15·4
36—Woodstock	30·1	6·7	17·4	4·1	5·6	11·2	13	14·9	14·9	14·7
37—Stratford	30·6	6·7	18·8	4·6	6·1	12·4	13·2	15·8	16	15·1
38—London	31·2	7·3–8	18·6	4·7	5·8	11·9	14·2	15·6	16·3	15·2
39—St. Thomas	30	7·3	18·9	4·7	5·6	12·9	13·5	16·3	16·8	15·1
40—Chatham	31·7	6·7	18·4	4·4	5·5	11·4	14	15·5	15·3	14·5
41—Windsor	30·3	8	18·2	4·9	5·4	12	14·2	15·7	15·4	16·1
42—Sarnia	29·8	7·3–8·7	18·1	4·4	6·2	11·7	14·7	15·8	15·8	15·1
43—Owen Sound	30·2	6·7	17·8	4·5	5·4	10·7	13·4	15·8	15·4	15·5
44—North Bay	28·9	5·8	15	5·5	6·3	10·4	13·3	15·4	15·6	15
45—Sudbury	31·1	8	17·6	5·6	8·2	10·7	15	17	17	16
46—Cobalt	32·2	8·1	18·7	5·9	6·9	12·2	15·7	19·3	19·5	18·6
47—Timmins	33·2	8·3	16	5·7	6	10	13·2	17·2	16·2	16·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·7	8	18·5	5·3	6·7	13·1	14·3	15·4	16·3	16·1
49—Port Arthur	30·2	7·3	20	5·5	6	9·8	11	17·1	16·5	16·8
50—Fort William	30·1	7·3	17·4	5·5	5·4	11·2	10·6	17·3	17·1	16·2
Manitoba (average)	**30·8**	**6·7**	**20·2**	**5·5**	**5·8**	**11·7**	**13·2**	**18·8**	**18·5**	**17·9**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	7	20·2	5·3	6·3	12·1	12·6	18·9	17·8	18·1
52—Brandon	30·5	6·4	.....	5·7	5·2	11·2	13·7	18·6	19·1	17·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**29·8**	**8·1**	**19·1**	**5·4**	**6·1**	**11·0**	**12·2**	**18·0**	**18·2**	**18·2**
53—Regina	29·6	8–8·4	17·1	5·3	6·1	11·7	11·9	17·8	17·8	17·3
54—Prince Albert	29·7	8	21	5·3	6·3	8·7	10·9	18·1	18·1	18·1
55—Saskatoon	30·1	8	17	5·3	6	11·3	13·2	18·1	18·4	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	29·9	8	21·3	5·6	5·9	12·2	12·6	17·9	18·4	18·6
Alberta (average)	**31·2**	**8·5**	**19·0**	**5·6**	**5·7**	**11·3**	**9·9**	**15·8**	**18·9**	**19·0**
57—Medicine Hat	32·5	7·4	18·7	5·5	6·3	12·4	9·7	17·1	21·1	19·6
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·6	5·3	11·7	10·3	15	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	28·4	8	19·3	5·5	5·4	10	9·3	15·4	17·5	18·4
60—Calgary	32·8	8·4	19	5·7	5·8	12	10·5	16·2	19·4	20
61—Lethbridge	28·8	10	19	5·5	5·5	10·5	9·6	15·5	18·7	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**32·3**	**8·9**	**21·3**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**10·2**	**9·4**	**16·1**	**17·7**	**17·6**
62—Fernie	31·2	8·3	20·2	5·4	5·7	12	11·6	15	18	18
63—Nelson	30·8	10	18·2	5·7	6·3	10·6	10	15	19	19
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·8	5·6	5·1	10	9·1	15	18·4	18·4
65—New Westminster	33·6	8	24·3	5·5	5·9	8·9	8	15·7	16·8	16·2
66—Vancouver	31·9	8	22·4	5·6	6	9·5	8·9	15·4	16·3	16
67—Victoria	32·6	8·9	23	5·5	7·1	9·7	8·4	15·5	17·3	16·6
68—Nanaimo	32·5	8·9	23·3	5·5	6·5	10	9	17·9	17·3	17·3
69—Prince Rupert	35·5	10	22·5	6	6·8	10·6	10·1	19	18·7	19·2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·2	5·5	1·838	36·8	26·4	20·0	15·1	18·5	18·3	·807	28·9	·664	45·2	
8·3	5·7	1·699	33·2	21·5	18·0	16·1	19·0	19·4	·863	31·2	·659	48·7	
7·9	5·7	1·764	35·9	.....	19·5	16·8	19·7	21·3	·875	29·8	·75	59	1
7·8	5·3	1·577	31·1	22·5	16·7	15·5	19·4	18·4	·817	30·4	·56	40	2
8·2	5·4	1·425	25·9	.....	18·3	15·7	18·2	19	·90	30	.....	45	3
8·7	6·2	1·553	34·4	23·6	16·3	15·7	18·4	18·3	·786	28·5	·60	46·3	4
9·2	6·8	2·25	38·3	17·5	20	16	20	20	·85	36·7	·70	55·2	5
8	5	1·625	33·3	22·5	17·3	17	18	19·5	·95	31·7	·683	46·7	6
7·9	5	1·075	24·5	17·1	25	16·1	17	18·1	·82	28·1	·707	50	7
8·0	5·3	1·540	31·2	23·5	18·3	16·6	18·0	19·5	·771	30·0	·714	48·7	
8·8	5·6	1·528	29·5	22·1	20	16	18·1	19·2	·787	30	·667	56·2	8
8·1	4·8	1·933	36·2	28·3	17·7	16·2	17·2	18·5	·68	29·2	·59	45·2	9
7·7	4·8	1·45	31·6	20	18	16·5	19	20·2	·846	30·9	·747	43·5	10
7·3	6	1·25	27·5	.....	17·5	17·5	17·7	20	.....	30	·85	50	11
7·4	6·3	1·594	31·8	31·2	18·9	15·2	18·9	18·3	·903	28·0	·717	43·1	
8	6·8	1·337	26·8	29	18·7	15·1	19·6	19·2	1·012	26·7	·738	42·6	12
7·7	7·5	1·536	32·3	27·6	20·4	16	20·3	19·5	·925	29	·75	42·8	13
7·3	6	1·577	30·4	28·6	19·5	14·8	19·9	18·9	·90	30·8	·734	42·5	14
7·2	6·2	1·524	31	40	15·7	15	19·3	17·9	·817	29·2	·75	41·1	15
7·1	5·4	1·621	29·5	.....	18·4	14	17	15·3	·895	26·7	·625	42·3	16
7·7	7·2	1·753	35	26·7	17	14·4	20·8	19·7	·85	26·7	·625	46·2	17
7	5·9	1·453	31·4	.....	21	16·7	18·8	16·5	1·04	30	·90	46	18
7·6	6	1·714	33·2	37·2	21	14·5	18·2	18·3	·934	26	·688	40	19
7·3	5·5	1·835	36·2	29·3	18·2	15·9	16·4	19·4	·757	27·1	·643	44·6	20
8·6	5·3	2·031	40·1	26·6	19·4	15·1	18·1	17·8	·795	28·1	·650	41·5	
8·3	6·3	1·998	39·9	31·1	21·6	15·3	18·2	19·9	·796	29·8	·632	45	21
9·4	5	2·612	46·7	28·7	20	14·6	18·5	18·5	·893	30	·745	45	22
8	6·2	2·056	40	31·7	19·5	13·3	17·5	17·3	·825	25·7	·64	42·2	23
9·5	5·5	2·14	43·2	.....	.....	15·4	17·4	16·5	·784	26·7	·671	42	24
8·3	4·8	1·90	34·7	24	18·3	14·4	17·2	16·8	·767	27·8	·618	36	25
7·5	4·6	1·94	40·6	22·5	15	15	18·2	18	·78	26·7	·672	43·3	26
8·2	5	1·61	33·3	33·5	.....	15	20	17·7	·80	25	·70	40	27
8·2	5·3	1·78	36·4	25·8	17	13·5	17·4	17·1	·771	25·7	·614	39·8	28
9·4	5·4	2·21	41·3	22	.....	14·3	18·3	16·9	·941	30·8	·76	43·9	29
8·9	5	2·20	42·3	.....	.....	14·5	17·3	15·2	·808	25·3	·62	38·7	30
8·5	5·4	2·02	42·8	21·7	25	15	17·6	16·8	·697	26·3	·591	42	31
8	4·9	2·12	40·5	19·3	.....	14·4	17·2	15·2	·70	27·4	·533	38·1	32
8·5	5·4	2·34	45	23·8	.....	14·8	17·1	18·1	·748	24·7	·644	40·4	33
7·9	5	1·821	40·6	28·3	.....	13	17·6	16·6	·722	25·8	·636	41·5	34
8·2	4·6	2·04	39·1	26·7	.....	15·7	17·4	17	·663	26·1	·617	36·4	35
8·6	5	2·12	39	16·5	.....	14·4	16·9	15·6	·787	28·3	·645	38·2	36
8·8	5·6	2·28	45·2	24·7	15	15·2	18·2	16·8	·776	26·2	·558	40·3	37
7·6	5·3	1·77	34·5	19·8	.....	13·7	17·4	16	·758	28·2	·639	40·2	38
9·2	5·3	1·982	38·4	18	.....	15·9	18·3	16·8	·782	27·3	·625	41·6	39
8·4	3·8	2·05	38	27	.....	15·7	17·9	16·4	·861	30·6	·675	41·5	40
8·8	5·1	1·772	33·7	27·4	.....	16·3	18·3	17·5	·772	26·1	·66	40·7	41
8·9	5·7	1·79	35·2	28	.....	16·4	18·5	18·4	·846	29·7	·678	39·2	42
7·9	4·6	1·61	32·5	25	.....	14·5	17·5	17	·764	31·5	·669	41·3	43
8	5·1	2·10	43·9	33·7	18·6	13·9	18·2	18·2	·76	31·1	·619	40·9	44
8·8	6·2	2·23	45	.....	20	16·6	18·7	21·8	·892	32·8	·683	47·1	45
9·3	7·4	2·08	47	30	23	16·2	20	20·2	·943	30	·707	50	46
10·4	5·2	2·54	50	35	18	16	21	20·3	·90	29	·775	45	47
8·5	5·9	2·169	43·7	35·3	18·4	15·9	17·9	21	·742	28	·64	40·7	48
8·6	5·1	1·857	37·5	29·2	21·7	17·2	19·3	19	·778	30·7	·65	42·8	49
8·5	5·2	1·78	33·4	29·4	19·2	15·9	18·5	20	·785	30	·594	40	50
8·1	5·6	1·210	24·6	.....	19·7	15·8	19·2	19·9	·778	29·9	·616	47·5	
8	5·8	1·30	26·6	.....	19·4	14·8	18·3	19·7	·731	29·7	·581	45	51
8·2	5·3	1·12	22·5	.....	20	16·7	20	20	·825	30	·65	50	52
8·3	6·0	2·080	39·9	.....	20·4	15·2	19·6	20·1	·769	29·7	·664	50·8	
8·2	6·4	1·99	39·3	.....	21·2	14·9	18·4	19·6	·759	27·9	·635	49·1	53
8·5	7	1·92	35	.....	23	14·1	21·8	20	·771	31·4	·65	50	54
8·2	5·5	2·20	41·6	.....	22·5	14·9	18·7	20	·765	30·5	·688	51·8	55
8·2	4·9	2·21	43·5	.....	15	16·8	19·3	20·8	·78	29·1	·683	52·1	56
7·7	6·1	1·686	34·1	.....	22·1	15·0	19·3	19·1	·764	29·4	·656	49·7	
7·9	6·4	1·99	40	.....	23·6	15·5	19·6	21·3	·717	29·2	·742	52	57
7·8	5·4	1·72	35	.....	21·7	17	19·2	18·5	·817	28·3	·60	50	58
7·7	6·4	1·32	25	.....	20·9	13·6	18·9	19·4	·726	27·4	·605	49·1	59
7·7	6·7	1·95	41·9	.....	23·3	15·3	20	18·6	·808	32·9	·675	49·3	60
7·2	5·8	1·45	28·7	.....	21	13·7	18·8	17·9	·75	29	·66	48	61
7·7	4·8	1·866	40·3	.....	22·8	13·7	18·7	17·1	·764	29·8	·648	50·5	
8·9	4	1·83	38·1	.....	21·7	15	20	20·5	·79	32	·675	50	62
7·9	5	2·00	50	.....	25	13·7	18·5	18·5	·80	33	·65	54	63
7·1	5·2	2·02	45	.....	20	13·6	19	16·5	·787	33·7	·625	49	64
6·4	4·8	1·46	32	.....	22·5	13·3	18	15	·683	25·8	·617	47·5	65
6·6	4·6	1·56	31·4	.....	21·5	13	17·8	15·8	·709	26·4	·589	46	66
7·4	4·6	1·72	35·3	.....	23·6	14	17·8	15·3	·732	26·6	·597	48·3	67
8·5	4·6	2·04	40·8	.....	.....	12·5	18·7	15	·782	31·2	·712	55	68
8·4	5·5	2·30	50	.....	25·5	14·4	20	20·5	·83	30	·72	54	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**61·6**	**71·7**	**27·5**	**15·6**	**3·6**	**55·0**	**58·3**	**12·4**	**7·4**	**16·854**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·7**	**8·0**	**65·6**	**69·3**	**29·7**	**13·1**	**3·9**	**54·6**	**45·2**	**13·3**	**7·8**	**16·759**
1—Sydney	8·7	8·4	66	70·3	31·2	14·8	3·8	65·5	49·3	13·2	7·5	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·6	8	65·6	73	30·7	13·2	3·5	50·5	36·8	13·8	8·2	.....
3—Amherst	8·7	7·9	66·7	67·5	27·5	12	4·4	50	35	12·7	7·6	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·6	66·7	69·4	28·8	14·2	3·9	65·1	57	13·2	7·2	16·00-16·50
5—Windsor	9	8·2	60	68·3	30	13·5	4·1	40	48	13·3	8	17·00
6—Truro	9	7·7	68·7	67·5	30	11	3·6	56·7	.....	13·7	8·5	16·00-16·50
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	8	7·5	63·9	69·1	28·9	16·7	3·9	60	41·1	13·7	7·2	18·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·2**	**7·9**	**64·9**	**72·8**	**26·1**	**12·7**	**3·5**	**61·6**	**38·9**	**13·1**	**7·2**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·5	7·9	67·2	75·3	28·3	12·8	3·6	68·1	41·8	14·4	7·5	g18·00
9—St. John	8·5	8·4	65	68·1	26·6	12·2	3·7	62·4	36·2	13	7	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·5	7·5	62·5	73·5	25·5	12·9	2·9	56	37·7	11·5	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·3	7·8	65	74·2	24	13	3·7	60	40	13·3	7·3	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·9**	**7·4**	**60·7**	**69·2**	**26·8**	**14·0**	**3·6**	**53·5**	**64·5**	**11·2**	**6·7**	**16·222**
12—Quebec	7·7	7·3	59·7	71·7	26	18	3·4	52·7	65	10·4	7·5	16·50-17·00
13—Three Rivers	8·2	7·6	62·5	72·4	28	14·7	4·2	51	67·5	10·7	6·8	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·2	61·2	68·7	26·9	13·4	3	48·7	60	11·1	6·4	16·75-17·75
15—Sorel	8·2	7·7	54·4	56·7	28·3	10·8	4·1	50	.....	12	6·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7·1	63·7	68·9	25	12·6	3·9	54·3	73	9	6·8	15·50-16·00
17—St. John's	7·9	7·1	61	70·8	27·5	14·1	3·5	58	67·3	13·2	6·2	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	8·2	7·6	65·8	71·2	27·5	14·3	3·9	56	61	12·3	6·8	16·50-17·00
19—Montreal	7·6	7·3	59·5	69·4	25·6	14·4	3·2	55·2	64·2	11·1	6·4	16·50-17·00
20—Hull	7·8	7·3	58·6	73·4	26·1	13·9	3·2	55·8	58·3	11·2	6·6	16·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·4**	**8·1**	**62·6**	**72·9**	**26·5**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**54·8**	**59·0**	**11·6**	**7·1**	**16·275**
21—Ottawa	7·8	7·3	61·7	71·5	26·1	13	3·7	59·4	55	11·2	7·1	16·75
22—Brockville	8·2	8	63·7	72·5	30	13·4	4	55	60	12·1	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·8	7·3	57·1	67·8	25	12·1	3·7	56·7	50	10·6	6·8	15·50
24—Belleville	8·3	8·3	63·5	71·6	25·7	13·7	3·3	56·7	67·1	11·2	6·9	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·9	7·6	62	68·6	24·3	16·2	3·3	57	54	10·4	6·5	15·75
26—Oshawa	8·4	8·1	65	74	26·3	12·6	3·2	56·3	60	12·2	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	8·4	8	66·7	72·7	26·7	14·3	3·3	57·5	50	13·5	7·1	16·00-16·25
28—Toronto	8	7·8	62·4	73·2	24·6	12·4	3·3	54·5	52·2	10·2	6·6	15·50-16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·4	7·9	65·4	77·7	26·1	14·4	3·6	56·1	59	11·6	6·8	g14·50-15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·2	65·8	73	24·2	12	3·8	51·7	60	11	6·7	g15·50
31—Hamilton	7·9	7·5	60·5	71·4	25·1	12·5	3·3	52	57·5	10	6·5	15·50
32—Brantford	8	7·8	61·1	72·1	24·8	13·5	3	55·5	66·4	11	6·8	15·50
33—Galt	8·1	7·9	65	72·3	25	13·6	3·5	54·5	62·5	10	6·8	16·00
34—Guelph	8·2	7·8	62·8	73·4	25	13·4	3·7	54·3	55	11·3	6·8	15·50-16·00
35—Kitchener	8·3	8·3	45·8	71·1	25	12·7	3·8	51·2	59·2	10·6	6·4	16·00-16·50
36—Woodstock	7·7	7·5	65	69·5	24·5	12·6	3·1	52·2	59·7	11·1	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	8·3	8	61·2	72·5	25	13·3	3·1	56·4	53·7	10·7	7·2	15·50-16·00
38—London	8·5	8·1	65·1	76·5	24·8	14·1	3·4	59·1	57·5	11·2	6·8	16·00-16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·1	65·4	72·6	25·3	13·9	3·6	58·2	63·3	12·2	7·4	16·50
40—Chatham	8·1	7·9	58·7	70·9	26·7	13·1	3·3	52·7	67·5	10·3	6·8	15·50
41—Windsor	8	7·8	61·6	73·6	25·6	13·1	3	52·7	58·1	10·8	7·1	g15·50-16·50
42—Sarnia	8·7	8·6	64·4	75·6	26·2	13·6	3·3	55	64·2	11·9	7·7	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·2	7·6	67·8	74·2	25·6	12·7	3·8	53·3	56	11·6	7·3	16·00-16·50
44—North Bay	8·6	8·4	69·4	76·8	28·3	14·5	3·6	58·3	65	12·5	7·1	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·8	8·5	67	74·7	28	16·3	3·8	57·5	66·7	14·3	7·5	17·00-17·50
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·6	61·7	74·7	30	16·1	3·8	52	59	14·4	8·1	18·50-19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·7	63·3	73·3	32·5	15	3·8	57·5	45	15	7·8	18·50-19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	9	8·7	60·7	74·8	29·3	15·4	3·4	49·3	65	12·7	7·6	16·50-16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·9	8·7	57·8	73·3	30	15·7	3·2	47·5	62·5	11·4	8·2	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	8·7	8·5	60·5	72·4	29·5	14·3	3·3	52·8	58	11·4	7·6	17·00-17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**58·2**	**73·3**	**28·3**	**13·2**	**3·5**	**49·3**	**56·2**	**12·5**	**6·9**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·6	8·6	56·4	71·5	27·5	12·7	3·4	48·5	52·3	12·9	7	19·00
52—Brandon	8·3	8·2	60	75	29	13·7	3·5	50	60	12	6·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·7**	**8·5**	**60·0**	**73·4**	**28·7**	**20·7**	**3·7**	**54·9**	**69·2**	**14·8**	**7·7**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·6	8·6	58·8	70·1	27·2	a19·5	3·4	54·4	72·5	14·5	8	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·5	58·6	75·7	30·8	a22	3·9	56·7	60	.....	7·9	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·7	8·3	60·5	73·3	27	a21·2	3·7	50·8	.....	15	6·8	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	9	8·5	62	74·4	29·7	a20	3·8	57·5	75	15	8·2	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·8**	**8·1**	**56·4**	**71·4**	**27·9**	**19·8**	**3·5**	**55·0**	**61·1**	**14·4**	**7·1**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·5	8·1	55	73·3	26·7	a22·5	3·5	61·7	64	14·6	7·4	g
58—Drumheller	9·7	8·8	50	68·3	28·3	a22·5	3·7	57·5	65	15	7·1	.....
59—Edmonton	8·7	7·9	55·1	69·7	27·4	a16·8	3·4	48·7	58·7	14	6·3	.....
60—Calgary	8·6	7·9	64·7	73·7	30	a19·2	3·4	48·3	59·2	13·8	7·6	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·4	7·6	57	72	27	a18·2	3·4	59	58·7	14·5	b7	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·5**	**7·9**	**58·6**	**70·0**	**29·8**	**22·8**	**3·9**	**55·6**	**64·6**	**13·3**	**9·3**	.....
62—Fernie	9·1	8·6	65	71·7	28·0	a16·2	3·9	60·0	68·3	13·7	b8·0	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·2	58	70·6	28·6	a26·5	3·9	49·0	60·0	14·4	b10·0	.....
64—Trail	8·7	7·9	58·1	72·0	28·2	a27·5	3·4	52·5	70·0	13·5	b10·0	.....
65—New Westminster	7·8	7·5	58·6	66·0	30·6	a20·4	4·0	56·7	62·9	14·0	b10·0	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·5	57·0	67·0	29·8	a22·9	4·0	54·3	60·0	12·1	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·6	8·1	58·2	67·9	31·2	a19·8	3·9	56·2	54·0	13·4	b9·0	.....
68—Nanaimo	8·0	7·9	60·0	70·0	30·0	a23·7	4·0	62·5	66·7	12·5	b10·0	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·0	7·7	54·0	74·5	32·0	a25·0	4·4	53·3	75·0	13·1	b10·0	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40-$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-$35. s. De-

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·324	**13·397**	**12·173**	**14·472**	**8·952**	**10·888**	**10·048**	**31·8**	**12·9**	**27·417**	**19·560**	
9·110	**12·875**	**8·650**	**10·000**	**6·100**	**7·100**	**5·333**	**34·3**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00 a	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	10·00	13·00	8·00	10·00	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·50	8·25	9·00	4·50	5·50	.....	35	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c9·00	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·013	**13·333**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**12·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·80	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
10·206	**14·083**	**13·810**	**15·434**	**9·351**	**10·926**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**12·8**	**23·000**	**14·813**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
11·00–12·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
12·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10·4	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	10·50	18
11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	13	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·938	**12·835**	**13·182**	**15·853**	**9·952**	**12·408**	**11·314**	**30·2**	**11·8**	**28·696**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	32
9·00–12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·50	13.00-14.00	14·50	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00–12·50	10·50–13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g32	12·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·50–12·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	10·75–13·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
11·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	28	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·50	11·50–12·50	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–13·00	14.00-15.00	16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	30	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00	g13·50	g	c&g 26·00	g	c&g 22·00	c&g 18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	11·5	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·688**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00–9·50	19·00	6·50	i8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	13	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	15·00	.....	c&i 14·00	c14·00	c35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**14·0**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
[h5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·216	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·170**	**35·4**	**13·9**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	3·50	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·25	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	15	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30-$35 a20-$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by working men, livered from mines.

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from 69½ cents per bushel to 71¼ cents, and Ontario peas from $1.40 per bushel to $1.45. The price, however, of Ontario barley at Toronto fell from 97½ cents per bushel to 97 cents; flax seed from $1.90½ per bushel to $1.89½; Western oats from 61½ cents per bushel to 60½ cents; and rye from 97½ cents per bushel to 97 cents. Raw sugar at Montreal declined from $4.52 per hundred to $4.33. Ceylon rubber advanced from 37 cents per pound to 41 cents. The price of potatoes was generally lower, due, it was said, to mild weather and to the marketing of supplies which had been stored. Quebec grades at

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·6**	**155·9**	**154·4**	**161·6**	**160·0**	**150·1**	**148·7**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	161·5	144·5	142·1	177·8	175·9	160·4	159·3
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	139·9	127·4	136·7	145·1	142·3	139·7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	167·2	205·9	206·3	197·8	182·9	153·4	150·5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·4	175·3	173·8	159·0	157·3	154·0	154·0
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	146·5	164·8	166·1	158·1	145·7	144·4	144·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	96·2	102·5	98·1	105·2	105·7	96·4	95·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·3	186·1	187·8	174·3	178·8	174·0	172·0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·8	164·4	170·6	156·5	157·5	155·5	155·5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	147·4	127·4	122·8	163·2	162·5	152·2	147·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·7	126·7	133·2	160·1	160·1	149·1	148·9
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·4	175·3	173·7	156·8	157·3	153·9	153·9
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·5	159·6	161·0	151·3	151·4	147·0	145·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	151·2	145·5	143·6	159·6	159·4	151·4	149·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·7	164·4	159·6	157·3	157·3	149·5	149·1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**155·4**	**154·7**	**152·6**	**153·9**	**164·4**	**156·2**	**151·9**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**148·7**	**150·6**	**145·0**	**155·2**	**168·4**	**155·2**	**151·8**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	191·3	226·3	214·5	264·7	256·5	233·8	232·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	163·7	139·1	126·5	198·1	169·7	161·6	159·7
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	128·0	128·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·7	126·7	133·2	150·0	160·1	149·1	148·9
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	240·6	179·7	168·3	191·0	157·4	178·6	175·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	114·9	129·2	118·5	146·6	152·0	140·8	141·7
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	129·1	166·3	150·4	138·7	158·0	148·6	151·9
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	233·2	233·2	159·0	140·7	153·1	153·1
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	157·1	135·4	213·7	134·9	345·4	180·2	165·5
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	96·7	122·0	103·2	119·5	117·7	157·3	122·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	174·8	158·7	165·1	152·5	149·8	159·3	156·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·6**	**159·9**	**162·3**	**152·4**	**159·3**	**157·5**	**154·6**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	165·4	161·2	152·3	152·5	150·2	150·2
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	163·4	158·1	162·6	152·4	161·5	159·8	156·0
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	317·3	274·7	263·3	321·3	321·3	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	161·6	156·8	161·7	151·5	160·4	158·7	154·8
II.—Producers' Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**149·7**	**149·0**	**143·6**	**160·0**	**149·0**	**144·1**	**144·1**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**190·6**	**188·8**	**189·9**	**177·8**	**182·1**	**179·3**	**177·2**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·0	188·2	189·4	177·3	182·3	180·0	177·8
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	199·5	198·5	188·9	172·0	154·9	154·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**145·3**	**144·8**	**138·6**	**158·1**	**145·5**	**140·3**	**140·5**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	160·2	166·4	167·1	154·2	152·5	147·2	147·1
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	156·6	165·9	164·8	149·3	149·8	147·2	147·2
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	176·6	195·8	213·9	218·6	176·8	168·8	168·8
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	168·0	165·0	169·1	161·1	157·4	145·2	145·0
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	141·8	139·9	132·1	159·0	143·8	138·8	139·0
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	169·6	214·4	215·6	201·8	183·9	150·5	147·0
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	293·2	273·9	231·5	248·9	326·0	430·2	410·9
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	91·7	106·4	90·4	103·1	91·5	91·3	91·3
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	107·8	121·7	118·7	120·0	114·8	109·1	108·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	166·8	157·7	153·4	151·2	153·8	152·4	152·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	114·2	100·1	99·0	119·6	116·8	103·9	110·2
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	155·4	129·4	112·7	191·9	160·9	157·7	160·0
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·0	157·8	149·2	161·1	148·5	150·3	149·4

Montreal were down from $1.27½ per 80-pound bag to $1.10; and Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $1.52½ per 90-pound bag to $1.47. The price at St. John fell from $3-$3.25 to $2.50 per barrel. Turpentine fell from $1.33 per gallon to $1.27. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $6.59¼ per hundred pounds to $7.12½, and choice steers at Toronto from $7.18¾ per hundred pounds to $7.59. Hogs at Toronto declined from $11.78 per hundred pounds to $11.21. Sheep were scarce and the price advanced from $6.50 per hundred pounds to $7.25. The price of beef reflected the trend prevailing in cattle, forequarters at Toronto advancing from $9 per hundred pounds to $9.75, and hindquarters from $13.50 per hundred pounds to $14.63. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 42 cents per pound to 46 cents. At Toronto creamery prints advanced from 46 cents per pound to 47 cents, and solids from 44 cents per pound to 45 cents. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, new laid at Montreal being down from 52-54 cents per dozen to 38-40 cents, and storage at Toronto from 43¼ cents per dozen to 37 cents. Whitefish was 2 cents per pound lower at 10 cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly higher at 14.3 cents per pound in March, as compared with 14.1 cents in February. Several lines of cotton fabrics declined, denim being down from 48 cents per pound to 46 cents, ticking from 53.2 cents per pound to 49.4 cents, and saxony from 73.7 cents per pound to 58.5 cents. In non-ferrous metals copper declined from $14.87 per cwt. to $14.55, and silver from 56⅝ cents per ounce to 54¼ cents, while lead rose from $7.55 per cwt. to $7.70; zinc from $8.23 per cwt. to $8.28; tin from 69¼ cents per pound to 70 cents; and solder from 39 cents per pound to 41 cents. Coal oil at Toronto was down from 24 cents per gallon to 23 cents, and gasoline from 24½ cents per gallon to 23½ cents. Anthracite coal fell from $13.32 per ton to $13.02.

Dissolution of the Italian General Confederation of Labour

The Italian General Confederation of Labour has been dissolved by the Management Committee, this decision being unanimous save for a single vote. In an official communication issued by the Management Committee and published by the International Labour Office in its issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* for February 21st, an account is given of the events which led up to this decision.

On November 1, 1926, the headquarters of General Confederation of Labour at Milan were occupied and ransacked. On the same day the headquarters of the Italian Federation of Metal Workers at Turin and those of the International Secretariat of Tramway Employees at Rome, suffered the same fate. The following day the editorial department of the trade union journal *Battaglie Sindicali* was notified that, by decree of the Prefect of Milan, the publication of this paper was suspended.

On November 9, 1926, the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labour and the Federation of Metal Workers were restored to the Secretariat of the Confederation, but as a result of the damage done, the tramway workers' headquarters at Rome could no longer be used.

A week later the Secretariat of the Confederation made a communication to the press with a view to contradicting rumours of the dissolution of their organization but the same was not published in any paper. All non-Fascist papers have been suppressed, and all non-Fascist political parties dissolved. Thus, the situation of the Confederation, which no longer had its own organ and could no longer count on the daily press to publish the simplest communiques to its members, tended to become more and more precarious and it was practically impossible for it to undertake any useful action in the social sphere.

A request was made to the Prefect to raise his embargo on the appearance of the trade union journal but this was refused. Meanwhile the Secretariat of the Confederation was informed that two members of the Management Committee, the secretary of the Federation of Agricultural Workers, the secretary of the Federation of Wood Workers and the Federal Representative Liguria had been condemned to reside in certain specified localities.

In view of the existing situation the Management Committee adopted a resolution declaring its work at an end and instructed the Executive Committee to proceed to wind up the General Confederation of Labour.

The city council of Edmonton, Alberta, has adopted a group insurance plan for civic employees. The insurance is on a 60-40 basis, the former percentage being paid by the city and the latter by the individual. The amount of insurance is limited to $2,000 for the staff with a $4,000 maximum for superintendents or heads of departments. The insurance company is responsible for securing the business from the employees direct.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The downward trend of prices, in evidence since the middle of 1925 in industrial countries, except those that have not returned to the gold standard or stabilized their currency, was still noticeable in wholesale prices and in the cost of living. Rents have not shown the same decline as other elements of cost of living budgets, and manufactured articles have not declined to the same extent as raw materials.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 124.1 at the end of February, showing a rise of 0.8 per cent during the

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels
Base Period	(k)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	.....	(e) 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913	7.84	100	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914—Jan.	7.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	7.42	.....	100	100	100	100	1	1	.....
1915—Jan.	7.97	(a) 103	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	7.74	.....	132	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916—Jan.	8.28	(a) 107	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	8.46	.....	161	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917—Jan.	10.27	(a) 124	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	11.62	.....	204	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918—Jan.	12.42	(a) 143	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	13.00	(a) 152	210	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919—Jan.	13.78	(a) 162	230	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	639
July	13.77	(a) 166	209	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
1920—Jan.	15.30	(a) 176	236	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
July	16.84	(a) 200	258	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	479
1921—Jan.	14.48	(a) 191	278	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	477
July	10.96	(a) 166	220	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	393
1922—Jan.	11.03	(a) 162	185	192	.....	.....	748	664	409
July	10.27	(a) 156	180	184	(a) 185	(a) 185	3282	2645	388
1923—Jan.	10.52	(a) 158	175	178	198	.....	10717	9454	405
July	10.17	(a) 157	162	169	182	180	12911	10903	445
1924—Jan.	10.78	(a) 159	175	177	196	188	13527	11740	.....
July	9.91	(a) 153	162	170	185	183	14362	12391	521
1925—Jan.	10.77	(a) 156	(m) 178	(m) 180	203	195	16446	13762	555
April	10.56	(a) 157	170	175	191	188	(p) 15830	(p) 13432	537
July	10.49	(a) 155	167	173	188	188	.....	.....	537
Oct.	10.89	(a) 157	172	176	188	188	.....	.....	564
1926—Jan.	11.63	(a) 160	171	175	187	188	17182	15004	560
April	11.36	(a) 160	159	168	175	180	16460	14690	.....
July	11.07	(a) 157	161	170	174	182	16576	14760	692
Aug.	11.10	.....	161	170	.....	.....	16849	14900	728
Sept.	10.94	156	162	172	.....	.....	16759	14839	734
Oct.	10.93	.....	163	174	178	189	16845	14894	.....
Nov.	11.01	.....	169	179	.....	.....	16931	14954	.....
Dec.	11.18	157	169	179	.....	.....	17077	15043	.....
1927—Jan.	11.37	(r) 158	167	175	178	182	17186	15113	.....
Feb.	11.23	158	164	172	.....	.....	17186	15098	.....
Mar.	11.05	157	162	171	.....	.....	17036	15033	.....

month. Foodstuffs, which declined by 1.7 per cent in January, fell by 0.8 per cent in February, while materials remained unchanged in January and rose 1.7 per cent in February.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.6 in February, as compared with 143.6 in January. Foods declined 0.8 per cent, the principal change being a decline in meat and fish. Non-food articles declined on the whole by 0.7 per cent, with a considerable advance in cotton, and declines in iron and steel, other metals and minerals, and the miscellaneous group. On the base average for 1924=100, the index number for February was 85.8.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 171 at the beginning of March, being one point below the level of one month earlier. Foods declined 2 points to 162, fuel and light declined from 210 to 200-205; rent, clothing and sundries were unchanged at 151, 215 and 180 respectively.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office is at present

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland		France		Germany	
Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living, Tallin	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living
1901-1910	July 1914	1913-14	July 1914	July 1914	1922	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1	
								1000			
(b) 135											
(b) 137	100		100	100		100	100	1075	100		
(b) 163			128	116				1295			
								1288			
			146	136				1439			
								1387			
			166	155				1491			
								1971			
								2056			
			187	182				2210			
			186	190				2665	238		
(b) 1536			212	211				2811			
			251	242		898·2	819·4	3119	295		
(b) 2252			253	262		981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7
	1830		276	264		1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8
(b) 2413	1303		236	237	113	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5
	1467		197	212		1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4
(b) 3186	1430		184	199	100	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9
	941		180	198		1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3
(b) 3311	921		188	204	117	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651
	917	100	194	209		1061·0	1138·2		365	(o) 141·1	(o) 125·9
3686	909	114	200	214	130	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	131·6	126·4
4224	899	133	215	221	134	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	145·4	135·6
4241	901	143			136	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7
4119	916	147	210	219	138	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3
3776	875	144			130·9	1128·6	1206·0	4654	421	150·5	143·5
3899	854	135	177	194	135	1062·0	1149·0	5164	451	143·3	139·8
3732	832	134			136·3	1048·6	1141·2		485	141·6	139·6
3830	876	137	159	184	135·5	1067·4	1160·7	6171	539	145·3	142·4
3717	878	135			135	1115·6	1190·1	6310		145·7	142·5
3663	878	135			130	1100·4	1181·3	6338		144·9	142·0
3638	888	135			129·3	1091·4	1176·5	6708	545	145·4	142·2
3680	902	136			129	1081·4	1173·3			148·2	143·6
	912	139			129·8	1079·9	1178·9			149·6	144·3
	914	136	156	181	132	1063·4	1170·0	6369		150·7	144·6
		136				1064.4	1170.6	6292		152·3	145·4

published in two forms, the one given in a column of the accompanying table being on the base of prices in kronen, with the first half of 1914=1. This index in February, 1927, was 18,765, foods being 17,922, and industrial materials, 20,652. The other form in which the index number is published is as an index of gold prices or schillings, first half of 1914 = 100. The schilling was first used in March, 1925, and, having a par value of 14.07 cents, comprised 10,000 paper kronen, of the exchange value of that date. The krone had a parity of 20.26 cents. The gold index has been calculated by months back to January, 1922, for the two groups, food and industrial materials, and for the total. For February, 1927, the total index was 130, foods being 124 and materials 143.

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living in kronen which was published to begin in January, 1926, on the base July, 1914=1, is also published, but only as a total (not by groups), on the base of prices in gold (July, 1914 = 100). For February it was 105.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914= 100, was 645 for February, showing a rise of

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

Base figure 100

Country	Greece		Hungary		Netherlands		Italy	
Description of Index	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
Base period	1914	1914	1913=1	1913=1	1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
1910					113			
1913			1	1	114		100	
1914—Jan	(b) 100	(b) 100			(b) 116			
July								
1915—Jan					128			
July					148			
1916—Jan					153			
July					170			
1917—Jan					186			
July					212			
1918—Jan								
July					(b) 228		396·1	
1919—Jan							(a) 388·3	
July					(b) 239		(a) 362·3	
1920—Jan					258	99·4	383·8	
July					275	102·3	451·8	100
1921—Jan					236	95·3	541·6	
July					192	94·1	501·3	
1922—Jan					187	92·9	576·5	117·54
July	583	616			177	79·6	527·3	113·69
1923—Jan					167	78·2	541·6	115·05
July	953	1032			164	79·5	518·0	113·21
1924—Jan					170	83·7	527·3	114·20
July	1194	1278			170	82·3	538·1	116·23
1925—Jan	1506	1417	20,837	16,784	176		609·1	129·32
April	1478	1419	18,785	15,823	175	79·9	606·2	132·45
July	1515	1472	19,006	16,126	172	83·9	604·7	135·76
Oct	1597	1547	16,445	14,330	168	81·9	644·9	144·49
1926—Jan	1760	1673	16,087	14,418	167	(a) 79·1	658·3	145·68
April	1821	1731	16,322	14,512	165	(a) 77·8	633·3	145·37
July	1849	1808	16,546	14,823	165	(a) 80·2	645·2	148·99
Aug	1871	1818	15,997	14,538	165		647·6	149·82
Sept	1890	1833	16,189	14,593		75·7	655·8	148·99
Oct	1933	1862	16,431	14,883			661·7	153·37
Nov	1986	1895	16,783	15,293			654·7	150·63
Dec	1973	1889	16,622	15,204		76·8	641·4	150·10
1927—Jan			(o) 117	(o) 106			628·8	
Feb								
Mar								

10 points for the month. Imports rose more than native products and attained the level 650 as against 643. Foods rose 11 points to 616, all groups contributing to the rise; industrial materials rose 9 points to 671, with a decline of one point in the miscellaneous group and slight advances in the others.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 545 for the last quarter of 1926, a rise of 6 points over that for the third quarter. Foods and heat and light rose considerably. Clothing declined, and rent and sundries showed no change.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Official Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 135.6 for February, a decline of 0.2 per cent, due to seasonal declines in cattle prices and foodstuffs of animal origin. These prices declined still more early in March. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and fodder rose in February and were fairly stationary in March. The group "provisions" declined one per cent in February. Industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods rose 0.4 per cent, with declines in rubber, metals, hides and leather, iron and coal, and advances in textiles; artificial fertilizer, chemicals,

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Latvia		Lithuania	Luxem-burg	Norway	Poland		Russia		Spain	Sweden	
Retail Prices	Foods	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns	Foods fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living *(c)*
1913	July 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1913	1913	1914	July 1914	May 1914
				(e)							
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	100	.....	.....	100	*(b)* 1	*(b)* 1	.....	.....	*(b)* 100	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(c)* 113	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 108	*(c)* 124	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(c)* 130	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 116	*(c)* 142	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	*(a)* 139
.....	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 125	177	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 155	268	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 175	310	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 191	297	270
.....	.....	.....	.....	334	251	141	.....	.....	.....	283	271
122	67	.....	384	292	457	257	.....	.....	*(b)* 189	232	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	257	736	469	.....	.....	179	190	216
100	75	.....	359	233	1,298	788	.....	.....	179	179	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	214	4,931	3,527	.....	.....	180	166	183
108	90	.....	452	218	24,197	20,936	152	184	172	160	174
.....	.....	122	500	230	*(l)* 165·1	*(l)* 120·5	.....	.....	178	163	176
125	108	138	498	248	139·1	127·2	198	214	182	159	171
.....	.....	153	521	277	175·4	144·6	.....	.....	188	170	178
.....	.....	161	508	276	174·5	146·2	.....	.....	189	170	177
141	114	158	519	260	173·9	145·6	185	194	190	169	176
.....	.....	146	530	228	173·7	152·0	182	201	189	166	175
141	110	142	533	216	191·1	170·0	205	220	188	162	174
132	109	140	546	198	203·9	175·6	225	239	187	158	173
132	110	140	686	198	207·0	177·2	213	228	186	156	172
133	105	139	688	196	213·2	181·0	204	222	178	156	.....
132	101	139	711	193	227·1	187·6	200	220	187	157	.....
135	101	139	727	191	231·6	190·4	.....	224	190	157	171
135	100	141	734	186	243·8	195·0	.....	.....	191	158	.....
137	106	143	746	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	157	.....
.....	100	.....	756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

technical oils and fats, paper and paper products, and building materials advanced. Manufactured goods on the whole showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living was 145.4 for February, thus being 0.6 per cent above the figure for January, 144.6. This increase was due to an advance of 1.1 per cent in the foods group, which was not compensated by declines in the groups heat and light, clothing and sundries. The index for rents showed no change.

Poland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Central Statistical Office given in the accompanying tables is now calculated both in zlotys and in gold. As shown in the table the index down to January, 1924, was of prices in the greatly inflated currency. From July, 1924 (1914 prices being taken as 100), prices used were on the basis of the zloty, a coin which was 19.30 cents at par, but which fell by February, 1927, to 58.75 per cent of par or 11.34 cents. The index number of gold

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

Country	Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia
Description of Index	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Cost of Living, Federal Labour Office	Foods	Cost of living	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns
Base period	June 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan. 1913–July, 1914	1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000
1910					1,000			(f)
1913					1,163			1,106
1914—Jan.					(b) 1,148			1,099
July	(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100		100	100	1,164
1915—Jan.					(b) 1,228			1,240
July			99	100				1,522
1916—Jan.					(b) 1,275			1,504
July			123	118				1,516
1917—Jan.					(b) 1,418			1,453
July			190	157				1,470
1918—Jan.					(b) 1,437			1,505
July			216	184				1,523
1919—Jan.					(a) 1,559			1,627
July			224	201		187	186	1,714
1920—Jan.					(b) 2,049		183	1,862
July			281	237		188	190	2,260
1921—Jan.	235				(c) 1,904	163	169	2,167
July	211		196	189	(c) 1,556	174	177	1,876
1922—Jan.	189				1,391	169	173	1,651
July	157		172	167	1,335	160	165	1,725
1923—Jan.	160				1,348	151	156	1,692
July	166		152	161	1,330	148	153	1,914
1924—Jan.	173				1,372	154	159	1,802
July	170		148	158	1,339	151	157	1,728
1925—Jan.	172	170			1,381	152	157	(a) 1,718
April	169	168			1,419	153	158	(a) 1,755
July	169	168	158	163	1,382	152	157	(a) 1,807
Oct.	168	168	164	165	1,360	148	153	(a) 1,819
1926—Jan.	165	166	161	162	1,334	151	155	(a) 1,802
April	161	162	161	162	1,368	150	153	(a) 1,842
July	159	162	158	159	1,337	155	157	(a) 1,880
Aug.	157	161	159	161	1,337	153	155	1,827
Sept.	158	161	157	160	1,346	152	155	1,805
Oct.	160	161	160	161	1,372	153	155	
Nov.	159	161	157	156	1,364	152	154	1,807
Dec.	159	161			1,342	154	156	1,841
1927—Jan.	158	160				155	156	
Feb.	157	160						
Mar.								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Index prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month.

prices has been calculated back to February, 1926, when it was 97.2 as against 146.1 for zloty prices. In November, 1926, the gold index was 102.8 as against 178.6 in the zloty prices.

Cost of Living.—The above remarks also apply to the cost of living and foods indexes. The index of zloty prices is shown from January, 1924. The Statistical Office has published the cost of living index figures for prices in gold since August, 1925, when the cost of living was 133.1 as against 148.5 in zlotys. In November, 1926, the index number of cost of living, gold prices, was 112.3, and in zlotys 195.0. The food element was 140.4 in gold prices and 243.8 in zlotys for the same month.

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office was 1585 in January, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000, showing a decline of 1.8 per cent from

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

except where noted)

New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living Massachusetts
July, 1914 =1000	July, 1914 =1000	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
					(*g*)	(*i*)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	101·8
1000	1000	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	100	102·1
.....	.....	(*b*) 111	(*b*) 107	(*b*) 103	103	(*a*) 103·0	.....	102·9
(*q*) 1133	(*q*) 1082	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100·5	101·7
.....	.....	(*b*) 108	(*b*) 115	(*b*) 118	107	(*a*) 105·1	.....	105·1
(*q*) 1200	(*q*) 1168	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	108·7	109·9
.....	.....	(*b*) 109	(*b*) 136	(*b*) 137	128	(*a*) 118·3	.....	119·6
(*q*) 1274	(*q*) 1282	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	131·3	129·3
.....	.....	(*b*) 112	(*b*) 151	(*b*) 158	160	(*a*) 142·4	.....	114·6
(*q*) 1408	(*q*) 1440	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	(*a*) 152·2	155·1
(*q*) 1422	(*q*) 1525	(*b*) 132	(*b*) 176	(*b*) 181	185	(*a*) 174·4	.....	167·5
(*q*) 1463	(*q*) 1573	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	172·2	171·5
(*q*) 1596	(*q*) 1706	(*b*) 156	(*b*) 194	(*b*) 202	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
(*q*) 1714	(*q*) 1815	.....	.....	.....	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*q*) 1751	(*q*) 1855	(*b*) 157	(*b*) 171	(*b*) 191	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*q*) 1626	(*q*) 1782	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	163	160·8
(*q*) 1448	(*q*) 1650	(*b*) 160	(*b*) 163	(*b*) 183	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	157·3
(*q*) 1413	(*q*) 1590	.....	.....	.....	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
(*q*) 1396	(*q*) 1571	163	(*b*) 155	(*b*) 173	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
(*q*) 1430	(*q*) 1584	.....	.....	.....	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
(*q*) 1486	(*q*) 1621	172	.....	.....	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
(*q*) 1463	(*q*) 1602	.....	157	179	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
(*q*) 1456	(*q*) 1596	177	162	188	154·3	(*a*) 172·5	167	161·5
.....	.....	181	169	194	150·8	.....	165·	161·1
(*q*) 1520	(*q*) 1631	190	152	184	159·9	(*a*) 173·5	169	163·4
(*q*) 1558	(*q*) 1636	197	169	195	161·6	.....	170	165·1
(*q*) 1527	(*q*) 1624	185	175	197	164·3	(*a*) 177·9	170	167·0
(*q*) 1513	(*q*) 1631	179	166	193	162·4	.....	168	164·5
.....	.....	190	172	194	157·0	(*a*) 174·8	166	161·9
1492	1633	192	174	195	155·7	.....	165	160·9
.....	.....	187	167	190	158·5	.....	167	161·3
.....	.....	186	164	188	160·0	.....	167	161·8
1463	1622	184	166	189	161·6	.....	168	162·1
.....	.....	.....	167	189	161·8	175·6	168	162·3
.....	.....	.....	165	189	159·3	.....	167	161·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156·0	.....	165	160·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (*e*) Beginning of month. (*f*) Base is average for six capital towns. (*g*) 15th number of prices in zlotys, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (*n*) No figures published. (*o*) Gold (*r*) Monthly figures hereafter.

the December level. Foods declined 4.4 per cent, with marked declines in agricultural produce and milled agricultural products and a slight advance in other foods. There were slight declines in textile manufactures and metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products. Chemicals and manures and wood and wood products advanced slightly and animal products were almost unchanged.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics declined 0.3 per cent in February to 146.4, on the base 1913=100.

"In all groups of commodities included in the comparison, except clothing materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities, there were decreases in the price level ranging from less than one-tenth of one per cent in the case of chemicals and drugs to 1½ per cent in the case of fuels and 1¾ per cent in the case of metals. Clothing materials and miscellaneous commodities averaged slightly higher than in January, while practically no change was shown in house-furnishing goods."

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada			Great Britain				Alsace-Lorraine	Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce (p)	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	—	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	81	150	41	45	60	55	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1923	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	July 1914	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)		(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900					110·5	75			
1905					103·3	72			
1910					113·3	78			
1913	100			100	122·3	85	100		
1914—Jan.					119·0	83·5			
July					116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.					136·5	96·4			
July					149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.					174·5	123·6			
July					191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.					225·1	159·3			
July					254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.					262·9	186·2			
July					278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	132·56		265·9	190·7			
July	202·3	245·7	136·15		293·2	206·4			
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	159·49	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4		
July	256·1	269·4	186·49	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8		
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	134·04	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9		
July	163·4	174·3	107·36	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5		
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	94·99	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6		
July	151·8	165·3	98·65	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8		
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	98·13	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	373	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	98·54	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	413	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	94·48	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	492	18,748
July	153·3	175·6	95·57	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	499	19,133
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	109·03	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	515	21,181
April	156·5	174·7	99·80	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	539	20,058
July	158·4	175·7	101·25	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	544	19,685
Oct.	156·6	178·0	94·50	154·8	196·7	130·2	155·1	549	18,305
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	99·67	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	621	17,554
April	160·6	177·8	98·67	143·6	184·2	125·5	142·9	652	17,086
July	156·2	174·0	98·09	148·7	183·9	126·0	145·8		18,152
Aug.	153·9	170·4	95·61	149·1	188·6	127·0	150·7		18,144
Sept.	152·5	170·6	95·72	150·9	193·0	128·0	154·3		17,701
Oct.	151·1	171·4	95·29	152·1	192·6	131·0	155·8		17,992
Nov.	151·5	172·3	94·31	152·4	190·2	130·8	153·0		18,491
Dec.	150·5	170·1	94·62	146·1	180·7	123·9	142·1		18,317
1927—Jan.	150·6	170·8	96·63	143·6	178·6	123·1	140·5		18,694
Feb.	150·1	167·7	96·42	142·6	182·4	124·1			18,765
Mar.	148·7	164·0	95·57		179·3				19,129

Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) was $183.087 on April 1, being thus 0.1 per cent below the $183.269 of March 1. Four of the seven groups were lower for the month, namely, breadstuffs, "other food," metals, and miscellaneous. Metals declined 1.9 per cent; breadstuffs, 0.7, and "other food" 0.5 per cent. All foods together rose 0.3 per cent due to increases in meats and dairy and garden products. Clothing advanced 0.1 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of 106 commodities) was $12.5309 on April 1, a decrease of 0.2 per cent from March 1, after an advance of 0.3 per cent from February 1. Nine groups contributed to the decline, all fractionally, and these were breadstuffs, live stock, provisions and groceries, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, naval stores, and building materials. Hides and leather and miscellaneous products advanced and fruits and chemicals were unchanged.

The National Bank of Commerce in New

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted).

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Finland			France
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale
130	—	126	—	118	33	135	Imports	Exports	45
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Respective mos., 1913	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914
					(*g*)				(*h*)
	100		100	100			100	100	
	(*b*) 121								
		100							100
					134				
	(*b*) 185								
					149				
	(*c*) 268				206				
	(*c*) 667				284				
	(*c*) 830				292				
	1739				340	(*b*) 1183			
	1947				383				
	2392				341	(*b*) 1263	1475	1626	
(*d*) 347	1721				253		1311	1285	
366	2172	1675			178	(*b*) 1219	1083	1364	320
360	2489	1464			180		1124	1215	332
434	2657	1003			181	1134	940	1294	395
504	2408	968			207	1080	939	1157	415
580	2711	990			210	1071	899	1157	505
566	2737	953			220	1085	941	1102	491
559	3275	1045	(*b*) 153·8	243	234	1137	1123	1105	525
538	3244	1020	152·6	230	220	1133	1166	1117	523
559	3041	1009	149·5	212	206	1118	1116	1117	569
575	2823	989	153·8	179	163	1121	1080	1111	584
560	2901	966	150·3	172	157	1094	979	1113	647
621	2774	923	143·0	157	141	1081	1021	1115	664
876		948	142·8	156	141	1079	996	1104	854
836		963	148·4	162	143	1092	989	1098	785
859		973	148·5	162	141	1093	985	1098	804
856		972	147·6	178	145	1095	984	1095	768
865		978	148·6	170	150	1097	984	1092	698
860			148·9	158	145	1101	984	1092	640
				157	141	1103			635
					140				645
					139				

York has commenced to publish an index of prices, on the base average 1923-25=100. The level for March was 88.8, showing a slight decline from the previous month. Non-ferrous metals were higher. Of the twenty-three quotations used in the index, thirteen were lower and ten showed no change. There was a drop of one-third in the price of mid-continent petroleum. Domestic farm products were slightly lower, and rubber advanced.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165.2 in February

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND

(Base figure 100

Country	Germany		Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway
Authority	Federal Statistic Office	Frankfurter Zeitung	Official	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau		Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
No. of Commodities	38	100	—	100	125	16 imports	14 exports	87	48	93
Base Period	1913	July, 1914	1913=1	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
	(j)			(j)						
1900	88									
1905	87									
1910	91									
1913	100		1	100	100				100	100
1914—Jan				102						
July	(b) 106			93					(b) 109	
1915—Jan				105						(c) 115
July	(b) 142			131					(b) 146	
1916—Jan				184						(c) 159
July	(b) 153			193					(b) 226	
1917—Jan				230						(c) 233
July	(b) 179			304					(b) 276	
1918—Jan				363						(c) 341
July	(b) 127			429					(b) 373	
1919—Jan	262			326						339
July	339			362					(b) 304	(c) 314
1920—Jan	1256	(c) 1965		507						333
July	1366			604					292	409
1921—Jan	1439	(c) 2130		642						344
July	1428			520	466·06				182	300
1922—Jan	3665	4599		577	549·94	(b) 148	(b) 108		163	260
July	10059	13978		558	524·54				164	232
1923—Jan	278476	715,900		575	523·52	(b) 131	(b) 123		157	220
July	7478700	28,359,900		566	538·65				145	235
1924—Jan	(l)(p)140·6	(l) 136·9	(c) 7,915	571	543·09	127	136	124	156	250
July	127·9	130·8	(b)21,057	567	544·88			126	151	271
1925—Jan	143·2	147·1	(b)20,217	657	612·06	125	149	148	160	279
April	138·3	142·3	20,766	658	616·39	124	144	154	151	267
July	142·5	143·3	19,591	707	667·83	121	145	151	155	254
Oct	142·9	144·0	18,924	716	671·57	125	145	140	154	221
1926—Jan	135·8	140·7	18,319	708	658·88	130	134	137	153	214
April	132·7	136·8	17,683	692	636·41	133	128	134	143	198
July	133·1	134·4	17,750	724	676·73	125	138		141	196
Aug	134·0	133·7	17,562	740	691·35	125	140	132	139	196
Sept	134·9	134·4	17,608	731	682·84	128	142	131	140	197
Oct	136·2	137·6	18,046	712	654·61	128	143	130	143	188
Nov	137·1	137·8	18,285	709	641·43	130	141	132	147	182
Dec	137·1		18,198	681	618·65	128	146	135	147	176
1927—Jan	135·9		(l) 127	664	602·86				145	170
Feb	135·6				600·85					
Mar										

as compared with 166.9 in January. The change during the month was the result of slight declines in rents, clothing and coal prices, and of a decline of 2 per cent in food prices.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, fell slightly in February, to 160.3, as against 161.2 for January. The foods index decreased about 1½ per cent, and there were little or no changes in the other elements of the budget.

CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies
Central Statistical Office	Gosplan	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics, Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture Industry & Commerce
58	—	74	47	160	71	23	188	75	43	—	56	92
Jan. 1914=1	1913=1	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913
			(c)					*(j)*			*(j)*	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 132·2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 101	.....	.....	100	.....	*(b)* 1090	100	100	.....	*(b)* 126·3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 119	*(b)* 145	.....	.....	*(b)* 120	*(b)* 1204	*(b)* 112	.....	.....	*(b)* 127·8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 141	*(b)* 185	.....	.....	*(b)* 124	*(b)* 1379	*(b)* 128	.....	.....	*(b)* 154·9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 166	*(b)* 244	.....	.....	*(b)* 168	*(b)* 1583	*(b)* 145	.....	.....	*(b)* 196·4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 207	*(b)* 339	.....	.....	*(b)* 207	*(b)* 1723	*(b)* 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)* 259·0	.....
.....	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 204	320	.....	.....	*(b)* 225	*(b)* 1854	*(b)* 196	*(b)* 222	*(b)* 132·7	326·8	.....
.....	.....	.....	319	347	326	318	.....	218	231	.....	398·0	.....
.....	.....	*(b)* 221	364	374	.....	283	*(b)* 2512	209	220	*(b)* 140·0	316·6	.....
.....	.....	219	267	274	238·0	214	2064	178	191	.....	265·8	*(b)* 182
.....	.....	186	211	215	178·6	164	1688	183	199	144·9	259·8	.....
592	*(b)* 0·96	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472	178	190	148·5	272·5	*(b)* 170
1,016	.....	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423	181	188	143·9	266·0	.....
5,447	*(b)* 1·69	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470	179	177	152·7	243·7	*(b)* 175
30,699	.....	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395	170	173	155·4	254·5	.....
2,521,677	*(b)* 1·72	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478	172	188	155·8	279·0	180
(n) 102·3	.....	182	148	157	173	132	1401	179	184	151·5	258·4	174
119·5	*(b)* 1·83	191	164	169	171	157	1463	171	173	159·9	282·7	178
119·4	1·97	190	160	163	166	154	1460	169	165	159·3	266·9	175
119·6	1·75	188	160	161	161	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175
127·7	1·75	187	148	154	159	153	1398	160	158	159·0	265·1	175
142·1	1·90	186	150	153	156	134	1397	*(m)* 159	154	164·0	254·2	172
166·6	1·97	179	145	150	148	133	1355	149	151	162·8	238·9	160
166·6	1·82	178	143	148	145	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	156
173·2	1·80	180	143	147	146	129	.....	147	148	160·5	234·0	155
177·2	1·79	178	142	146	146	129	.....	146	149	164·2	232·2	156
177·2	1·78	179	142	148	145	129	1423	144	147	171·1	230·4	155
178·6	1·78	185	142	148	147	129	.....	146	146	174·4	226·9	154
.....	1·77	186	141	150	148	130	.....	146	.....	172·0	224·3	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	146	146	.....	.....	146	.....	172·8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	146	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	172·0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES —*Concluded*

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
No. of Commodities	92	100	—	—	404	106	200	25 foods	200
Base Period	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	1890-1899	1913
	(h)				*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*	*(e)*	
1900						$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	99·388	
1905	910					8·0987	99·315	110·652	
1910	1003					8·9881	121·301	137·172	
1913	1088		*(b)* 1055	100	100	9·2076	118·576	139·980	100
1914—Jan	*(a)* 1085		*(b)* 1098		98	8·8857	124·528	142·452	
July	*(a)* 1185				97	8·6566	119·708	144·879	
1915—Jan	*(a)* 1387		*(b)* 1235	*(b)* 120·0	98	9·1431	124·168	150·95	
July	*(a)* 1822				100	9·8698	124·958	147·29	
1916—Jan	*(a)* 1502		*(b)* 1328	*(b)* 145·9	113	10·9163	137·666	153·68	
July	*(a)* 1506				123	11·5294	145·142	170·11	
1917—Jan	*(a)* 1525		*(b)* 1511	*(b)* 175·8	153	13·7277	169·562	213·410	
July	*(a)* 1715				188	16·0680	211·950	267·114	
1918—Jan	*(a)* 1877		*(b)* 1778	*(b)* 212·5	184	17·9436	222·175	278·696	
July	*(a)* 1954				196	19·1624	232·575	285·474	
1919—Jan	1959		*(b)* 1858	*(b)* 219·8	199	18·5348	230·146	299·142	
July	2008				212	18·8964	233·707	307·763	
1920—Jan	2311	2359	*(b)* 2181	*(b)* 238·1	233	20·3638	247·390	294·935	
July	2671	2700			241	19·3528	260·414	307·680	
1921—Jan	2233	2255	*(b)* 2025	*(b)* 204·6	170	12·6631	198·600	199·867	
July	1813	1903			141	10·7284	159·833	167·719	
1922—Jan	1673	1771	*(b)* 1736	*(b)* 189·8	138	11·3725	164·444	164·311	
July	1789	1833			155	12·1069	173·743	193·672	
1923—Jan	1855	1847	*(b)* 1666	*(b)* 189·1	156	13·6665	192·944	181·030	157·0
July	2052	2039			151	13·0895	188·711	170·954	153·5
1924—Jan	1984	1948	*(b)* 1739	*(b)* 191·9	151	13·2710	189·930	177·175	150·5
July	1855	1852			147·0	12·2257	185·485	183·207	145·2
1925—Jan	1863	1861	1747	*(b)* 201·6	160·0	13·9347	202·565	211·051	161·9
April	1807	1853	1677	205·7	156·2	13·6854	194·537	212·940	156·4
July	1846	1866	1698	198·3	159·9	13·8526	195·899	214·404	160·3
Oct	1860	1861	1706	204·6	157·6	14·1520	194·827	211·541	156·7
1926—Jan	1840	1853	1677	206·2	156·0	14·0146	197·281	221·893	159·2
April	1912	1893	1650	203·0	151·1	13·1055	190·478	218·549	150·9
July	1843	1832	1643	204·0	150·7	12·7378	186·014	206·121	149·5
Aug	1848	1821	1628	204·0	149·2	12·6441	185·129	198·207	147·6
Sept	1805	1795	1617	202·0	150·5	12·6968	185·717	203·448	148·2
Oct	1758		1610	202·0	149·7	12·7864	187·367	201·213	148·5
Nov	1768		1596		148·1	12·7370	187·904	199·617	150·9
Dec	1765		1614		147·2	12·7835	187·746	201·995	147·2
1927—Jan			1585		146·9	12·8195	187·758	200·035	145·5
Feb					146·4	12·5153	185·471	202·143	143·0
Mar						12·5543	183·269	204·102	140·7

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Figure for previous month. *(d)* Following month. *(e)* Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. *(m)* Revised figures for 1926. *(n)* Index number of prices in zlotys, on the base 100. *(p)* New series.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Question of Lawfulness of Picketing Employers' Premises

THE last issue of the Labour Gazette contained the judgment rendered in the British Columbia Court of Appeal on January 4, by Chief Justice Macdonald, together with the dissenting judgment of Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald, in the case of *Schuberg versus Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, et al.* This case involves the question of the lawfulness of picketing the premises of an employer under such circumstances that injury to the employer's business results. Another dissenting judgment was given on the same date by Mr. Justice Archer Martin. The text of this judgment is given below:—

Dissenting Judgment of Mr. Justice Martin

In this case the learned Judge has found that "there is practically no dispute about the facts" and that there was "no evidence of personal malice against the plaintiff," but that the defendants had "watched and beset" the plaintiff's place of business (which he took over on 15th July, 1925) so to force him to continue to employ a "crew," so-called, of seven stage hands who were formerly employed "for a long period" of years, 18 in fact, the reduction of which crew to five (made by him about five months later, on 28th December, 1925, to take effect on 11th January thereafter) caused a trade dispute between the parties hereto with the result that the Defendants, after all the stage hands had left the plaintiff's employ and he had engaged five outsiders to take their places on said 11th January, took certain steps beginning on the 18th of January, and lasting until 24th February, which the learned judge below describes thus:—

"The defendants thereupon placed men at the entrance to the theatre who distributed handbills addressed to 'The Theatre-Going Public of Greater Vancouver' stating *inter alia* in large type, that 'the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour.' Defendant also caused motor cars and sandwich men, displaying signs and banners bearing the same statement, to parade before the entrance to the theatre, they watched and beset the Plaintiff's place of business."

These are all the allegedly wrongful acts that are found against them, and they are no more than are admitted in the defence which justifies them as being done for the sole purpose of lawfully furthering defendants' interest in a trade dispute, but they undoubtedly had the result of diminishing the profits of plaintiff's business and so the learned judge awarded him $1,750 as damages therefor, though he claimed that his receipts had fallen off $700 per week for the five weeks of the said disturbance.

Since much stress was laid upon the handbill its full text should be given, viz.:—

It is illegal to boycott but this is to
Inform the
THEATRE-GOING PUBLIC
OF
GREATER VANCOUVER
THAT
THE EMPRESS THEATRE
IS UNFAIR
TO
ORGANIZED LABOR

Conditions enjoyed by the Stage Employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management. Local No. 118, I.A.T.S.E.

It is to be noted that the learned judge has not found, nor is there evidence to support a finding, that the plaintiff was boycotted or that there was violence or intimidation or that any disturbance involving a breach of the peace was created by defendants' actions, nor was there any breach of contract. The extent of the number of defendants' men at the entrance to the plaintiff's theatre is thus limited by the plaintiff himself:

"There was always during the boycott period one to three of our former stage employees or other stage employees, standing out on the curb during the whole time after the doors were open to the public."

In addition he relies on one particular incident, but that was explained satisfactorily and the learned judge below properly attached no importance to it, and on p. 32, plaintiff admits that (except that one incident) he had no complaints from patrons, "most of it was joking and making fun." In my opinion all that happened could not properly be said to constitute a nuisance at common law and at most it was a case of peaceful picketing.

The defendants largely rely upon the rights acquired under our "Act relating to Trades Unions," cap. 258, R.S.B.C., secs. 2 and 3, which it is submitted are essentially the same (but with additions) as those acquired by the effect of the provisions of the English Trades Disputes Act, 1906, cap. 47, amending the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, cap. 86. Section 2 of our Act extends not only to trades unions and their officers, members, agents or servants, but also to "any other person" and frees them

from liability "for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person (i.e., to all the world) facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer or producer, etc., of the products of labour, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts, such workman, employee or person" not to renew expired contracts, or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer or producer. This goes very far, but the next sec. 3 goes still further and relieves the same person from liability "for publishing information with regard to a strike or a lockout . . . or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers or employees or other persons against seeking employment in the locality affected" or "from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by an employer being a party to the . . . . labour grievance or trouble during its continuance." The producing and the staging of plays and the sale or purchase of tickets of admission thereto are unquestionably within this section; and what was done by the defendants herein is equally, to my mind, within its three expressions viz., (a) "publishing information with regard to . . . . a labour grievance or trouble;" (b) "warning workmen . . employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected;" and (c) warning the same "from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by said employer." The much relied on hand-bill is, in effect, a direct and unmistakable "warning" to the "theatre-going public" against "buying" the "product" that the plaintiff was offering to the public and it is the falling off in the sale of his tickets that he complains of. It must also in practice be the case that the publication of the "information" and "warning" will be primarily given "in the locality affected." Otherwise it would be largely ineffective and the specific rights conferred by the statute would be considerably frustrated if it were unwarrantably, as I think, construed to authorize only acts done outside of that locality; these authorized appeals to the members, friends and supporters of organized labour, or the uninformed public in general, must in reason be intended to be addressed to them where they will be most effective, i.e. on the very scene of the "labour grievance or trouble" itself—its locus or locality and its surrounding neighbourhood. Furthermore, there is no limitation set upon the means used to "publish" the "information" or "warning" (which may be set by hand-bills, signs, bill-boards, banners or other forms of advertisement) or the number of persons who may act in concert to that authorized end and in such case I am, with all respect, unable to see how the element of criminal conspiracy enters into the matter, and, as already noted, no intimidation, threats or other unlawful acts have been found. The general intention of the section might almost be summarized as one to authorize the resort to means which will induce the public at large to interest itself in the trade dispute and so bring pressure to bear upon one or both of the disputants; that it is intended to be remedial to and confer important rights upon "labour" is evident from the fact that the rights of "publishing" and "warning" and freedom from liability for their consequences, are bestowed upon "labour" alone and not upon the employer, and so the section must be construed in that significant light.

Such being my view of sec. 3, there is no necessity of giving here the full results of the elaborate study of sec. 2, that I have made, and therefore I shall content myself with observing, with all due respect to other opinions, first: that the expression "communicating facts" is a loose one and does not require the full statement of all relevant facts pro and con, nor with that exactness which is required in legal proceedings; such a requirement would be obviously beyond reasonable contemplation in the course of a trade dispute with its unavoidable creation of heated minds and acrimonious feelings; second: that a statement that an employer is "unfair to organized labour" is not necessarily "an opinion merely," as was found below, but if it is established by evidence it becomes a fact ab initio and one of paramount consequence; third, that this view is supported by the permission given to resort to persuasion by fair or reasonable argument, and once the door is opened to persuasion and argument it is an extremely difficult, if not manifestly impossible thing to say what constitutes a fair and reasonable limitation to set thereto; I do not think any two minds could be got to agree upon the application of an exact boundary to argument and persuasion upon the rights or wrongs of a labour dispute; and fourth, that I regard the statement that "conditions enjoyed by the stage employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management" as one of fact in substance, though indefinite in detail, which was established by evidence at the trial.

I have not overlooked the submission of defendants' counsel that it was proved at the trial that the theatre was "unfair to organized labour," and on this there is no finding by the learned judge below, he not passing upon

it as being "one of opinion merely," as already noted. I have, however, felt it to be my duty to consider carefully this allegation, with the result, after a close perusal and re-perusal of all the evidence in the case that I think it has been established; the reason given by the plaintiff for reducing his stage "crew" from 7 to 5 is not satisfactory to me in view of the evidence adduced by the defendants in support of their feeling of "unfairness," which is something more than the assertion of or reliance by either side upon strict legal rights. The testimony of several witnesses shows that the reduction of the staff threw additional burdens upon the reduced members of it, and that the retention of the full crew was a necessity for the proper production of the plays that were then being produced in a stock theatre of that description, and the fact that these conditions had been recognized for eighteen years as fair and just between master and servant and adopted by other theatres in Vancouver of a like class strengthens this view. Simply for an employer to reduce a very long existing staff so as to make more money by cutting down expenses in a business which he says was paying before the dispute, is not a sufficient reason to prevent the defendants from reasonably maintaining that such an act was "unfair" to them in its oppressive results, in the wide and true sense of the term as applied to the relations that ought to exist between employer and employed, even though strictly within the letter of the law. It is the recognition indeed of higher rights than mere strictly legal powers under labour contracts that caused the legislature of this Province to pass in 1918 the Minimum Wage for Women Act, cap. 56, cap. 173, of R.S.B.C., to prevent the oppression of working women by "sweating" and otherwise, sec. 5, thereof providing in part:

"It shall be the duty of the Board to ascertain the wages paid and the hours and conditions of labour and employment in the various occupations, trades, and industries in which females are employed in this Province, and to fix the minimum wage, the maximum hours, and such conditions of labour and employment as in the opinion of the Board seem necessary or expedient for the welfare of employees..."

And since then, the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1925, cap. 32, has been passed, and both of these statutes are aimed at remedying conditions in labour which while legal as a matter of contract between master and servant were yet felt to be so "unfair" in the wider interest of the public that they called for the intervention of Parliament; and that there are other conditions which would become unfair in a popular and yet true sense by the unjustifiable assertion of legal rights is beyond question. Such words, indeed, as "intimidate," "wrongful," "legitimate" and also, obviously I think, "unfair," are not words of art but "of common speech and every day use, and must receive therefore a reasonable and sensible construction according to the circumstances of the case as they arise from time to time," and "looking at the course of legislation and keeping in mind the changing temper of the times on this subject," as the Court of Crown Cases Reserved put it in Connor vs. Reston, 1891, 7, T.D.R. 651, and considering also the observations of Lord Dunedin in Sorrell vs. Smith (1925) A.C. 700, at 717, pointing out that a judge is not always "able to give a strict legal definition" of words to a jury, yet they may decide between two alternatives by "that inner standard of right and wrong which is not exactly conscience but which I think is best expressed by the French term for 'intérieur.'"

The conclusion I have reached after a lengthy consideration of the matter is that the defendants are justified in what they did by said sec. 3, apart from their additional invocation of sec. 2, and I prefer to base my opinion upon our statute, which is not the same in important respects as the English statutes and is more favourable to the defendants than they are; but even if they were identical the general and main effect of the many English cases which have been cited, and which I shall not attempt to review (because as Lord Dunedin says in Sorrell vs. Smith (1925) A.C. 700, at 717 "it would be an impossible task to reconcile either the decisions or the dicta") would be to sustain, in my opinion, the clear and able submission of the appellants' counsel. Out of respect to the learned judge, however, I shall refer to a recent decision of the House of Lords in said Sorrell vs. Smith and Rex vs. Blachsawl (1925) 21, Alb. 580; 3 W.W.R. 344; which are specially relied upon by him, and to Rex vs. Reners (1926) S.C. 499, which was pressed upon us by respondent's counsel. As to the Sorrell case wherein all relevant authorities are considered, Lord Cave, at p. 712 (Lord Atkinson concurring) after referring to "the famous trilogy of cases" there cited Mogul S.S. Co. vs. McGregor; Allen vs. Flood and Quinn vs. Leathem, deduces these two propositions:

1. A combination of two or more persons wilfully to injure a man in his trade is unlawful and, if it results in damage to him, is actionable.

2. If the real purpose of the combination is, not to injure another, but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed and no action is committed and no action will lie, although damage to another ensues.

The distinction between the two classes of cases is sometimes expressed by saying that in cases of the former class there is not, while in cases of the latter class there is, just cause or excuse for the action taken.

Lord Buckmaster, at p. 748, says that "the onus is not on the defendant to justify but on the plaintiff to prove that the act was spiteful and malicious."

Since the case at bar comes within the second proposition on the facts before us, the decision of the House of Lords assists the defendants and not the plaintiff.

Then as to the Blachsawl and Reners cases, the first being a decision of the Appellate Court of Alberta and the latter of the Supreme Court of Canada* on sec. 501 of the Criminal Code, I am unable to apprehend what assistance is to be derived in this civil case from decisions on criminal offences in which very different considerations arise, and in which the accused did not have the benefit of any statute similar to our said Trade Unions Act (cap. 258) which is conceded to be intra vires of the powers of this province under the B.N.A. Act. At p. 356 of the Blachsawl case, Mr. Justice Beck points out the distinction between that case and Sorrell vs. Smith, noting thereon (1) "That it was a civil case" and (3) the existence of a "special statutory enactment" therein, which is exactly what we have here, and it supplies here, on the facts, that defence of "lawful authority," which the same learned judge contemplated on p. 355, and which the said section of the Code in its opening provisions is careful to preserve by only striking at acts done "wrongfully and without lawful authority," thereby recognizing the effect of provincial statutes dealing with the property and civil rights of master and servant.

The Reners case is based upon the existence of a common nuisance or an unlawful assembly both of which elements are absent from the case at bar, and one has only to read the facts set out in the judgment to see how greatly they differ from those herein, quite apart from the existence of our said special Act; the omission from our Criminal Code of anything corresponding to the English statute is noted on p. 505, but in this civil action we have a statute which goes further than the English one to justify the defendants; and at the same page the Supreme Court noted the concurrence of certain great judges—in England—"that it was necessary to establish, in one way or another, that the watching and besetting was done wrongfully and without legal authority."

And at p. 508 it is said:—

". . . . The present question . . . depends upon its own facts, except insofar as they affirm, what is evident by the statute itself, that if picketing be carried on in a manner to create a nuisance, or otherwise unlawfully, it constitutes an offence within the meaning of the statute.

The facts upon which these defendants were convicted are thus recapitulated at the close of the judgment, p. 508:—

"The numbers of men assembled, their distribution about the premises, including the company's property, their attendance there by day and by night, the fires, the shouting, their reception of the police, their threats and conduct when the police approached, afford cogent evidence, not only of a nuisance, but also of an unlawful assembly."

How such a case, so far removed in its facts from the restrained conduct of the defendants herein can assist the present plaintiff, I confess I am unable to apprehend.

The result is that in my opinion this appeal should be allowed, because the defendants have lawfully made use of the rights conferred upon them by our said statute in furtherance of their business interests, i.e., the sale of their commodity, so-called labour, as to which it is well observed by Sir James Stephen in his History of Criminal Law of England (1883) Vol. iii. p. 212, after considering, pro and con, some objections that had been raised in certain quarters against the rise and operation of trade unions:—

"However this may have been, two acts were passed in 1824 and 1825, which set the whole of the law on the subject on an entirely new basis."

They represented and were based upon the view that labour, like other commodities, was to be bought and sold, according to the ordinary rules of trade, every one was to be free, not only to buy and sell as he chose, but to consult with others as to the terms on which he would do so. This was the essence of the act 5, sec. 4, c. 95.

If the subject of labour trouble be approached in this historic light, it will be freed from much difficulty, especially if the wise injunction of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved hereinbefore cited be not overlooked.

Guarantee Company not Discharged from Liability by Informal Procedure of Municipality

An insurance company agreed to reimburse to the City of Halifax, to the extent of $10,000, any losses it might sustain through the

* Labour Gazette, June, 1926, page 618, etc.

theft of its money by a certain collector of taxes. Subsequently, losses from this cause were alleged by the city in excess of the amount for which the company had become surety. The company having denied liability under the circumstances attending the theft, the city took action for recovery in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which gave judgment against the company for $10,000. The company appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which confirmed the judgment of the lower court, Chief Justice Anglin however dissenting. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Newcombe. Justices Duff, Mignault and Rinfret concurred with Mr. Justice Newcombe.

It appeared that the collector had received cheques to the value of $11,701.54 from two large taxpayers. Only a part of this sum was credited to the two taxpayers or used by the collector for the purpose for which it was paid in. The balance he applied in payment of other taxes which had already been paid, and for which he had already issued receipted bills.

In other words, the collector deposited most of the money paid in by the two taxpayers referred to above in such a way that it was made to appear that other taxes than those of the two taxpayers had been paid by these cheques, the collector suppressing the evidence that their taxes had been paid. The appellant company admitted that these facts constituted proof of embezzlement and contended that no evidence existed as to the time when the offense took place; and further that, inasmuch as the cheques of the two taxpayers were actually delivered to the city treasurer, who deposited them to the credit of the city in the bank account, these cheques having reached their intended and proper destination, were not misappropriated. It was contended further that the city authorities had not performed their statutory duties by requiring the collector to make monthly returns and that the surety was thereby discharged. The majority judgment of the court however, was to the effect that an insurer who has guaranteed the honesty of an employee of a municipality, is not discharged from liability by acts or omissions of statutory duty by the municipality not conducing to the defalcations of the employee guaranteed.

(*Supreme Court of Canada—London Guarantee and Accident Company versus Halifax*)

Question of Legality of Private Employment Offices

The question of the constitutionality of the Employment Bureau Act of Manitoba (Statutes of 1918, chapter 25) was considered in the magistrate's court at Winnipeg in March in a case in which the defendant was charged with operating an employment bureau in contravention of the provisions of the act. Section 9 prohibits the operation of any employment agency for gain. The defendant through his counsel contended that the act was *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature, and that it was in restraint of trade. Magistrate Sir Hugh J. Macdonald held however that the subject of this legislation was within the powers of the province as defined by section 92 of the British North America Act, being one of the "matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" which are assigned to provincial jurisdiction. The defendant was fined $10 and costs. It was stated that an appeal would be entered against this decision.

Compensation for Loss of Eye in Quebec

The Superior Court at Montreal recently awarded $2,054.94 to a stone-cutter employed by the Quinlan Cut Stone Company for the loss of one of his eyes while at work. The employee was working at a stonecutting machine when suddenly one of the knives broke at the point and a flying splinter of steel lodged in his right eye causing total loss of sight.

In another industrial accident involving the loss of an eye an indemnity of $5,582.80 was granted by the Superior Court. The amount of the indemnity however was reduced on appeal by the employer to $3,000. The workman in this case was employed by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and was at work on an excavation. In the previous shift dynamite had been used to blow out rocks, and the accident resulted from an explosion caused by a blow of the workman's pick. The company offered $2,315 in compensation, but the court of appeals held that that amount was not sufficient indemnity.

Hernia Compensable in Quebec

An employee of an electric plating company in Quebec sustained a rupture while lifting machinery in the course of his employment. He claimed compensation, including $3,000 for permanent reduction of his earning capacity, with $700, being half the amount of his wages covering the period of total permanent disability. The court found that the plaintiff had sustained a total temporary disability for a period of at least six months and was entitled to compensation on that count to the extent of $346. The evidence also proved that the permanent disability of the plaintiff would vary in degree from 30 or 40 per cent if he did not undergo an operation, to 20 per cent if an operation were performed. In these cir-

cumstances, the court, having regard to the indecision of the plaintiff with respect to an operation, decided that it could not declare the defendant liable for the whole of the permanent disability and accordingly fixed the amount of such incapacity at 25 per cent, entitling the plaintiff to compensation amounting to $3,000. Judgment was accordingly given for the sum of $3,346 with interest and costs.

Workmen's Remedies under Compensation Unaffected by Employer's Default

A number of points in connection with the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act were raised in a recent case of a workman who was injured while employed as a general "help"; his employer carried on building operations on a small scale, but had not paid any assessment to the Workmen's Compensation Board. The employer in this case was himself employed with a telegraph company, but in addition to this occupation he was a builder of houses, having built about fifteen houses in as many years. From 1921 to 1925 inclusive he paid assessments to the Board, his industry being classified as "building construction," "building repairs" and "house repairs" in different payroll estimates during these years. In connection with the Board estimate for 1925 he made the following statement to the Board:—

"I am at present having a house built by contract. It is not at all certain that any material part of the work will be done by day work. The only man in my employ is a handy man doing odd jobs about and caring for the furnaces."

The "handy man" referred to in the statement, while doing work by the hour, fell from a staging, sustaining serious injuries, his fall, as he afterwards contended, being caused by the unsafe condition of the flooring of the staging. He applied first to the Workmen's Compensation Board for compensation, but was informed that the builder in this case was not an employer under Part 1 of the Act. He then brought an action claiming to recover at common law, and in the alternative under Part 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (which permits of actions being taken against an employer for personal injuries caused by defective plant, machinery, etc., in industries not coming under Part 1). The trial judge ruled that the case was one within the scope of Part 2 (not Part 1), and on that assumption framed certain questions addressed to the jury, all of which were answered by the jury in a sense favourable to the injured workman. Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the plaintiff for $1,046 with costs.

On appeal by the employer, the New Brunswick Supreme Court set aside the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial. The appellant submitted that the workman's rights, if any, were against the Board under Part 1 of the Act and that these rights were in lieu of all claims and rights of action otherwise. The Board however had decided that the workman had no claim under Part 1, and the action had been taken therefore under the provisions of Part 2. Part 2, however, excludes "domestic servants" from its scope. In this case the workman lived in one of his employer's houses and did different odd jobs such as shovelling snow, attending furnaces, and as he himself said, he was "just a general servant doing small menial jobs." On this point the appeal court held that the question of the workman's occupation should have been determined by the trial judge and not left to the jury as a mixed question of law and fact.

As to the finality of the Board's decision, namely, that the employer's occupation was not within Part 1, the court pointed out that under certain conditions section 35 of the Act allowed appeals from decisions of the Board on points of law. The judgment concluded:—

"In this case the employer filed his statement for the year 1925. His occupation was that of a builder and constructor. He failed to file one when he decided to carry on the work by day's labour. If he failed to file I do not see why the employee under the act should suffer. A penalty is provided for neglect or refusal to file, and there is an additional penalty, the employer being compelled to pay the board the full amount of capitalized value as determined by the Board of Compensation payable with respect to any accident to a workman in his employ which happens during the period of such default.*

"I do not think it is material whether the employer is assessed or not, and his failure to file a statement should not deprive a workman of his right to compensation."

A new trial was ordered in this case.

—*(New Brunswick—Blackburn versus McIntosh).*

*Section 61 of the N.B. Workmen's Compensation Act, as re-enacted in 1924, reads as follows:—"Any employer who refuses or neglects to furnish any estimate or information as required by section 48, or refuses or neglects to pay any assessment or the provisional amount of any assessment or any instalment or part thereof, shall in addition to any penalty or other liability to which he may be subject, pay to the Board the full amount or capitalized value as determined by the Board, of the compensation payable with respect of any accident to a workman in his employ which happens during the period of such default and the payment of such amount may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of an assessment may be enforced."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of April continued better than at the same period in any year since 1920. A small decline however was shown as compared with the preceding month, this decline involving a somewhat larger number of workers than were reported as released at the same period last year, although smaller than usual for the period of the year. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 5,931 of the larger employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, in industries other than agriculture and fishing. The working forces of these firms aggregated 795,727 persons, compared with 797,289 in the preceding month. The employment index number (based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 96.2 on April 1, compared with 96.3 on March 1, and with 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on April 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, as indicated by the average placements daily of applicants for employment was nearly 5 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but over 10 per cent less than that recorded for March, 1926. All groups except logging showed gains over February, while the decline as compared with last year was attributed mainly to a reduction in placements in farm work. At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 5.7, as compared with percentages of 6.5 at the beginning of March, 1927, and 7.3 at the beginning of April, 1926. The percentage for April is based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,509 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 156,664 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.80 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.05 for March; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at 148.5 for April, as compared with 148.9 for March; 160.6 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April, 1919; and 195.0 for April, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1927, was greater than during March, 1927, and also greater than during April, 1926. Twelve disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 853 workpeople, and resulting in the loss of 10,082 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1927, were: ten disputes, 520 employees, and 7,312 working days, and in April, 1926, 14 disputes, 924 employees and 8,773 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During March the Department received reports from two boards of conciliation and investigation, the first being the final report in connection with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, and their checkers, coopers, etc. The second report was from the board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the clerks, freight handlers, etc. Four new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act is given on page 491.

International Economic Conference at Geneva

The International Economic Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations was held at Geneva early in May. The program of the conference was given in the January issue of the LABOUR

GAZETTE, in connection with the report of the Preparatory Committee presented to the Council of the League. The agenda included general consideration of the world's economic position, and of international problems in the fields of commerce, industry and agriculture. While the whole program was of interest to labour, special consideration was given to labour problems in the detailed study of world industrial conditions and of better methods for the organization of production. All countries of the world were invited to send delegates to the conference and the invitation was accepted not only by state members of the League, but also by countries still remaining outside the League, including the United States, the Russian Soviet Republics, and Turkey. Canada was represented at the conference by Messrs. Albert Matthews, Joseph Daoust, Dr. Adam Shortt, W. A. Wilson and Dr. W. A. Riddell.

An account of the proceedings, in so far as they are of special interest to labour, will be given in the next issue.

Women's wages and hours in British Columbia

The Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, at a meeting held at Vancouver in April, considered the question of revising the existing regulations governing the wages of women and girls employed in wholesale and retail stores in the province. Before any change is made the Board will hold a public inquiry at which representatives of the employers and employees may present their views. When the present minimum weekly rate of $12.75 was established in 1918 the Board had no power to limit the hours of work. This power however was conferred upon it by the legislature under an amendment to the Minimum Wage Act in 1922, and it is anticipated that the result of the forthcoming inquiry will be that a definite limit will be placed upon the working hours of female employees in stores.

Another of the Board's orders now being re-examined is that relating to the fruit and vegetable industry, the text of which was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1926. Conditions in this industry are exceptional owing to its seasonal nature, the irregular supply of fruit and vegetables creating difficulties in regard to steady employment. It is stated that the Board intends to send a representative to study conditions in California, where the system of wage regulation in this occupation is believed to be satisfactory. According to the Vancouver *Province*, "preliminary investigations show that in California the weekly wage for women fruit packers is $16, $2 higher than the legal wage here. On the other hand the California packers are forced to pay this minimum only to fifty per cent of their employees. In this way they are enabled to pay smaller wages to women who are not considered thoroughly efficient workers. Some such plan may be adopted here."

Minimum wages in fruit and vegetable industry

As stated in the preceding note the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia is reported to be sending a representative to California to study the methods followed in connection with the fixing of minimum wages in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. The Department lately received the fifth report of the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California. The report states that fruit and vegetable canning is one of the basic industries of the state and the one in which the largest number of female workers is employed. Approximately 45,000 women and minors were employed in the industry during the peak of the 1925 season. This number was made up of adult women who are attracted from other industries, the regular fruit workers who "follow the fruit," housewives and others who are not regularly employed, and minors who are employed during the school vacation period only.

The basic minimum wage for experienced workers is 33⅓ cents an hour. Adult women and minors are deemed experienced when they have completed two weeks of work in an establishment. In weeks in which the piece-rates paid do not yield 33⅓ cents an hour to 50 per cent of the women working upon them during the hours or regular time worked, a percentage of increase sufficient to make them yield that amount is added to the total earnings of all women and minors.

In time rate canneries, which number 52 out of the total 178 active plants in the State, the commission's minimum time rate for experienced workers is 33⅓ cents an hour. Rate and a quarter, or 41⅔ cents, is the least that can be paid for overtime or work performed after the basic eight-hour day. For all work performed after twelve hours, double the basic rate, or 66⅔ cents an hour, must be paid. Time rate establishments are mostly small specialty or preserving plants.

Although the Industrial Welfare Commission establishes the basic piece rates for the cutting or preparation of the most important varieties of fruit and vegetables, the basic minimum piece rates are not, in themselves, sufficient protection to the women. The great variation in the conditions of production in the individual plants, the size and degree of

ripeness of the fruit, the quality of the work required, the efficiency of the plant in keeping the worker supplied with fruit—these and other factors necessitate a system which will insure the yielding power of the minimum piece rates in the individual plants.

The yielding power of the piece-rates is controlled through a co-operative arrangement with the canning industry, whereby the industry itself pays the expense of weekly payroll inspections (called audits). In 1919, regional auditors were chosen by the commission, under regulation of the State Civil Service, and were directed by and solely responsible to the Commission. These auditors made weekly inspections of payrolls of all canneries electing to operate on this piece rate method of payment. Funds from which auditors were paid were collected from these employers, deposited with the State Treasurer, and audited by the State Board of Control in the same manner as all other state funds. Since 1919 this arrangement has existed each year.

Progress of union label registration

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has published a pamphlet on Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons, being the report of the Union Label Committee to the 1926 convention. Trade unionists are urged to give preference to goods bearing union labels, which signify the existence of industrial peace and mutual understanding between employers and employees. The pamphlet gives a partial list of unions which furnish this guarantee of labour performed under approved labour conditions, as follows:

The cigar makers and tobacco workers (blue label).
The United Garment Workers' Union label (on shirts, collars, suits and overcoats).
The Journeymen Tailors' Union label (on suits and overcoats).
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.
The Hatters' Union.
The Ladies' Garment Workers (Pro-Sanos label).
The Allied Printing Trades.
The Photo Engravers' Union.
The Book-binders' Union.
The Moulders' Union.

Union shop cards are displayed in establishments such as barber shops, retail stores, etc., and union buttons are carried by numerous groups of union members. The last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 378) contained the text of the Act passed at the recent session of the Parliament of Canada amending the Trade Mark and Design Act so as to permit of the registration of union labels. Such labels may be placed upon goods or otherwise displayed with the consent of the proprietor, the use of the label being subject to cancellation only after 12 months' notice, unless otherwise specified in the agreement. The enactment of this legislation meets the request made to the Dominion Government this year and on many previous occasions (Labour Gazette, April, 1926, page 341). It is the culmination of a series of attempts, beginning in 1895 to secure to unions the right to register the labels of their several trades.

Family budget of working-man at Montreal

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies recently appointed a committee to study the "cost of living" at Montreal (an account of the activities of this organization was given in the Labour Gazette, May, 1925). The committee's report is summarized in the April issue of *Social Welfare,* published by the Social Service Council of Canada. The report suggests that every community should estimate the extent to which conditions necessitating relief prevail in their own district. It was in order to ascertain the number of people below the minimum standard that the Montreal Council appointed the committee to investigate the cost of living at Montreal. "We believe these figures constitute a correct, fair, and conservative estimate, and we are prepared to stand by them," the report states; "If the business world will tell us how many families are living below this minimum standard we can estimate the inevitable increase in the amount needed to maintain our social agencies, for in the low income group must lie a great proportion of the clients of the hospitals, sanatoria and relief-giving agencies of years to come."

A "reasonable standard of living" for a family consisting of a man, wife, and three children aged 13, 11, and 9 years, is estimated at $91.81 a month, or $1,101.72 per annum. If, however, the family is to be a self-supporting one, provision should be made for expenditure on health, and for insurance and savings. On a wage of $91.81, in the event of death or disability of the owner, the family would have no provision for the future, and would fall into the class of pensioners of some charitable agency. Moreover, no provision is made in the budget for recreation and amusement, or for replenishing

household furniture, etc. The items included in the estimated budget are as follows:—

Housing.—Rental $18 per month, with water tax $1.08 per month (this is for a 4-roomed house or flat, with minimum requirements of air-space, sanitation, etc., including Montreal and outlying districts).

Food.—The minimum amount on which the family could be well nourished was estimated at $44 per month. This estimate was based on a list of articles in a typical menu, which was submitted to the dietitians of three hospitals at Montreal, and of one in another city.

Fuel, Light and Gas.—The sum of $7.55 monthly was allowed, to be divided according to the requirements and cooking facilities.

Clothing.—A complete yearly outfit was priced for each person, to comprise the lowest amount needed as determined by the climate, necessities of labour, education and neighbourhood standards. This list was priced at departmental stores, lowest prices were not always taken, as durability was taken into consideration. It was realized that this level was barely acceptable in a decent standard, and that below this a family must rely on gifts of clothing or purchase at rummage sales, neither of these methods being approved by the committee. The amount arrived at for the family was $15.20 a month.

Considerations favouring shorter working week

The decision of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court of Australia, establishing a standard working week of 44 hours for "normal industries" of an interstate character was noted in the last issue. A similar decision was delivered in 1926 by the Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, by Mr. Justice Dwyer, in establishing a 44-hour week for sawmill employees in the State. The judge pointed out that Australia has for many years held the lead in the limitation of working hours and in the regulation of other working conditions, but that other countries are now moving in the same direction, largely through the influence of the League of Nations International Labour Organization and its 8-hour day Draft Convention. The judgment discusses the effects of industrial fatigue on health and output, and considers the difficulties arising from competition with industries in other states or countries, as placing the industries with shorter working hours in a relatively unfavourable position. It is pointed out that "the trend of modern machinery, particularly in factory work, is to increase the monotony of employment, and with it, fatigue. The old-time tradesman is to a large extent disappearing. In the old days an artisan was an artist. He made a complete work, a finished design. Now, however, he no longer paints a picture—he draws a line. The effect of this monotony is to produce, to an extent hitherto unknown, a feeling of mental weariness. This reduces the worker's efficiency in productive power.

"It may perhaps be said," the judgment continues, "that if the hours of work are reduced to 44 per week, why not reduce them still further? This is an argument which can be used on both sides and produce an absurdity and may, therefore, be cast aside. There is, however, no doubt that in this question as in many others, there is a point of maximal efficiency. There is also no doubt that what that point is will only be known after a long series of experiments and investigations. But with the knowledge before us that there is a tendency, not only here in Australia but throughout the world, for a shorter working day, that the limit for each day is towards eight hours, that with the introduction of new machinery, output may be many times multiplied, and that it is only fair that the worker should share in the blessings produced by the introduction of such machinery, there seems little argument left why it is not safe to make the experiment, where circumstances permit, of a reduction of the hours of labour so as to make the day a clean eight-hour working day.

"This much, however, might be added, that so far as output is concerned, it seems economically unsound, in view of the experiments and deductions of the authorities on industrial psychology, to work the 44 hours in five days. The extra three-quarters of an hour each day is a period of lessened activity and exhaustion, whilst the four hours on Saturday morning are, except towards the end, hours of high production. It may be of course that there are occupations and industries when there are countervailing advantages which would go to equalize the lessened output. . . . Before the Saturday is dropped as a working day I would urge the greatest caution to be taken by experimental tests of output and efficiency. Moreover, it seems to me the real reform should be towards the clean eight-hour day."

The judgment concluded by ordering "that the 44-hour week should obtain in this industry, distributed as follows: namely, eight hours on each day, Monday to Friday, inclusive, and four hours on Saturday. In other words, a clean eight-hours day with a half-holiday on the Saturday, with the proviso that it shall be optional with the respondent in this case—

though such course I do not recommend—to work the 44 hours on the Monday to Friday, inclusive."

Working hours of women in United States

On March 31 Governor Alfred E. Smith signed a 48-hour bill which represents the result of 14 years of effort to reduce the legal working hours of women in New York industries. The new law, which becomes effective in January, 1928, embodies the recommendations of the Industrial Survey Commission. It permits 49½ hours a week if a half holiday is granted on one of the six working days, and allows 78 hours overtime during the year. The bill passed the senate with only one dissenting vote, while in the assembly the vote was 122 to 22.

In Arizona, a new 8-hour law enacted by the 1927 legislature was approved by the Governor on March 9. Under this law not only are the daily hours of women restricted to eight, but the working week is limited to six days. The old law permitted a 7-day week and therefore 56 hours of work per week. Women in manufacturing establishments, places of amusement, and railroad restaurants or eating houses on railroad property, none of whom was covered by the old law, are included in the new one. Girls working in telephone or telegraph offices or exchanges where less than three are employed, nurses, women working in the fields during the harvest season, or in the fields, packing sheds or factories where perishable produce is grown or handled, and women working six hours or less each day, may work seven days a week.

The Massachusetts legislature, on March 19, rejected by an overwhelming vote the amendment to the 48-hour law proposed by the textile interests whereby women in the cotton mills would have been allowed to work ten hours a day and 54 hours a week, with an annual weekly average of 48 hours.

Similar legislation is in progress also in other States. A bill is before the California legislature to extend the existing eight-hour day law so as to include clerks and certain other classes of employees. In Illinois a women's eight-hour day bill was favourably considered by a committee of the House. A Senate bill in Nevada would provide for an eight-hour day and 6-day week for women. A similar bill is pending in North Carolina.

On the other hand, the House of Representatives of New Hampshire rejected a bill providing a 48-hour week for women, while in Connecticut the lower house rejected bills providing shorter working hours for women in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments. In North Carolina a bill to reduce the working hours of women in factories to 35 a week was defeated, and in Minnesota a bill to establish a maximum working week of 54 hours also met with defeat.

"Dictator" for American coat and suit industry

Dr. Lindsay Rogers, associate professor of government in Columbia University, New York, was appointed during April by the National Wholesale Women's Wear Association as executive director of the Association, with full power to co-ordinate and stabilize the coat and suit industry. It is stated that his position in this industry will resemble that of Mr. Will H. Hays in the motion picture industry, and that of Judge Landis in organized baseball.

Leading coat and suit manufacturers have been considering for the last year and a half some method of obtaining co-operation among the manufacturers and establishing a better understanding among manufacturers, jobbers and retailers.

The coat and suit manufacturing business, which during the last forty years has developed in haphazard fashion, is one of the largest industries in New York City, with a total annual output worth more than $300,000,000.

Dr. Rogers became known to the industry through his membership in Governor Smith's Advisory Commission, appointed in 1924, to devise a method of settling labour troubles in the industry. The efforts of this commission were successful. Dr. Rogers' analysis of conditions at the time making a deep impression on many of the leading men in the industry.

In announcing the appointment, the president of the Association said: "The remarkably rapid growth of the coat and suit industry is largely responsible for the comparative chaos that exists at present. A bureau of research will be formed under Dr. Rogers' direction. It will delve deeply into such major subjects as marketing and distribution, transportation, fashion development, credit extension and the general amelioration of the relationship between manufacturers, retailers and consumers."

Accident prevention in British Columbia

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, in coöperation with the provincial boiler and electrical energy inspectors, has been making for some time a sustained effort to reduce the number of

industrial accidents in the Province. Employers are supplied with accident statistics of their industry, based on the unusually full records kept by the Board during the past ten years and published in their annual reports. This information is found to be of material benefit to employers who take a real interest in the work of accident prevention. In its report for 1926 (reviewed on another page of this issue) the Board states that "more intensive and thorough 'follow-up' work has been done to ensure the elimination of dangers found on inspection to exist. Circular letters have been prepared and distributed to employers, showing that certain types of work may be done in a safer manner. Illustrations were given of a group of concrete cases in which serious maiming or death resulted. Whether due to the combined efforts of those engaged in safety work or not, the fact remains that fatal accidents have annually shown a gratifying decrease during each of the past three years." The Board finds it necessary to add however, that "that cannot be said of the less serious yet costly time-loss cases. The whole accident record of the Province is convincing evidence to safety workers that much still remains to be done."

Experience of Massachusetts Conciliation Board

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1926 states the following general conclusions that have been reached after a survey of the work of the year:

"As a result of another year's experience the Board is more firmly convinced that industrial problems involving differences between employers and employees, such as hours, wages and working conditions, are recognized by both parties as of mutual concern. This generally results in a willingness on both sides to take up these matters for discussion and consideration and to coöperate in reaching a determination as to what is fair and reasonable. This method is always recommended by the Board. Where such a course is followed, opportunity is afforded for adjustment of differences by the parties themselves without cessation of work; and, if the parties are unable to reach an adjustment, for the Board through its good offices to assist them in doing so. The work of the Board along these lines has not only broadened, but has resulted in the advice and assistance of the Board being sought relative to the provisions and forms of agreements; and also in making arrangements between employers and employees whereby labour controversies can be adjusted without cessation of work. It has been demonstrated that under such arrangements opportunity has been afforded the employer to develop his business, resulting in advantage to all concerned."

Nova Scotia a pioneer in technical education

The brief prepared by the Government of Nova Scotia for submission to the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims (the "Duncan Commission"), referred as follows to the early work of the Province in the field of technical education:—

"Nova Scotia was the pioneer in Canada in establishing a system of secondary technical education. It took this forward step simultaneously with Massachusetts, which was the first of the United States to extend its educational work into this field. The Legislature of Nova Scotia passed a bill on April 25, 1907, called the 'Act Relating to Technical Education,' which provided for a technical college in the city of Halifax and local technical schools in all industrial centres in the province. These projects were immediately carried forward and have been continuously enlarged and strengthened in an attempt to meet the needs of industrial workers in preparation for their daily vocations. At the present time there are maintained technical schools in twenty-seven different towns and cities, and the student enrolment in all the technical classes of secondary grade last year was approximately 3,400 pupils. These schools are supported from provincial and municipal funds, but the major outlay is provided from provincial revenue. Constant appeals were made to the Dominion Government for financial assistance in carrying on this work, because it was clearly evident that technical instruction for all the people was quite as much a concern of industry and commerce as of mere education. A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government on June 1, 1910, and in its report recommended unequivocally that federal aid should be given to the provinces for technical education. It proposed an elaborate policy of coöperation between the Dominion Government and the provinces and recommended the provision of a grant of $3,000,000 annually for a period of ten years by the federal authorities. The war intervened and while it lasted postponed action. Shortly after the armistice, the Federal Parliament took this matter into serious consideration again, and

on July 7, 1919, after due deliberation, passed 'An Act for the Promotion of Technical Education in Canada'."

Growth of labour banks in United States

The Department of Economics and Social Institutions (Industrial Relations Section) of Princeton University estimates the resources of labour banks in the United States as amounting to about $126,800,000 on December 31, 1926, representing an increase of $4,726,758 over the total resources of these banks at the end of 1925. Thirty-six labour banks are now in operation throughout the United States. The banks opened during 1926 were the Labour National Bank of Jersey City and the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco. The latter bank, which was opened December 18, has already resources of two and a half million. The banks which have discontinued were the Amalgamated Bank of Philadelphia and the Brotherhood Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Company of New York was sold to other interests. If the thirty-four continuing banks alone are considered, an increase is found in total resources of these institutions of $15,218,911, in deposits of $13,487,107, and in capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $471,980. While the most of this increase occurred in the first half of the year, the tendency since then has been one of gradual but pronounced growth.

The Honourable G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, announced during April that the provincial government intended to take steps towards the creation of an industrial research institution with an endowment of perhaps $2,000,000 for the purpose of solving scientific problems of production and processing for Canadian industries and for the development of natural resources.

The population of the Province of Quebec in 1925 is estimated at 2,753,990 persons, according to the municipal statistics for the civil year recently published by the provincial Bureau of Statistics. Of the total, 1,201,220 were in rural municipalities, and 1,552,770 in urban municipalities, or 12.8 per cent more in the towns and cities than in the country or again for every group of 100 persons there were 43.6 in the country and 56.4 in the cities and towns. The population of villages, whether incorporated or not is included with that of the rural municipalities.

According to reports in the press in Calgary, Alberta, provision has been made this year for the first time for pensions for city police and firefighters. For nine months of the year it is estimated that the city's share of this new service will be $4,284 for the police and $4,860 for the firemen's fund. Details of the pensions scheme are still subject to approval by the city council.

The Railway Association of Canada recently issued a circular recommending the members of the Association to agree on procedure to be followed in connection with the refund of fares paid on personal account by railway employees. It is recommended that the following rule be added to the pass regulations:

Application for refund of fares paid on personal account cannot be given favourable consideration except under extenuating circumstances such as serious illness or death in family of employee. Full particulars must be supplied to support the claim, together with regular receipt as evidence of fare paid; also information as to dates and train numbers on which such tickets were used. No refunds, however, will be considered where the total amount is less than five dollars. All refund claims must be submitted through the same regular channels as transportation is obtained. Claims should be declined if not in accordance with these regulations.

The Labour Women's Social and Economic Conference, at a convention held recently at Edmonton, Alberta, passed resolutions opposing any form of contributory pensions of workers in Canada; requesting the Dominion Government to promote legislation providing for unemployment insurance; recommending that the minimum wage for female employees after two years' service should be $18 a week; protesting against the use of bare concrete floors in stores and workrooms; the elimination of cadet training from the school system of the various provinces and the substitution therefor of complete physical training; modification of the school curriculum for the benefit of those children who develop better through hand-work than through the more abstract medium of books.

New regulations for the control of tuberculosis, issued by the Provincial Health Officer of Nova Scotia, were published in the Nova Scotia *Royal Gazette* of April 13. Among other provisions it is ordered that "No person suffering from 'open' tuberculosis shall knowingly engage personally in the handling of food stuffs, nor shall any employer knowingly employ anyone so suffering, in any business or occupation requiring the handling of food stuffs by such employee."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farm work in the Province of Nova Scotia was opening up and providing additional employment for some experienced farm hands. The fishing industry reported abundant catches. River driving, which was active, was the chief feature of the logging industry. With a substantial amount of building construction proceeding in Halifax quite a number of workers were engaged at that point; elsewhere this industry was quiet. The coal mining industry was very active and continued production at a high level. Trade and transportation were both commented upon as showing improvement.

As in Nova Scotia the fishing catches in the Province of New Brunswick were heavy. River driving was giving employment to quite a number of workers. Manufacturing in this Province was rather busy. Construction work was opening up and taking on some additional workers. With the closing down of the winter port activities at St. John, transportation at that centre showed a falling off. Trade was stated to be fair.

Improved demand for farm workers in the Province of Quebec was noticeable. River driving was creating numerous demands for workers at the different Quebec offices. Manufacturing was reported to be quite busy, with improvements in the printing and boot and shoe industries in Montreal noticeable. With building construction work gathering in momentum, there were large demands for tradesmen and general labour. Railway construction, also opening up, required the services of a number of labourers. Transportation was normal, while trade was improving.

Rather heavy demands for farm hands with shortages of experienced men at several points were reported from Ontario. With considerable programs of building construction in prospect at several points throughout this Province, this industry was gradually getting under way. Railroad construction and maintenance were absorbing a large volume of unskilled labour, but plenty of applicants were available to meet the requirements. With the manufacturing industry very active, the most hopeful sign as far as it is concerned was the fact that a number of unskilled workers were being taken on at different points. The metal mining industry in the northern portion of the province maintained normal activity. River driving, as in the eastern provinces, was the feature of the report on the logging industry. The usual shortage of certain classes of female domestic workers was noted.

Although the weather in Manitoba had been backward, the demand for farm hands in this Province was on the increase at the close of April, with some shortages of experienced workers reported from other centres than Winnipeg. Highway and railroad construction were opening up, but there was no shortage of workers. Building construction was about to begin operations, with a fair season's program. As usual, there was very little demand for miscellaneous labour but a large number of applicants for such work. A good demand for women domestics, with a fair number of applicants and some shortage of farm domestics, was reported.

A decided increase in the demand for farm workers near the end of the month, with sufficient applicants, was the outstanding point in the reports from Saskatchewan. Some construction had been started in this Province, but railways have not gone ahead to any extent. Calls for general labour were infrequent. The customary shortage of female domestic workers was reported.

Farm placements in Alberta were on the increase, with plenty of applicants, but the weather had been backward for farm work. Wtih reasonable prospects, a fair amount of construction work was under way and railroad construction had also opened up to some extent. From Calgary it was reported that practically all building tradesmen were employed. The coal mining industry in this Province was very quiet. At Edmonton there was a small demand for logging workers. A slight shortage of women domestic workers, particularly for farm vacancies, was reported. Conditions generally throughout Alberta were fair, although the weather had retarded work.

There was a fair volume of activity reported in the logging industry in British Columbia, but there was no sign of an immediate increase. Mining remained normal. Building mechanics, particularly in the larger centres, were fairly well employed. Road and railroad construction were increasing their staffs. The manufacturing industries, particularly lumbering, showed fair activity and reasonable hopes of an increase in this line were entertained. Conditions generally seem to be improving with a proportionate decrease in unemployment.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a small decline in employment at the beginning of April; but although this involved a rather larger number of workers than that noted on April 1, 1926, it was considerably less extensive than the reductions registered on the same date in earlier years of the record, and the situation continued to be decidedly better than on April 1 in any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,931 firms, whose staffs aggregated 795,727 persons, compared with 797,289 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.2, while on March 1 it was 96.3 and April 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1, respectively.

The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	217,798,985	154,509,694	128,716,330	214,820,449	159,717,520
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	110,581,152	74,706,654	67,801,253	100,854,640	70,908,980
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	105,605,107	78,533,607	60,166,868	112,263,910	87,512 147
Customs duty collected	$	.....	17,514,446	11,731,472	11,216,756	16,041,827	10,843,327
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,600,367,571	2,293,076,943	2,631,481,440	2,309,312,348	2,132,219,922
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,476,000,000	1,304,700,000	1,472,000,000	1,347,800,000	1,242,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	163,807,355	164,569,084	161,311,976	163,952,235	163,617,467
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,396,800,107	1,389,609,017	1,340,450,250	1,337,573,158	1,332,784,116
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	994,988,280	959,008,088	930,964,621	900,379,266	852,716,608
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		178·4	173·4	169·9	142·3	143·4	152·7
Preferred stocks		104·6	103·8	104·4	98·2	100·3	100·3
Bonds		110·3	110·4	110·3	109·4	109·4	109·1
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		148·5	148·9	150·1	160·6	160·1	162·2
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·02	21·29	21·46	21·64	21·77	21·87
†Business failures, number		151	.....	187	152	159	186
†Business failures, liabilities	$	1,555,092	.....	3,216,706	3,115,990	2,268,379	2,623,771
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		96·2	96·3	95·4	91·4	91·5	90·7
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·7	*6·5	*6·4	*7·3	*8·1	*8·1
Immigration		.....	20,271	5,521	17,495	.....	4,396
Building permits	$	.....	11,641,427	7,778,552	18,988,755	10,538,423	7,104,343
‡Contracts awarded	$	38,582,300	17,465,900	19,516,700	37,292,000	19,779,000	13,478,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	77,240	75,637	50,695	67,607	53,251	49,746
Steel ingots and castings	tons	109,107	107,381	55,620	79,936	58,765	53,157
Ferro alloys	tons	2,747	3,331	3,601	2,487	3,463	2,343
Coal	tons	.....	1,401,278	1,377,173	972,106	1,065,561	1,068,184
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	695,096	1,072,536	1,043,849	.....	1,023,704	1,699,246
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	.....	173,536,387	227,714,427	224,200,410	175,644,703
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	235,591	253,141	241,622	222,242	220,835	222,979
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	17,547,354	18,757,377	19,207,035	16,360,399	17,988,865	18,337,075
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,008,958	14,622,131	14,668,970	14,206,631
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,433,137	13,367,502	13,856,101	14,261,818	12,613,008
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,448,942	11,399,303	11,706,461	11,437,641	10,707,977
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,436,010,697	2,109,277,145	2,487,467,548	2,378,617,673
Newsprint	tons	.....	.....	150,773	151,739	154,093	135,663
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	14,826	19,943	17,989	14,761
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	139·4	134·3	129·9	135·7
Industrial production		.....	.....	148·0	149·4	139·2	144·1
Manufacturing		.....	.....	144·9	146·7	141·3	142·8

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending April 30, 1927, and corresponding previous records. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

Provinces, there was moderate increase in employment, which contrasted with the pronounced decline shown on April 1, 1926. Manufacturing, mining, and construction were much busier, but logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, manufacturing recorded improvement, especially the metal and textile industries; trade, transportation and communication also afforded more employment, while logging and railroad construction reported a decrease. In Ontario, there were further, though smaller gains, curtailment in logging and railway construction being offset by improvement in manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, there were decreases in logging, coal mining and construction, while manufacturing, steam railway operation and trade registered increases. In British Columbia, the greatest improvement was in lumber and fish preserving establishments and construction; logging firms, on the other hand, released some employees.

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg there were declines. In Montreal, manufactures, transportation, construction and trade registered heightened activity. In Quebec, the most outstanding gain was in construction, while manufacturing was somewhat slacker. In Toronto, further and larger gains were reported, chiefly in manufacturing, construction, services and trade. In Ottawa, there was a general, but moderate advance in employment, mainly in manufactures. In Hamilton, manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works, reported increased employment. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, there was a loss in employment, owing to a temporary cut in production in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufactures were slightly busier, but there was a falling off in construction. In Vancouver, the most pronounced improvement took place in construction, while manufacturing as a whole was rather slack.

Manufacturing recorded further increases, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, non-ferrous metal and animal food groups, and also in iron and steel, which on the whole, showed considerable gains, despite the losses already mentioned in automobile works. Leather boot and shoe and tobacco factories, however, reported smaller payrolls. Mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade registered increased activity, but there were the usual seasonal losses in logging camps.

Trade Union Reports

Reports were tabulated from 1,509 local trade unions at the end of March, with 156,664 members, 5.7 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 6.5 per cent in February. The advance in the employment afforded over February was the first indicated since October of last year, from which date unemployment has been steadily increasing, the improvement during March being due to the opening up of spring activity in various trades and industries throughout the country. The level of employment was also higher than in March last year when 7.3 per cent of the members were out of work, all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia contributing to the gain.

A report in more detail of the conditions existing among local trade unions at the close of March will be found on another page of this issue.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of March, 1927, references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 23,370, while the placements effected totalled 21,898. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 10,404 of men and 3,856 of women, a total of 14,260, and the placements in casual work were 7,638. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 35,993, of which 25,133 were of men and 10,860 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 15,329 vacancies for men and 9,328 for women, a total of 24,657. An increase was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline was registered when a comparison was made with the corresponding period of last year, the records for February, 1927, showing 20,188 vacancies offered, 29,678 applications made, and 18,633 placements effected, while in March, 1926, there were recorded 27,802 vacancies, 37,664 applications for work, and 24,521 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1927, and also for the quarterly period, January to March, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in Certain Industries

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 487. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig iron in Canada at 75,637 long tons in March showed

a gain of almost 50 per cent over the 50,695 tons of February and with the exception of an output of 77,290 tons in March, 1924, was the greatest tonnage reported for this month since 1920. For the three months ending March the total pig iron production amounted to 178,049 tons, or an average of about 60,000 tons per month. During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, resulting in 6 furnaces being in blast on March 31. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or about 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada. Active furnaces were located: 2 at Sydney, N.S., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 2 at Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Production of ferro-alloys at 3,331 tons in March showed a decline of 7 per cent from the 3,601 tons produced in the previous month and consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content: small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced. Production of steel ingots and castings followed the pig iron trend by advancing to 107,381 tons in March, a gain of 93 per cent over the output of 55,620 tons in February, and 83 per cent above the 58,765 tons reported for March a year ago.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during March are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during February was 13 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 8 per cent greater than the average for February in the past five years. The figures were 1,375,920 tons in February as against 1,569,489 tons in January, and an average of 1,277,714 tons during the five preceding years. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada, working underground and on surface, respectively, during February, 1927, were, by provinces, as follows: Nova Scotia, 11,121 underground and 2,321 surface, as compared with 11,036 underground and 2,296 surface for January, 1927; Alberta, 7,680 underground and 2,499 surface, as compared with 8,192 and 2,559 for January; British Columbia, 3,639 underground and 1,546 surface as compared with 3,481 and 1,646 in January; Saskatchewan, 456 underground and 115 surface, as compared with 484 and 121 in January; New Brunswick, 449 underground and 118 surface as compared with 421 and 131 in the previous month, making a total during February of 29,994, of whom 23,345 worked underground and 6,599 on surface, in comparison with 30,367 in the previous month, of whom 23,614 worked underground and 6,753 on surface. Production per man was 45.9 tons in February, as against 51.4 tons per man in January. During February the production per man per day was 2.4 tons as against 2.5 in January. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of March, 1927, amounted to $11,641,427, as compared with $7,778,552 in February, 1927, and with $10,634,491 in March, 1926.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in April, 1927, at $38,582,300, the total for the first four months of this year now being $92,336,700, or 10.9 per cent ahead of the corresponding figure for 1926. Of this amount $16,287,300, or 42.2 per cent was included in the business building classification; $12,876,000, or 33.4 per cent came under the heading of residential work; contracts for public works and utilities were awarded to the value of $6,307,500 or 16.3 per cent, and industrial construction amounted to $3,111,500, or 8.1 per cent.

The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during April, 1927, was: Ontario, $17,836,200; Quebec, $12,370,200; Prairie Provinces, $4,581,600; British Columbia, $2,684,200, and the Maritime Provinces, $1,110,100.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during April, 1927, according to the same *Review,* totalled $81,093,700, $14,461,200 of this amount being for residential building; $20,065,300 for business building; $7,723,500 for industrial building, and $38,843,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in March, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $110,581,152, as compared with $74,706,654 in February, and with $100,854,640 in March, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $105,605,107 in March, 1927, as compared with $78,533,607 in February, 1927, and $112,263,910 in March, 1926.

The chief imports in March, 1927, were: iron and its products, $28,573,279, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $20,089,512.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $34,507,622, and wood, wood products and paper, $27,541,932.

In the twelve months ending March, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $506,452,333, and wood, wood products and paper at $284,534,568.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1927, was greater than during March, 1927, and also greater than during April, 1926. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 853 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 10,082 working days as compared with ten disputes in March, involving 520 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 7,312 working days. In April, 1926, there were on record fourteen strikes and lockouts, involving 924 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,773 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April terminated during the month and five of the strikes and lockouts recorded as commencing during April also terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts, affecting 202 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat lower, due mainly to a seasonal decline in the price of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.80 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.05 for March; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. Besides a substantial seasonal decline in the price of eggs less important declines occurred in the prices of potatoes, flour, milk, lard, bacon, evaporated apples and prunes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, butter and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.02 at the beginning of April, as compared with $21.29 for March; $21.64 for April, 1926; $20.82 for April, 1925; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower due to lower prices for coal and wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 148.5 for April, as compared with 148.9 for March; 160.6 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April, 1919; and 195.0 for April, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for eggs and butter; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower prices for steel billets; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to a decline in the prices of anthracite coal; and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, the former mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour, bread and potatoes, and the latter due to higher prices for raw cotton. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically unchanged.

The United States Senate at the recent session agreed to an amendment adopted by the House of Representatives increasing from $15 to $27 the maximum weekly limit of compensation payable to an injured employee of the United States under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1916. The increase amounts to 75 per cent. The House Judiciary Committee pointed out, in favourably reporting the bill, stated that the increase in the cost of living since the law was enacted had worked hardship on the injured employee, who "suffers not only from the results of his injury, but from the necessity, to which it is often impossible for him to adjust himself, of attempting to maintain himself and his family" on the original maximum allowance. The substantial increase in the weekly maximum now provided by Congress is "reasonable," the committee declared, "when consideration is given to the advances in cost of living and wages since the standards of the present act were established."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1927

DURING the month of April the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation: (1) the final report of the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and (2) the reports of the Board constituted to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and roundhouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Applications Received

During April four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

(1) From certain miners in the employ of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company. This application supersedes the application which was reported as having been received last month from the same employees and which was defective at certain points. This second application, which was supported by the Mayor and Board of Trade of the Town of Inverness, who considered the situation to be quite serious, protested against an alleged lockout of employees by the employing company and a reduction in wages. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute was given as 270. The Minister of Labour established a Board and appointed Messrs. R. S. McLellan, of Sydney, N.S., and Angus L. Macdonald, of Halifax, N.S., Board members on the recommendation of the employer and employees, respectively. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

(2) From certain employees of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, being members of Local 98, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The company consented to refer to a Board the applicants' claim that certain employees had been dismissed by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, because of their membership in a labour union. A Board was established, the personnel being as follows:—Mr. W. A. Dowler, K.C., Fort William, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. Emile Rioux, K.C., of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and J. T. Foster, of Montreal, P.Q., employer's and employees' nominees, respectively.

(3) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) in the stores department, being clerks, storemen, material handlers, helpers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) being clerks employed in the mechanical departments, car and locomotive foremen's offices, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The two latter applications were received at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees, being members of Locals 230 and 310, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a Board was established, composed as follows: Mr. F. J. Gillespie, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Mr. James A. Campbell, Vancouver, B.C., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. Robert H. Neelands, M.L.A., Vancouver, B.C., employees' nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their Checkers and Coopers.

The final report was received about the end of the month from the Board which dealt with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Prior to this, two interim reports had been received from the Board. The first interim report, received on November 17, 1926, was accompanied by a letter written on behalf of the employers concerned, stating that the shipping interests undertook to meet their employees in or about the month of March, 1927, to discuss terms of employment for the ensuing year, to which arrangement, the report stated, the employees were agreeable. A second interim report, dated January 17, 1927, stated that the Board stood adjourned pending the outcome of the negotiations between the parties.

The disputing parties being unable to reach a satisfactory agreement, the Board reconvened on April 18, and, on May 4, submitted its final report, the Board members being unanimous in recommending an increase of 3 cents an hour to the employees concerned.

Report of Board

MONTREAL, Que., May 3, 1927.

The Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER *of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on 19th October, 1926, to inquire into the matter above set forth, which is composed of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Chairman, Mr. John T. Foster, representing employees, and Sir William Stavert, representing employers, has the honour to report as follows:—

The Board submitted an interim report on 15th November, 1926, at which time it recommended that the Board should stand adjourned pending the outcome of an attempt by the employees to negotiate with the shipping interests in St. John, N.B., on the subject of their grievances and demands in respect of that port and also the outcome of the undertaking of the Montreal employers to meet the employees after the close of the St. John season, in compliance with the solicitations of the men and also in accordance with the request of the Board.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Board in November last a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed under the Act at the request of employees who are the same, in part, as the Montreal men, to deal with differences existing between the employers, who are also the same, in part, in respect of the port of St. John. This latter Board having failed in their efforts to bring about a settlement of differences between employers and employees, unanimously agreed upon a finding which is, in effect, favourable to the employees, under date of 12th March, 1927.

On 16th April last, the representatives of the employees informed the Board, which now has the honour of reporting, that they had requested the employers to implement their undertaking of last winter to meet the employees for the purpose of discussing grievances and demands, and that the reply of their employers was unsatisfactory. For that reason the representatives of the employees, as well as the Department of Labour requested that the Board do resume their activities, which the Board proceeded to do.

On 18th April, the Board met, heard and considered the representatives of the employees concerning the situation as it then existed. It was then proposed that the employees should prepare information concerning the earnings of employees during the late season, for consideration of the Board, Sir William Stavert undertaking, so far as he was able, to obtain information of a similar nature from the employers.

On 25th April the Board again met to consider the suggested information at which time, after considerable discussion, it was suggested that the chairman should telephone Colonel Gear, as representing the employers, and make the request that they should meet the representatives of the employees in the room occupied by the Board as a Board room in accordance with the undertaking of the employers of November last. This Colonel Gear, on behalf of the employing steamship lines, agreed to do, and a date was accordingly set for such meeting.

On 27th April the Board met and afforded the representatives of the employers and employees the opportunity for the arranged meeting. After considerable discussion during which the representatives of the employees verbally touched on features of their demands as set forth in a formal presentation in writing during the earlier meetings of the Board, a copy of which accompanied the interim report of the Board, and the representatives of the employers replied. Colonel Gear assuming to speak for the employers, reiterated the attitude of the employers to the effect that they were not aware of any grievance on the part of the men, that each employer had always stood ready to hear any grievance from any of their immediate employees, and had received none, and that they did not recognize the right or authority of the men now assuming to act for the employees collectively, to so act. He left the impression that he did not wish to take direct issue with the representatives of the men on that point, or express disbelief in their good faith, but was not convinced, on the contrary was of the opinion the some misunderstanding existed, and that on investigation would reveal that, at least, men employed by his firm were incorrectly included among those whom the representatives of the employees assumed to represent; Colonel Gear then produced a formal reply to the presentation of the employees, which he read, and having filed it with the Board, it is now attached to this report as exhibit "C". Mr. Wainwright, representing the Canadian Pacific Steamships, also appeared, and supported Colonel Gear. The representatives of the employees, on hearing Colonel Gear's reply read, asked for a copy and permission to make a reply in rebuttal, which request was complied with.

On 2nd May the Board again met, and received the rebuttal of the employees, a copy of which is attached to this report as exhibit "D," after which the Board undertook to consider the whole situation with the object of arriving at a conclusion. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed that a compromise as between the employers and employees was hopeless and impossible. It was also unanimously agreed that with respect of rates of pay it was in the best interests of all concerned that the demands of the employees for an advance in pay to checkers and coopers should be complied with to the extent of three (3) cents per hour, viz:—that the checkers and coopers should receive 50 cents per hour for day work, and 60 cents per hour for night work, instead of the present rates of 47 cents and 57 cents respectively, with corresponding increases to men paid by the day, week, month or year, increases to date from April 30 last. With respect however to that feature of the demand of the employees which has regard to contract and working conditions, the Board feels that in view of the tenor and attitude of the employers it would neither be useful nor constructive to make any finding, the Board, therefore, unanimously recommends accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) FARQUHAR ROBERTSON,
Chairman,

(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,
Representing Employers.

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER,
Representing Employees.

Dated at Montreal, this third day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven.

EXHIBIT "C"

Statement by Col. W. I. Gear, on behalf of the Shipping Companies

APRIL 27, 1927.

The demand of the men appears to me to be in effect a demand for a minimum wage for the benefit of inexperienced and irresponsible men, and no less, a demand for a recognition of the right of juniors (some of them on the general staffs of employers) to demand working conditions. I say for the benefit of inexperienced men and juniors, because the experienced and responsible men already receive on the average more than is demanded, and have no grievance regarding working conditions, as we believe we can amply demonstrate.

Speaking for The Robert Reford Company, Limited, a total of 60 men (that being about 33 per cent of all the men employed in the Port under this category) are employed by us under the category of checkers, coopers and employees in that connection. Of these 60, no less than 24, or 40 per cent, are regarded as permanent staff men. Of this 40 per cent, 16, or say 70 per cent, which is 27 per cent of the whole, having an average service of 15 years, are presumable thoroughly experienced men, and, what is more, men who are responsible for results.

The average earnings per week of these 16 men are $47.34, which, on the basis of ten hours per day, excluding Sundays, is an average of 79 cents per hour.

The chief, or paymaster, who is thus directly affiliated, and is responsible to employers for results, is paid considerably more and constitutes a position to which it is possible that anyone of the rank and file may rise.

All these men, for good reasons, are in our opinion properly classified as checkers, coopers, or employees, or clerical forces, in that connection.

I do not know whether they are all members, whether presently or prospectively, of the

Brotherhood, or not, as we have not been furnished with the names of either the present or prospective members, but whether or not I presume that all will be directly affected by the final settlement of the present differences.

Nine of the 60 men, or say 15 per cent, are regarded as permanent hourly men, with an average length of service of over 7 years, are paid at rates varying from 47 cents and 57 cents per hour to 60 cents and 70 cents, and their average earnings per week during the last season are $37.55, as compared with $28.20 for continuous employment for a ten hour day at 47 cents.

The average earnings of these two groups, comprising 25 men, or 42 per cent of the whole, are therefore $44 per week or 73⅓ cents per hour for a ten hour day for six days a week.

Eight of the permanent staff come under the head of clerical forces, or employees in connection with checkers, but are stenographers, messengers, etc., whose weekly wages run from $15 to $40 and whose responsibilities are very different from those of experienced checkers, coopers and baggage handlers, and should not therefore be allowed to confuse the issue.

There then remain the casual hourly men of whom there are 27, or 45 per cent of the whole, with an average length of service of five years, mostly men well under 30 years of age. Of that category 9, or 33 per cent receive an average of $34.22, which is more than a full week's pay for continuous day employment at present rates, which, having regard to all the circumstances, is all they are entitled to, unless it be decreed that each and every employee is to be paid at the same rate whether he be the man of 30 years' experience and of suitable capacity and responsibility or the messenger, the stenographer or the college youth putting in his holidays. To so decree would be to advance the last named and reduce the experienced, deserving and responsible man to a common level, the logic of which I can in no way see. A beginner, say a youth of 17 years, cannot be worth 47 cents an hour, which is equivalent to approximately $1,500 per year, nor can the man who will never make a checker.

Finally comes the remainder of the last group, 18 men, or 66 per cent of the casual hourly men, being 30 per cent of the total 60 men being dealt with. They receive an average of $25.44, which, having regard to the conditions by which they must be listed, as what they are, viz., casual or overflow men or as representing the excess of supply over demand, and assuming, but not convinced, that they are industrious and willing to work if they have the opportunity required, that they possess the required ability and temperament to commend themselves to employers (but not the responsibility of experienced men), and that they are in no way objectionable to employers, but, on the contrary, give as satisfactory results as the best (which is assuming a good deal), their wage should be reasonably satisfactory.

The results shown above would appear to disclose a set of conditions approximating an ideal by which experienced men of long and satisfactory service and real responsibility earn an income which compares favourably with incomes earned in other professions, and others earn incomes to correspond with their experience or rather lack of experience and responsibility, term of service and ability, albeit incomes which compare favourably with incomes of men in other professions who are inexperienced in varying degrees and who are qualifying for the better established positions by the only effective means known, viz., quality of service, which requires time.

For instance, the incomes earned by checkers and affiliated callings compare favourably with incomes earned by rank and file in the banking business, learned professions and Government employ, and they work neither harder nor longer hours (with perhaps the exception of Government employees), nor is their work particularly fatiguing either physically or mentally. A difference may lie in the possible highest positions, but they are so few in proportion as to have but a negligible effect on the average. This difference applies, however, only to awards in excess of the instance referred to above of the chief of the checkers and affiliated callings, a man, who, like the successful banker or professional man, owes his advanced position as much to his determination to do his work regardless of the hours worked, as anything else.

So far as contract and working conditions are concerned, it would be subversive of discipline in the effect upon the general staffs if a group of employees, consisting as it does of 40 per cent of permanent staff, should be recognized as having the right to make demands of their employers for collective working conditions. The fact remains, that, so far as I know to the contrary, our regular men are satisfied that, upon the whole, they are doing as well as they can hope to do elsewhere or in other callings; if some of our casual men feel differently, I am sorry, but I do not believe that it is in the best interests of the greater number that their wages should be increased.

EXHIBIT "D"

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

MONTREAL, May 2, 1927.

Submitted on behalf of Checkers, Coopers and other employees of various Shipping Companies.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD,—In presenting to you our views as to the contentions made by Colonel W. I. Gear on behalf of the shipping companies under date of April 27th, we wish to state that it will not be our intention to deal specifically with many of the points raised. We are of the opinion, indeed, that this should not be necessary as the statement of the shipping companies referred to, while very misleading in several essential respects, is but an attempt to divert the attention of the Board from the fundamental considerations of the case. We shall, however, take occasion to remark that the respect in which the statement of the shipping companies is misleading is that it makes reference to the wages of some comparatively higher paid employees in whom we are not interested. In other words the rates of pay of certain positions do not concern us because it is not contemplated that they should be included in any agreement that might finally be arrived at. An example of this is in the reference to the salary of the paymaster, and it is sought to be made to appear because this individual is receiving a comparatively high rate and

because it is possible that any one of the rank and file may rise to the position, that this fact constitutes justification for perpetuation of many of the unfair rates and conditions. The rate of the paymaster should, of course, be established out of consideration for the duties performed and the responsibilities of the position. However, we have not sought to urge anything before this Board in connection with this position because it is not one which would be included within the agreement.

Another respect in which statement of the shipping companies is misleading is in the references to the average earnings of various categories. We contend that the only fair basis upon which your Board can give consideration to this question of wages is that of basic rates and not average earnings. The basic earnings of checkers employed at 47 cents per hour is $28.20 per week, figuring ten hours work per day. If this weekly earning is augmented by overtime pay it should not be considered from the point of view of constituting a fair wage, because the overtime involved a great deal of sacrifice on the part of the individual to which similar classes of employees elsewhere whose conditions of employment permit of fair comparison are not subjected. In our first submission we mentioned that steamship checkers and other classes involved in these proceedings were being paid much lower basic rates than those in effect elsewhere for the same classes, and lower than the rates being paid to railway checkers doing similar work. This fundamental consideration, rather than a consideration of earnings based on overtime, should govern. It is logical to assume, when it is apparent that wages for this class of work are very much higher at other ports and in Montreal, that they are considered as comparatively fair, otherwise they would not have been agreed to between the steamship companies and their employees and the railway companies and their employees. We invite your attention to the comparisons outlined in our first submission.

It will of course follow that, with the establishing of a minimum rate, other rates should be adjusted proportionately. The question presenting itself therefore is as to what constitutes a fair minimum rate. We maintain our contention that this question is easily decided because of the very general existing rates for this class of work. A fair comparison lies in the rates paid to railway checkers; the work being performed by these latter is almost identical with that done by steamship checkers. The railway checkers present rate on the Montreal Wharf is 54 cents per hour; elsewhere in the Montreal Terminals railway checkers are receiving 57 cents per hour, and negotiations are now is progress with a view to increasing the rates of the wharf railway checkers. We have sought to establish the priciple that the steamship checkers should not be paid less than the railway checkers, and that we have succeeded in this is apparent from the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a similar dispute between checkers, etc., and the shipping interests of the Port of St. John, wherein the following occurs: "The claim made by the employers that the work done by the wharf and steamship checkers was not of such a responsible or onerous character as that of the railroad checkers was not sustained by the evidence, which established that the responsibility and character of the work was practically identical in both classes of workers." The Board followed this statement with a recommendation that the wages of the steamship employees should be adjusted to those in effect for the railway men, involving an increase of six cents per hour. In further consideration of the question of the minimum, we would urge that the present rate of 47 cents is entirely inadequate for another reason which is that this is lower than the rate now being paid railway truckers working in the same sheds as the employees now before you. These truckers are receiving 48 cents per hour and the condition of checkers working for less than truckers is one that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, exists nowhere else on the North American Continent.

The statement of the shipping companies that the earnings of a "casual" hourly rated man on the 47 cents per hour basis approximate $1,500 per year is very misleading when it is remembered that the season of navigation here is at the most thirty weeks, representing an earning of $846, provided that the employee receives steady work over this period, which is very seldom the case. We submit that a comparison of these checkers' rates with the rates of pay of employees in banking and other business is irrelevant, the only fair comparison being between these rates and rates paid elsewhere for similar work.

In connection with the last paragraph of the statement submitted by the shipping companies, in which it is inferred that a group representing 40 per cent of the permanent staff are seeking to obtain collective conditions, we desire to say that we are prepared to prove that we represent at least 80 per cent of the number of the employees whom we wish to have covered by contract, and in fact all who have no fear of intimidation are members of the organization. The inconsistency of the shipping companies in this particular becomes apparent when it is observed that they formerly entered into agreements with this body of employees under similar conditions and circumstances as those now obtaining.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. HALL,

Vice Grand President.

40737—2½

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., in and around shops and roundhouses.

The Minister received on April 23 a report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment various matters in dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and roundhouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, the workmen concerned numbering 15,000. The report, which was signed by Mr. W. J. Donovan, chairman, and Mr. H. S. Ross, the employees' nominee, contained recommendations with respect to the matter of wages only. The differences as to working conditions are to be made the subject of negotiations between the parties concerned, and, in the event of their failing to reach an agreement, the Board will reconvene to consider this aspect of the dispute. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Peter White, the employer's nominee.

Report of Board

IN THE MATTER *of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain employees of the said Railways, being Clerks, Freight Handlers, Warehousemen, Passenger Station Employees, Stores Employees, Stationary Engineers, Stationary Firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and roundhouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.*

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established in the matter of differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain employees of said railways, being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and roundhouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and composed of William J. Donovan, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Chairman; Peter White, K.C., of Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the railways, and H. S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal, Quebec, nominated by the employees, convened in Montreal on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1927.

The employees were represented as follows:

Mr. M. M. MacLean, of Ottawa, Ont., secretary-treasurer of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Mr. J. E. McGuire, of Montreal, Que., system chairman of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees for Canadian National Railways.

Mr. Robert Dykes, of Winnipeg, Man., general chairman of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees for Western Region, Canadian National Railways.

Mr. C. H. Minchin, of Calgary, Alta., secretary of system committee of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees of Canadian National Railways.

Mr. W. C. Smith, of Montreal, Que., general chairman for the Atlantic Region.

Mr. V. K. Polk, of Capreol, Ont., member of system committee.

Miss M. S. Gould, of Ottawa, Ont., assistant to Mr. MacLean in research work with Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The employers (the Canadian National Railways) were represented by:—

Mr. A. E. Crilly, of Montreal, Que., chief of wage bureau for the Railway System.

Mr. George Turvey, of Toronto, Ont., grievance clerk in general manager's office at Toronto, Ont.

Mr. W. C. Roberts, of Toronto, Ont., auditor of pay-rolls.

Mr. H. Morton, of office of assistant to general manager, Atlantic Region.

Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick, of Saskatoon, Sask., superintendent of transportation.

Mr. Lorne Thompson, of Montreal, Que., manager of stores.

Mr. W. S. Harrison, of Montreal, Que., general auditor of pay-rolls.

At the opening session on the said 4th of April, 1927, it having been stated that both parties intended to file lengthy briefs in support of their respective contentions, and that, if an adjournment were made until the 12th day of April, 1927, the parties would in the meantime meet and endeavour to settle all differences between them in respect of rules and working conditions, and some question having arisen as to the matters covered by the application for a Board, it was requested

of the chairman that a statement or ruling be obtained from the Department of Labour, and an adjournment was accordingly made until the 12th instant.

Further sessions of the Board were held on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th instant, and then a further adjournment until the 18th was requested by both parties to the dispute, to enable the employers' representatives to prepare a further reply to the statement of the employees, and to enable the parties to further endeavour to settle at least the differences in reference to the rules and the inclusions.

On the Board re-convening on the 18th instant, it was reported that, while some progress had been made in settling disputes as to rules and working conditions, yet it was admitted by both parties that it appeared to be necessary for the Board to hear and consider the contentions of the parties in respect to all differences and matters covered by the application for the Board.

Further sessions were held on the 19th inst., 20th inst., 21st inst., and 22nd inst., when, both parties to the dispute having stated that all evidence had been submitted and arguments made in reference to that part of the dispute which directly referred to wages, and it appearing that, if the negotiations in reference to the matters in dispute before the Board other than wages were continued, settlement might yet be made between the parties, it was decided by the Board—all parties consenting—to postpone further consideration of such matters until a later sitting of the Board, and it was further decided that the Board should proceed to consider the evidence and arguments submitted in reference directly to the wages dispute and make an Interim Report thereon as quickly as possible, and, if a complete settlement should not be arrived at before the 15th day of May, 1927, the adjourned meeting of the Board to be held on such date and at such place as the Chairman of the Board should elect, keeping in mind the convenience of the parties to the dispute.

The brief filed with the Board by the representatives of the employees was a typewritten document of some 130 odd pages, with a number of illustrative charts made out in support of the contentions of the employees.

The employees made reference to numerous authorities, with the object of showing that it was a fundamental error to base wages, or any fluctuation in wages, merely on figures as to the variations in prices of certain specified commodities from time to time, or to say that figures on the cost of living, issued by the LABOUR GAZETTE, were sufficiently comprehensive (and particularly in view of the fact that such figures were admittedly compiled for comparative purposes), to give a proper or fair basis on which to compute a standard cost of living.

The employees, on the other hand, contended that a fair standard of living on which to base wages is that published as the Minimum Health and Decency Budget made by the United States Department of Labour Statistics.

The representatives of the employers say (page 2 of brief): "In 1918 employees of the Canadian railways in general also pressed for further increases in rates of pay and did so with some considerable justification, on account of further increased cost of living in this country."

It would appear, therefore, that both parties to the dispute agree that the cost of living is of prime importance in considering the question of the rise or fall of wages.

The employers contended that, from a consideration of the figures as to change in the price of commodities published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, it would appear that the cost of living had not increased within the last three or four years; and they contended, further, that the employees had made an agreement as to wages in the year 1924.

The employees replied that a more complete consideration of the elements which determine a cost of living budget would show that present-day wages were not even on a basis equivalent to pre-war times, if based on a proper cost of living budget.

The employees further contended that present-day wages were below even a reasonable cost of subsistence and that the Canadian dollar of 1914 was now equal to only 63.7 cents in purchasing power.

The representatives of the employees further alleged that the average rate of pay of the classes covered by the application is now only approximately $100 per month, and that, according to leading authorities for the purpose of estimating real cost of living figures, one basis for considering the family budget is five persons per family, consisting of the parents and three dependent children.

The representatives of the employees offered figures from the LABOUR GAZETTE to show that, taking only the absolute necessities of such a family of five persons in Canada, the real cost of living would be at the rate of $1,684 per year, and their estimate of the annual wages at present being paid to the applicants would average only $1,207 per year.

Further contentions made by representatives of the employees were as follows:—

(*a*) There was increased productivity of the workers.

(*b*) That the increase in wages to the workers in question was slower than to similar workers in other Canadian industries.

(*c*) That there was a decrease in operating expenses on the road in recent years, and that the railway system has made steady gains in its position financially, and in its operating revenue, but that these workers have not shared in this improvement.

(*d*) That the number of wage earners affected by this application was approximately 18,000.

The increase in wages requested by the workers before the Board of Conciliation was $20 per month for all monthly rated positions, and 10 cents per hour for all hourly rated positions.

The representatives of the railway contended and referred to evidence in support of the following contentions:—

(*a*) That the rates of wages being paid had maintained practically the same relationship to the cost of living (LABOUR GAZETTE estimate) throughout the period following the last agreement with the employees.

(*b*) That the wages being paid to the employees in question compare favourably with wages paid by other railways in Canada.

(*c*) That the said employees should not be termed "skilled workers."

(*d*) That favourable working conditions, regularity of employment, pass and pension privileges add to the value of such employment.

The railway representatives offered a number of other reasons why wages should not be increased at the present time, but appeared to agree with the contention of the employees that the question of cost of living is an important factor to be considered in reference to any proposed increase or decrease in wages.

Statements made by or with the concurrence of both parties to the Board gave particulars of increases granted to certain railway employees since the beginning of the present year, such increases varying from 2 cents per hour to 4 cents per hour.

It was also stated by the representatives of the railways that, since this Board was constituted, concessions had been granted to the applicants in improved working conditions which would be the equivalent of granting some extra wage remuneration to the employees.

It is the opinion of the undersigned members of the Board, after reading and considering the evidence and documents and charts and schedules submitted and hearing the arguments of the representatives of both parties, that, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, an increase at the rate of four cents per hour should be granted by the employers to hourly rated employees, and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees; and an additional one-half cent per hour to hourly rated employees, and an equivalent amount to monthly rated employees, to be used to equalize the rates of pay of employees in different sections of the same classes in the Central, Atlantic and Western regions.

And the Board so recommends.

All of which is respectfully reported.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Member.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this 22nd day of April, A.D. 1927.

Minority Report

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As a member of the Board of Conciliation appointed under your hand and seal of office on the 21st day of March, 1927, I beg to submit the following:

By the courtesy of my colleagues on the Board I have had the advantage of hearing read the report and findings in which they concur, and, as therein are set out the names of the members of the Board, of the persons appearing on behalf of the parties, the dates of sittings, of adjournments and the purposes thereof and the evidence, exhibits and submissions on behalf of the respective parties, it is unnecessary for me to repeat or comment on this part of their report. The proceedings before the Board were characterized throughout by good nature and an evident desire on both sides to bring the issues carefully and fairly to the attention of the Board, and the respective briefs filed displayed an amount of research quite, I should think, beyond the usual.

As originally presented, the case for the employees was that wages should be fixed solely with reference to some standard of living and without reference to the ability of the employer to pay wages according to that standard. It was suggested that this should be what is called a "minimum of health and decency" standard specified in a commodity budget constructed by the United States Department of Labour statistics and consisting of certain commodities and services for the maintenance and education of a family of five persons, i.e., parents and three children under fourteen years of age. This budget was said to require for its purchase $2,161.20 per annum at retail prices presently prevailing in Canada.

As the hearings progressed it became apparent that, under existing conditions in Canada, wages at this rate would be unreasonable, and the employees' representatives modified their demands to the increases asked for, viz:— $20 per month for monthly rated employees and 10 cents per hour for hourly rated employees, at the same time pointing out that, at this increase, the wages would fall, not only far short of this "minimum of health and decency" standard, but also of what is called a "subsistence budget," being that set up by your Department and published in "The LABOUR GAZETTE," and which, at 1926 prices, is said to require $1,554 per annum for a family of five.

It developed that, in answer to a questionnaire addressed to some 17,000 or 18,000 of the employees involved, 4,233 replied, and of these 3,049, or 72 per cent, are married. As the married men are the most interested ones and more likely to reply to such a questionnaire, it is almost certain that a census of these employees would disclose that a much smaller percentage than 72 would be found to be married, and a still smaller percentage to have three dependent children. It was also disclosed that the period for which the wage earner might expect to have three dependent children was only five years out of his total earning life.

It also appeared that there were no data, certainly no sufficient data, from which any one could say that either of the above standards, or any standard artificially or theoretically set up, should be the yard stick by which to measure the adequacy or reasonableness of any wage rate at any given time.

It is unquestioned that cost of living, or rather increase or decrease in the cost of living at one period as compared with another, is one important element to be taken into consideration in endeavouring to fix a fair wage at any given period.

It was shown that in 1920 a Board of Conciliation concluded that rates of pay as recommended by them in the report of a majority of the Board, dated June 8th of that year, were "fair, reasonable and adequate, having regard to the present cost of living, the nature, character and importance of the services and the remuneration paid for similar services by other employers in this country."

The existing schedules of rules governing working conditions and rates of pay were fixed after long negotiations between representatives of the employees and the railway and became effective for the Western Region, September 16, 1924; Central Region, August 1, 1924; Atlantic Region, September 16, 1924. Having been found once by a Board of Conciliation in 1920 and once by agreement of the parties in 1924, it remains to be seen whether anything has transpired to so alter conditions as to render a change in the rates of pay just and reasonable.

It has been suggested that the rates of pay for these employees have always been too low. It is clear that these rates are below the amounts required to supply the budgets above mentioned for five persons; but are they low as compared with what are received by other workers? Table VII on page 20 of the employees' brief, as compared with Table XXI on page 77 of the same brief, shows that annual wages (as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) were in 1914, $612.16; in 1926, $1,054.51; while Table XXI shows that, for the classes of employees involved in the present dispute, the annual wage was in 1914, $627; and in 1926, $1,207.

Some allowance must be made because the figures in Table XXI are on a full time basis, whereas in Table VII they are on actual time basis, but, after making due allowance, it will be seen that the wages of the employees involved are not low by comparison. Again in Table XXV, p. 80, employees' brief, appear figures showing annual earnings of the classes of employees involved in this dispute on all railroads in Canada of whom the annual earnings were in 1914, $612; in 1926, $1,016; showing that, as compared with similar classes of workers on other railways, those of the Canadian National are much higher, almost 20 per cent.

These tables also contain figures as to the cost of living, the increase of which was urged as a reason for an increase in wages.

Table VII shows that, according to the figures of the Department of Labour at Ottawa, the cost of living in 1926 was less than in any year since 1918.

An examination of Table XXI shows the same fact except as to the year 1924, which was slightly lower than 1926.

Table XXV contains the same cost of living figures as Table XXI.

These tables also show that, since 1921, there has been very little if any change in the "cost of living," as that term is used in these various tables, and also that the general trend has been slightly downward, and the present trend seems to be in the same direction.

I have also carefully examined the schedules of rates of pay for similar classes of employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway and compared them with the Canadian National schedules, and find that in many cases the rates on the Canadian National are higher for the same offices.

Reference has been made to the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1927, as showing an increase in the cost of living. The actual figures there do not seem to bear out that contention. See page 312. The cost of 29 staple articles is given as follows:—

February, 1927..	$11 23
February, 1924..	10 75
February, 1922..	10 61
February, 1920..	16 92

For the Labour Department's budget, excluding clothing, the figures are:—

February, 1927..	$21 46
February, 1924..	21 18
February, 1922..	21 07
February, 1920..	24 71

On page 322 there is given a table showing, by an index number, the changes in the cost of living since 1913, and the column "all items" shows that the index number for:—

February, 1927, is..	158
March, 1920, is..	192
March, 1921, is..	175
March, 1922, is..	158
March, 1923, is..	160
March, 1924, is..	157
March, 1925, is..	157
March, 1926, is..	160

thus showing very little variation since 1921 —not enough in any event to produce an appreciable effect on the buying power of wages.

If the matter stood here, that is to say, if the case for the employees rested on the grounds of increased cost of living, or a comparison of rates of pay with rates for similar employees on other railways, or in other industries, it seems clear to me that there is no justification for any increase in the rates of pay to the employees involved.

It is, however, urged that the Canadian National Railways are in a better position than formerly, that their gross earnings are more than sufficient to meet their operating charges and fixed charges payable to the public, and that these employees are entitled thereby to a share in the increased earnings. If by reason of their having received formerly less than was paid by other railways, or if the railway earnings were as a matter of fact sufficient to meet their whole fixed charges, I could see some force in this contention, but, as neither reason exists, the contention, it seems to me, is not tenable.

A proper consideration of the matters in question, however, seems to me not to end here. It was brought to the attention of the Board that recently the Canadian National Railways had, by agreement with certain other employees, agreed to certain increases in rates of pay, e.g., maintenance of way employees—an increase of 2 cents per hour; signal maintainers, 2 cents per hour; electricians, 2 cents per hour; and conductors and trainmen about 6 per cent increase.

It seems to me, therefore, not just and reasonable that the employees, parties to this dispute, should be treated differently from other employees. It was also brought to our attention that there are negotiations pending which may or may not result in increases of pay to other classes of employees and that this may be the case on all Canadian railroads.

Having regard to this situation I am of opinion that an increase should be granted to the applicants, and, after very careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that an increase of two cents per hour for hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees would be fair and equitable, and so recommend.

It was also brought to our attention that there are a good many inequalities between the different groups of the same class of employees, particularly between certain employees on the old Grand Trunk System and on the rest of the system. I think these inequalities should be to a large extent at least obviated and I therefore recommend that an additional one-half cent per hour for hourly rated employees and the equivalent to monthly rated employees be granted, the amount to be pooled and used for the purpose of equalizing these rates of pay as may be determined by the committees of the employees and of the railway acting jointly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Montreal, April 22nd, 1927.

(Sgd.) PETER WHITE,
Member of Board.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during April was twelve as compared with ten the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during April, 1926, being 10,082 working days as compared with 8,773 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Apr., 1927	12	853	10,082
Mar., 1927	10	520	7,312
Apr., 1926	14	924	8,773

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 473 workpeople, were carried over from March, and six disputes commenced during April. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April terminated during the month, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts, as follows: Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., and men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925, and fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926.

Of the disputes which commenced during April one was against the discharge of an employee, one against alleged violation of agreement, one against a reduction in wages, one for increase in wages, one for higher wages, regular hours and overtime and one, an alleged lockout, for union membership. Of the seven strikes which terminated during the month two were settled by replacement of workers, one was in favour of the employer, two in favour of the employees, and two resulted in a compromise.

One minor dispute occurred during the month, involving four electrical workers employed on the construction of a building at Vancouver, B.C., for four hours, causing a time loss of two man working days. The strikers had demanded the employment of union members only and at noon on the same day resumed work, their demands having been granted.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced July 28, 1926, the union members in the various factories and shops in Montreal struck to secure union wages and working conditions in non-union establishments, and to enforce such conditions in certain union establishments, the majority of the employers signing agreements with the union, some shortly after the beginning of the dispute and others during the autumn. At the end of the year only two or three establishments were affected, and these had substantially replaced the strikers. From time to time the strikers still out secured work elsewhere, and by the end of April there were reported to be none on the strike list of the union.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—This dispute, commencing in Montreal early in 1926, was somewhat affected by the above dispute in the other clothing factories during the latter half of the year. In the meantime, however, the employer had opened an establishment in St. Hyacinthe and on February 7, 1927, a cessation of work occurred there, some of the employees demanding higher wages, shorter hours

and recognition of the union. The employer partly replaced the strikers and sent out work to contractors, etc. The employees on strike secured work with other employers, and by the end of April there were reported to be only ten still out.

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—In this dispute, causing a cessation of work toward the end of March, work was resumed on April 21, the employer having signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America providing for the employment of members

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to April, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.....	350	5,600	Commenced Mar. 21, 1927, for closed shop. Terminated April 21 in favour of employees.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	96	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	30	360	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Employment conditions no longer affected.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	5	120	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	80	1,080	Work ceased Feb. 7, 1927, for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	4	96	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	55	†275	Commenced April 11, 1927, against discharge of employee. Terminated April 13 in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)—			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	65	618	Commenced April 6, 1927, against alleged violation of agreement. Terminated April 18, 1927. Demands partially granted.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory employees, Montreal, Que.	109	1,690	Commenced April 13, 1927, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Cement Finishers, Montreal, P.Q.	115	115	Commenced April 19, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated April 20 in favour of employees.
Plumbers, Windsor, Ont.....	3	15	Alleged lockout, April 5, 1927, for union membership. Employment conditions no longer affected.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Local—			
Teamsters, Saskatoon, Sask..	33	17	Commenced April 4, 1927, for higher wages, regular hours and overtime. Terminated April 4. Compromise.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

†225 indirectly affected for one shift.

of that union only. The agreement also provided for a wage scale about four per cent lower than that previously in effect, negotiated on the basis of a wage scale for Inverness on the same level as in other mines in Cape Breton Island. Employees not members of the United Mine Workers of America during April had applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but had requested the Minister of Labour to hold their application in abeyance pending the result of further negotiations. When operations at the mines were resumed under the above conditions, these employees, not being allowed to resume work, again applied for a Board and the Minister established such a Board on April 28 (See page 491).

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—On April 11 a number of boys ceased work to secure the reinstatement of a boy who had been dismissed for "trip riding," which, being a dangerous practice, was against the mining laws. Their places were taken by other miners for that shift, but during the night shift the mine was tied up, two hundred miners being indirectly involved temporarily. The boys continued on strike the next two days, but as their places were taken by the other miners, the mine was operated. On April 13 the boys returned to work, their demands not being granted.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—A cessation of work on April 6 followed negotiations during some days as to an alleged violation of the agreement between the employer and the union. On April 18 work was resumed, the employer having agreed to give increases in wages, alleged to be called for by the agreement, to certain of the persons concerned, certain others to have wages increased as the forelady recommended. It was also agreed that in future when grievances were discussed, there would be no cessation of work until ten days had elapsed.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A cessation of work occurred on April 16 involving sixty-five males and fifty-five females against an alleged reduction in wages of some employees contrary to the agreement. At the end of the month no settlement had been effected.

CEMENT WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Cement workers on two jobs in Montreal ceased work on April 19 for an increase in wages from 65 cents per hour to 75 cents. The following day their demands were granted and work was resumed.

PLUMBERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—Certain plumbers having been discharged on April 5, the employer alleging insubordination, the union declared it a lockout, alleging that they were in reality discharged for joining the union. At the end of the month the discharged employees had secured work elsewhere but the dispute had not been declared closed by the union.

TEAMSTERS, REGINA, SASK.—Teamsters employed by a cartage company ceased work to secure an increase in wages from $4 per day to 50 cents per hour, with overtime after ten hours. It appears that they had been paid $4 for a ten-hour day but had a certain amount of work to do before and after the ten hours and sometimes had to work overtime without extra pay. Work was resumed the same day, it having been agreed that the wage rate would be 45 cents per hour and that overtime would be paid for. Other points were to be adjusted later.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lock-outs in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* reports 22 new disputes in the month of March, 1927, and 13 disputes still in progress from the previous month, which makes a total of 35 disputes in progress during the month, involving 14,000 workpeople and resulting in an approximate time loss of 137,000 working days. Of the 22 disputes beginning in the month, 13 arose out of questions of wages, 4 out of questions respecting the employment of

particular classes or persons and 5 out of other questions. During the month, 13 disputes were settled, 3 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 4 compromised.

A dispute of coal miners took place in Wales when 2,000 members of the South Wales Miners' Federation refused to work with non-members. The dispute was settled within a few days by the non-members joining the Federation.

Five thousand building operatives in Glasgow and the west of Scotland were concerned in a dispute "against proposed reduction in wages of masons' and bricklayers' labourers employed by members of a non-federated Employers' Association below the rate fixed under the national building trade agreement." The dispute lasted three weeks, after which time work was resumed pending reference of the dispute to the Industrial Court for its interpretation of the agreement.

United States

In the *Monthly Labour Review* for April, 1927, preliminary figures for February show 60 disputes beginning in the month as compared with 46 in the previous month. The number directly involved is known only for 44 disputes and is 8,762, making the average number of employees per dispute 199. Of the 60 disputes, 15 were in the clothing industry, 11 in building trades, 5 in the textile industry and the remaining in various other industries.

A strike involving about 1,000 shingle mill workers in several mills in the State of Washington began February 1, against a reduction in wages, and is reported to have terminated successfully on March 11.

On February 4, a strike of 705 coal miners took place at Plains, Pennsylvania, because of a "dispute over bottom rock rate in bottom 5-foot vein", and 2,041 employees of the same company at other collieries went out on a sympathetic strike on February 8. Work was resumed in all the mines on February 12 under the same conditions as prevailed before the dispute.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—As stated in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 373, the cessation of work on April 1, in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Missouri, owing to the failure of the union and the operators in the four states first mentioned, to reach an agreement before the expiring of that in force, involved about 200,000 workmen, and a settlement was not reached during April. The union had announced that the miners would work in the mines of operators who would agree to the wages and working conditions of the expiring agreement, and a number of operators of relatively small mines made such an arrangement. On the other hand a number of operators, including some with large collieries, undertook to operate on the non-union basis, at reduced wage scales, and were reported to be securing some miners. In Indiana, operators of "stripping" mines reached an agreement with the union, providing for substantially the same wages as in the expired agreement with some adjustments in working conditions, and the operators of "shaft" mines in that state toward the end of the month entered into negotiations with the union. It was reported that non-union mines and the relatively few union mines operating were producing each week practically enough coal to meet the current demand, and that the large stocks in reserve were not being drawn upon to a great extent, so that it appeared that the dispute would probably last for some time.

Plumbers' Dispute, New York.—On April 1, 1,500 plumbers in Brooklyn, N.Y., went out on strike to obtain a wage increase from $12 to $14 per day and a 5-day week. They were joined by the same number of plumbers' helpers, who asked for $9 per day. In protest against this strike, the master plumbers, members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, on April 28, locked out all the plumbers and plumbers' helpers in their employ, to the number of 7,000 in New York City, until such time as the plumbers in Brooklyn withdrew their demand for increase in wages and returned to work. This lockout was alleged to be in violation of an agreement in effect in two of the five boroughs of New York.

Belgium

In January, 1927, 11 strikes began and 12 others were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 23 disputes in progress during the month. These disputes involved 3,714 workpeople and caused a time loss of 52,738 working days. Eight of the 11 disputes beginning in the month were over wages questions. Eleven disputes terminated in the month, 3 in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 3 by compromise.

France

There have appeared reports in the press as to a dispute involving 30,000 employees in an automobile manufacturing establishment in Paris. It is indicated that a number of communists employed in this establishment

quit work after a series of intermittent disputes, and the management closed down the plant on April 26.

India

Statistics on industrial disputes in India for the year 1925 show the total number of disputes reported for that year to be 134, as compared with 133 in the preceding year. The number of workers involved was 270,423 as compared with 312,462 in 1924, and the time loss was 12,578,129 working days as compared with 8,730,918 in 1924. In 1925, disputes in cotton mills account for 88 per cent of the time loss in the year and disputes on railways (including railway workshops) for 6 per cent.

Of the 134 disputes, 65 occurred over the question of pay and 35 were either demands for dismissal of certain employees or reinstatement of employees dismissed.

One hundred and thirty-three disputes terminated during the year, 17 entirely in favour of employees, 27 partly in favour of employers and 89 unfavourable to employees.

Japan

Statistics of industrial disputes in Japan refer to strikes only. The United States *Monthly Labour Review* quotes a report from Japan on strikes in that country for the year 1926. There were 1,005 labour disputes during the year, which is 200 more than the preceding year. The number of workpeople involved was 100,000, an increase of 10,000 over 1925. Of the 1,005 disputes, 271 were to secure higher wages, 89 against decrease in wages and 181 for fixing definite discharge allowances. Only 2 per cent of the demands were granted without modification and 3 per cent of the demands were completely withdrawn. In all other cases disputes were adjusted by compromise.

Netherlands

Revised figures for December, 1926, show 12 disputes beginning in the month, involving 189 workpeople.

In January, 1927, 23 disputes began involving 622 workpeople.

Preliminary figures for February, 1927, show 6 disputes beginning in the month, 4 of which involved 208 workpeople.

Labour Attitude Towards Trusts and Cartels

"Industrial and Labour Information", the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in a recent issue deals with process known as "Rationalization" of industry and with the attitude of workers' organizations towards this movement. A brief article on the subject prepared in the International Labour Office contains the following observations:

"The term "Rationalization", which is of recent adoption in connection with economic problems, is apt to be interpreted in a variety of senses. Sometimes it is used to describe those improvements in the technique of industry which fall more correctly within the scope of "scientific management." As a rule, however, the word denotes something more than the organization of a single industrial enterprise on the lines of maximum efficiency, whether from the point of view of equipment and lay-out or from the point of view of the fullest possible utilization of its human and business resources. "Rationalization", in the sense in which it is most frequently used nowadays, covers the organization of a given industry as a whole. Its primary purpose is the elimination of waste and the reduction of costs of production to the absolute minimum. Its motive is the desire to minimize the casualties of the intensified warfare between rival industries in different countries which has resulted from the economic upheaval of the war and post-war period. Its form is that of the trust, combine or cartel. Its scope is national or international. Its activity may take the form of price-fixing, control of supplies of raw material, regulation of output, marketing arrangements, or merely the obviating of intermediate profit-making in the stages between the getting of the raw material and the selling of the finished product, by the organization of a principal industry and all its ancillary industries "from top to bottom." But whatever form it may take, "Rationalization" of industry is undoubtedly one of the most striking developments of the day, and one which is being watched with interest and perhaps also a certain anxiety by organized labour. What its ultimate effects on the conditions of work and life of the worker will be remains to be seen; but in the meantime there appear to be signs of an effort on the part of workers' organizations to arrive at a policy which should determine their attitude towards this process.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND THE LEGISLATURES OF QUEBEC AND MANITOBA IN 1927

Canada

SEVERAL measures of interest to labour were enacted during the last session of the Parliament of Canada which opened on December 10, 1926, and closed on April 14, 1927.

An amendment to the Trade Mark and Design Act provides for the registration of union labels. The text of this Act was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 380.

An amendment was made in the Act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties. This Act was passed in 1918 and enabled employees of the Government of Canada to claim compensation for injuries under the law of the province where the accident happened.* The amendment is designed to remedy the situation arising from the fact that the Province of Prince Edward Island has no general workmen's compensation law and makes the law of New Brunswick applicable to employees of the Federal Government employed in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

An amendment to the Canadian National Railways Act gives the Board of Railway Commissioners jurisdiction over maintenance in so far as such maintenance affects the safety and protection of railway employees and of the passengers upon the railway.

The Old Age Pensions Act provides that the Government of Canada may make an agreement with the government of any province for the payment to that province of one half of the net sum paid out for old age pensions, under conditions specified in the Act and in the regulations made thereunder. The text of this Act was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, at page 375.

Two bills of labour interest were introduced but not passed. One of these bills proposed to amend the Criminal Code by repealing the sections added in 1919, relating to unlawful associations and the printing and distribution of seditious literature, and re-enacting the sections which were repealed in 1919, providing that a person might do certain specified things without being deemed to have seditious intention, and fixing the term of imprisonment for sedition. The other, a bill to amend the Immigration Act, would have repealed the amending Act of 1919 which permits deportation of any person not a citizen of Canada who seeks to overthrow the Government or otherwise incites to public disorder. These two bills were passed by the House of Commons but were defeated in the Senate.

Quebec

Several measures affecting labour were enacted at the session of the Quebec Legislature which opened on January 11, and closed on April 1, 1927.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, postponed the coming into force of that Act from April 1, 1927, until April 1, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 346, etc.).

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Mutual Casualty Company authorizes the company, among other things, to provide insurance against liability for accidents to employees, and also accident and safety service.

An Act to prohibit the levying of taxes on persons outside of a municipality who work therein, forbids a municipality having a population of five thousand or more to levy any tax, duty or assessment upon any person working within the limits of its territory for the sole reason that such person does not reside in the municipality. Existing by-laws or other ordinances imposing such taxes cease to have effect from April 1, the date of the coming into force of the Act. Taxes which were due on that date may, however, be collected.

The Mining Act was amended to require the person operating a mine or quarry, or his representative, to send to the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries a written notice of any accident happening by reason of or in the course of the work. Formerly a notice was only compulsory in case of accidents resulting in loss of life or serious injury.

*A statement on proceedings under this Act during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, was included in the last annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals, and was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 37.

The Motor Vehicle Act was amended to forbid the issuing of licenses and permits to drive motor vehicles to persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years unless the written consent of the parent or guardian is obtained.

The Quebec Election Act was amended to provide for the establishment of special polling stations for railway employees, navigators and commercial travellers. These stations will be open from 1 p.m. until 10 p.m. of the two days which are not holidays immediately preceding the general polling date. Each elector wishing to vote at a special polling station must obtain a certificate which will be furnished to him free by the returning officer or election clerk of the district. A voter who has obtained a certificate may vote at any polling station in the district, delivering his certificate to the deputy returning officer and signing, in his presence, a declaration under oath that he is the elector mentioned in the certificate and is a railway employee, navigator or commercial traveller and also that he expects that he will be absent from home on polling day in pursuit of his occupation.

Manitoba

During the session of the Manitoba Legislature which opened on February 3, and closed on April 9, 1927, a number of labour laws were amended, including those dealing with the regulation of mines and factories, and with the relation of master and servant.

The Mines Act was amended to permit the making of regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for regulating the age and sex of persons who may be employed in mines, and for setting the maximum number of working hours; for the protection of workmen employed in and about mines, including the care and use of explosives; for the installation of proper ventilation and sanitary conveniences; for the protection of all working places; for provision of suitable dressing rooms, equipment and means of furnishing first aid to the injured; for the safety of cranes and all hoisting and lowering equipment; for the use of electricity; for fire prevention precautions and firefighting appliances; for the inspection of mines and mine works, and for safety measures in connection with unworked mines. The rules contained in Section 49 of the Act may be repealed or amended and penalties may be prescribed for infraction of regulations.

An amendment to the Factories Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations governing manufactures and trades in which there is a special fire hazard such as dry cleaning and dry dyeing, cleaning and pressing businesses, and the storage, sale, carriage and disposal of gasoline or other inflammable material. These regulations may require that persons carrying on such businesses should take out an annual license.

The Masters and Servants Act was amended to enable a workman suing for wages to obtain solicitors' costs up to $5 if the claim is less than $50 and up to $15 if the claim is more than $50. If the complainant undertakes to make service of the summons upon the defendant the costs of the complaint and summons and hearing fee may not exceed $2. If the justice of the peace is satisfied that the servant is unable to pay the costs or fees he may dispense with payment or extend the time until after judgment when, if judgment is given against the master, the ordinary costs with solicitors' costs can be added to the amount ordered to be paid. This amendment comes into effect on May 1, 1927.

The Child Welfare Act was amended to permit a children's aid society having under its control savings from earnings belonging to a child under its care to invest such earnings in securities in which a trustee is authorized by the Manitoba Trustee Act to invest trust funds.

A Resolution was passed during the Session reaffirming the endorsation by the Legislature of the principle of old age pensions, noting with satisfaction the enactment of legislation on the subject at Ottawa, and expressing the view that, in order to make effective an old age pension scheme in Manitoba as early as possible, representatives of Manitoba should participate in any proposed conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the Provinces held for the purpose of considering ancillary legislation.

A Bill providing for a periodic rest day was introduced but not passed, the question of the periodic rest for employees being referred to the Bureau of Labour with instructions to make a thorough investigation during the recess, and make recommendations to the House before the next session of the Legislature. Bills to provide for the settlement of trade disputes and to amend the Minimum Wage Act, were also introduced but failed to pass.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session it was announced that the Government would cause an enquiry to be made into the causes of and remedies for seasonal unemployment. A commission of three members was accordingly appointed on May 3 to conduct this enquiry.

LUMBER INDUSTRY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Report of Provincial Royal Commission

THE report of the Royal Commission who have been investigating the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act upon the lumber industry in New Brunswick was tabled at the recent session of the provincial legislature by Premier Baxter, along with the report of the Royal Commission on means of stabilizing the lumber industry in the province. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, page 1045.)

Mr. Justice Grimmer was chairman of the Royal Commission investigating the operation of the Compensation Act, with F. C. Beateay, of Saint John, representing the companies and operators, and George A. Stone, of Moncton, representing Labour. Their eight recommendations include suggestions for introduction of more Safety First and First Aid methods in some operations as well as at mills, further reduction in the operating expenses of the Compensation Board, including the employment of a full time medical officer, more co-operation between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lumbermen's Safety Association, several relatively unimportant changes in the law and reduction of the period when application may be made for compensation from one year to six months.

The Royal Commission's report in part follows:

The Report

From the evidence that was submitted we readily came to understand the comprehensive nature of the Compensation Act, the complexity of the problems involved therein and the almost vital necessity that the purpose and intention of the Act should be effectively carried out if possible without making it oppressive upon any particular industry, but preserving to labour all the rights and privileges reserved to it by the statute.

From the lumber industry came the charge of complaint that the operation of the Act had become too expensive, in fact had become oppressive and that it was necessary if the same was to continue that some change should be made whereby the cost to which the lumber operator was subjected to maintain the Act should be materially reduced. On the other hand it plainly appeared that the employee had little or no fault to find with the compensation allowed under the Act and was practically satisfied therewith though some suggestions were made looking to the payment of a somewhat higher percentage of compensation for disability.

Considering, then, the remedy, if any, to be found for the alleged excessive charges upon the lumber industry, we treat the matter as follows:

1. *Prevention of Accidents.*—We are convinced that many accidents occur through carelessness and inattention to rules and regulations on the part of the employee and for want of proper instruction being given to the men on the part of the foreman in charge. Some of the lumber operators of to-day have posted safety rules and provided safety devices for the avoidance of accidents and the preservation of human life, which, if by co-operation among the employees or as the result of instructions by the foreman were more fully observed would undoubtedly tend in a very large measure to reduce accidents. what has been done by some should likewise be carried out in this respect by all lumber operators, and in all sawmills, logging camps and woodworking establishments there should be posted a set of safety first rules that all employees should be compelled to observe under penalty of discipline.

2. *First Aid.*—We are convinced that the subject of first aid has not received the consideration it demands, particularly in the smaller lumber operations, where many accidents occur. There is no reasonable doubt but that from the treatment accorded an accident immediately after its happening largely depends the results, whether of a beneficial or injurious nature to the patient, and the consequent length of time the Compensation Act may be applied to the case. It becomes important, therefore, that all operators should not only in their own interest, but that of the employee, be compelled to have first aid appliances ready at hand in case of accident, and should also have some employee sufficiently and properly instructed in the use thereof, who would have full charge of the case, and whose duty should be to see that they were kept in order and always ready for immediate use. This is especially necessary in respect to camp foremen. To further assist in this respect we beg to suggest that all Government scalers, fire wardens and forest rangers before entering upon their respective duties be required to take a course in first aid work which shall be prescribed and given by

the Chief Medical Officer or some other competent medical officer connected with the Health Department free from all cost or charge to the several applicants. For the purpose we seek to accomplish by this suggestion we further beg to point out that what we have stated in respect to Government scalers might also very well and to much advantage be applied to all scalers appointed and employed by the lumber operators, and be made compulsory, as, from the information we have gained, we are convinced too much attention cannot be given in the interest of the operator as well as the employee to the application of all safety first measures, in order to assist in minimizing accidents and extended casualties.

3. *Administration of the Act.*—We have carefully and critically scrutinized the administration of the Act by the present Board of Commissioners, and are convinced that it is now well alive to the necessity of conducting the Department with a view to minimizing expense, and has taken stringent measures in many respects to protect the several classes with which it has to deal, in so much that during the past year the result of the efforts has been to effect a very marked reduction in the cost of administration. At the same time we are of the opinion there is still room for improvement, and that a further reduction in expense can be attained by the employment of a fully qualified medical officer who shall devote his full time to the work of his office. At present only one doctor is employed upon half time, which can only mean that no matter how earnest and desirous he may be of rendering the best possible service, he cannot be expected to give, and does not give, that attention to the many duties falling upon him that the occasion requires. A doctor upon full time will have the opportunity of making minute inquiries regarding accidents; of personally attending to very many of the more acute injuries, of examining into cases of alleged malignering; of supervising all hospital cases; of examining all bills for medical aid; of assuming the responsibility of declaring when hospital aid is no longer necessary, and certifying when cases are no longer entitled to the benefit of the Act. He should have charge of and supervise all field work and be held responsible for the proper performance of duty by the officials of his staff. To assist in the work of this Department we are satisfied there should be two competent first aid men employed, who, with the permanent doctor should comprise the medical staff.

We beg to suggest that these men may very well be the present Inspector and Factory Inspector, whose duties now take him to all parts of the province, making it possible for him without additional expense to render much efficient aid, not only in relieving suffering but in promptly reporting injuries that come under his notice. He should be required to perfect himself in first aid instruction to the satisfaction of the permanent doctor and with the present Inspector be subject not only to the Compensation Board but as well to the Medical Department thereof. We cannot but feel that if this suggestion is carried out it will lead to a much more extended medical survey, with greater first aid assistance than now exists or is possible under present arrangements, which must and will very materially result in a further reduction of the costs of administration, especially in respect to medical and hospital fees.

Further, in order to help the Board in the discharge of its duties, we recommend that all scalers of logs and pulpwood, whether employed upon Crown Lands or upon private property, be compelled to report to the Board the names of all contractors and sub-contractors upon whose operations they may be engaged in scaling, together with the number of men employed and the place where the respective operations are being carried on. For failure to make such a report the scaler offending to be subject to such penalty as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve.

4. *Estimated Payroll.*—When any estimate or payroll submitted by an employer under Part 1 is less than one thousand dollars, such payroll shall for assessment purposes be considered and assessed as one thousand dollars. Provided, however, that if any employer submits more than one estimate or payroll in any one year for an industry or portion of an industry, the sum total of such estimates or payrolls shall be considered in the assessing of any subsequent estimate or payroll.

5. *Application for Compensation.*—Whereas Section 16 of the Act provides that no compensation shall be payable under Part 1 in respect of any injury unless application for such compensation is made within one year after the occurrence of the injury, we beg to recommend that the same be amended so as to read within six months instead of one year after the occurrence of the injury.

6. *Co-operation.*—During this investigation it was pointed out to us that there was an opportunity for improvement in matters arising under the Act if there was or could be effected some co-operation or more distinct co-operation between the Compensation Board and the Lumbermen's Safety Association. The

latter body has been in existence for some years and the purpose of its creation was to suggest or try and effect some means whereby the expense of the Compensation Act might be kept under control so far as the lumber industry was concerned. It has striven to bring this about by means of education in the line of literature and coloured posters which are mailed at regular intervals to saw-mills and logging operations and printed in both the English and French languages. We suggest that more cordial relations between these two bodies should exist, and we recommend that the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lumbermen's Safety Association should arrange to meet in conference at least quarterly and discuss problems pertinent to the lumber industry with a view to effecting the desired relief.

7. *Adjusting Assessments.*—In this respect we suggest that subsection 2 of section 66 of the Act be repealed and a new section be substituted to read as follows:—

> "In computing and adjusting the amount of the payroll of any industry, regard shall be had only to such portion of the payroll as represents workmen and work within the scope of this part, and where the wages of any workman exceeds fifteen hundred dollars per year, the excess shall be deducted from the amount of the payrolls and the assessment shall be based on the amount of it as so reduced."

Also, for the more complete working out of the Act we consider it advisable that an amendment should be made to Section 68, which relates to the enforcement and collection of assessments in cases of default of the employers, in order to remove difficulties that may arise and to settle the question of the right and authority of the Board in such cases. We suggest the following amendment to this section:—

> "Where a person other than the employer has an interest in the property, real, personal or mixed, upon which a lien has attached under the provisions of section 65 (1) the said property shall, for the purpose of enforcing such judgment, be deemed the property of the employer only."

SUMMARY

The result of our investigation is that we made the following recommendations:—

1. The adoption of a complete set of rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents as set out and described in Section 1 of the Report.

2. The establishment of better and more effective means for first aid relief, referred to in Section 2 of the Report.

3. Attention to the administration of the Act as outlined in paragraph 3 of the Report.

4. A change in the estimating of payrolls as indicated in paragraph 4 of the Report.

5. An amendment to the Act in respect to applications for compensation as outlined in paragraph 5 of the Report.

6. Co-operation between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lumbermen's Safety Association as referred to in paragraph 6.

7. An amendment to section 66 of the Act in regard to the computing and adjusting of payrolls.

8. An amendment to section 68 of the Act to remove doubts and establish the right and authority of the Board in cases of default by employers in paying the assessments levied upon them.

In concluding this report we desire to express our thanks to the officers of the Compensation Board and all others who appeared before us, for the courtesy and help they extended during the course of the investigation.

The City Council of Winnipeg has adopted the principle that all printing contracts entered into by the municipality must contain a "fair wages" clause setting forth that 90 cents an hour must be the minimum rate of wages payable to the printers employed under such contracts.

The Dominion has paid the sum of $1,500 to indemnify the carpenters, about thirty in number, for the loss they sustained early in 1925 in the destruction of their tools by a fire in one of the warehouses at the dockyards at Esquimalt, B.C. The Victoria Trades and Labour Council took the matter up with the government at Ottawa without regard to the fact that the majority of the men affected were non-union carpenters.

A co-operative livestock marketing organization, to be known as the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, is to be organized on a province-wide scale, with a uniform contract. A decision to this effect was reached at a meeting of livestock producers held at Winnipeg in April.

The Hon. J. A. Cross has been appointed administrator of the Saskatchewan Child Welfare Act, commencing on May 1, 1927. Some of the provisions of this consolidating act were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 384.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING TEN YEARS

Nova Scotia

THE annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year 1926 describes the work carried on during the tenth year of the operation of the Act, which became effective on January 1, 1917.

During the past ten years accidents to the number of 66,572, in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, were reported. During that time 897 workmen were killed. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants was $5,277,605.16, and the amount, at the end of 1926, required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, was $4,745,669.88. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants for the ten years amounts to $9,973,275.04. That amount does not represent the entire cost of the accidents for the ten-year period, as the administration expense is not included. There were 501 widows awarded pensions for life or until remarriage; 1,189 children under 16 years of age were awarded monthly pensions, while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 223 were awarded compensation; 26 members of the family, other than widows, children and parents, more or less dependent upon workmen who had been killed, received benefits; and life pensions were awarded to 2,375 workmen who were disabled, wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the seven years that have elapsed the amount of $387,017.40 was paid for such purpose.

Industrial Conditions in 1926

The report states the total amount of the wages paid out in the province during 1926 and in previous years, using these figures as a basis on which to estimate the condition of industry. This comparison reveals an increase of about 10 per cent in the payroll in 1926 as compared with 1925. The totals for the past ten years were as follows: 1926, $44,836,413; 1925, $40,560,428; 1924, $46,743,472; 1923, $54,678,604; 1922, $47,159,622; 1921, $60,970,120; 1920, $74,600,999; 1919, $60,017,418; 1918, $51,108,492; 1917, $39,326,243.

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Value of Compensation

The actual payments for compensation and medical aid in 1926 amounted to $777,829.90. Of this amount $484,483.40 was paid to workmen other than pensioners, and $293,346.50 was paid to those entitled to pensions. During the past year 5,150 workmen, wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation for the period of disability. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were as follows:—

Widows	390
Children under 16	845
Dependent mothers	67
Dependent fathers	41
Workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly)	623

Accidents

The year 1926 was marked by a disaster to the fishing fleet in August, when two fishing vessels were lost in a hurricane near Sable Island with all the members of both crews, numbering 25 men for each vessel. This was the worst disaster that had occurred in the industries under the act since the coal mine explosions in July, 1917, and January, 1918. The same hurricane was the cause of injuries to fishermen on other vessels. Both vessels were under Part 1 of the Act, and the amount estimated to provide compensation to the dependents of the fishermen who were lost amounted to $167,000.

In all, 107 fatal and 7,089 other accidents were reported during last year, the total number of all accidents exceeding by 1,426 the corresponding total for 1925. The increase was due to accidents in shipping and navigation, mining and lumbering. On the other hand there was a decrease in the amount paid in respect to accidents in general manufacturing, iron and steel, building and construction and some other classes.

The nature and severity of the accidents compensated during the ten years of the operation of the act are shown as follows:—

Fatals, compensable	897
Permanent partial disability	2,375
Temporary total disability	46,751
Medical aid only	5,523
Total compensable claims	55,546
Pending adjustment	170
Fatals not compensable (1921-1926 inclusive)	29
Other non-compensable accidents (fatals included for 1917-1920)	10,827
Total	66,572

Medical Aid

The Act provides for thirty days medical aid following the date of disability. The estimated cost of providing medical aid in 1926 amounted to $80,059, compared with $66,193 in 1925. The ratio of the cost of medical aid to the compensation cost of accidents in those classes in which the Board paid medical aid for 1925 and 1926 as follows:—

	1925	1926
Lumbering, sawmills, etc.	16.5	15.4
General manufacturing	11.	20.1
Building and construction	9.4	11.3
Public utilities	10.7	6.7
Transportation	16.2	10.6

The ratio has not been given in the Mining and Iron and Steel classes, as the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes adopted by the workmen, and consequently is not furnished by the Board. In the Navigation class medical aid is as a rule furnished under the Merchants' Shipping Act.

Income and Expenditure by Classes

The income and expenditure of the Board in 1926, in respect to each class of industry were as follows:—

Class	Income	Expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mining	523,365 12	518,503 44
Lumbering and woodworking	100,838 08	188,779 35
Iron and steel	136,626 46	67,923 37
Manufacturing and operating not otherwise specified	100,938 53	41,464 30
Building and construction	130,997 81	30,443 88
Public utilities	148,366 59	45,372 75
Transportation	138,089 17	56,391 46
Shipping and navigation	72,979 37	205,852 31
Halifax Relief Commission—which is a class by itself	21 01	21 01
Dominion Government employees	43,131 72	43,131 72
Provincial Highways Department —which is in a class by itself	16,283 47	16,283 47

Administration, Etc.

The cost of administration during the year including salaries, travelling expenses, etc., was $98,740.75, in addition to which amount the sum of $332 was expended by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association.

The total standing in the pension fund at the end of the year was $3,452,407, while the Disaster Reserve amounted to $746,939.

British Columbia

The tenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia gives detailed statistics of operations under the Act during 1926. Extensive tables are given based on the records of all approved claims according to the class or sub-class of industry to which they belong; a full analysis of "finaled" temporary disability claims, with reference to the industry concerned, the wage loss involved, etc.; the average length of disability; the sex, conjugal state, nationality and average age of the workmen, and other information. A valuable table is given showing the causes of accidents, with the average cost of compensation. Analysis is made also of permanent partial disability and of temporary total disability accidents, showing the parts of the body injured, the nature of injury, average cost, etc.

Protection to Workmen

Summarizing the work of the past ten years the report states that the benefits of the act now apply to approximately 165,000 workmen and their families. During the ten years in which this legislation has been in effect, 219,670 accidents have been dealt with by the Board. As a result of those accidents 2,206 workmen lost their lives, and 4,898 others were left either partially or totally incapacitated for further work for life. Dependants of deceased workmen in substantial numbers benefit by the awards made. At the end of 1926 the pension list included the following: Widows, 631; children (under 16), 1,063; dependent mothers, 106; dependent fathers, 42; other dependents, 30; and permanently disabled workmen, 951, making in all, 2,823 beneficiaries receiving regular allowances. These figures are exclusive of injured workmen who are temporarily disabled and who receive the statutory time-loss compensation. By taking them and their dependants into consideration, as well as the dependants of permanently disabled workmen, it will be seen that over 7,500 persons are at any given time receiving the whole or a part of their maintenance from the compensation provided under the act.

The amendments of 1925 took effect in 1926, enlarging the scope of the work carried in the latter as compared with the previous years (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 18). Under these amendments time-loss compensation is now paid from the date of

disability in all cases where such disability is of more than fourteen days' duration. There was formerly a waiting period of three days in such cases. Provision was also made whereby an existing household might be continued, if desirable, for the benefit of the children left dependent by the death of a workman leaving no widow or in a case where the widow subsequently dies. The same monthly payment of compensation may now be made to a close relation or suitable person as would have been payable if there had been a widow. The monthly allowance to orphan children was at the same time raised from $12.50 to $15 each.

Another feature of the year was the marked increase in industrial activity, as shown by the fact that the total payrolls of the industries covered by the act were approximately $175,000,000 in the year just closed, as compared with audited payrolls of $164,216,219 for 1925, $155,410,227 for 1924, $153,548,944 for 1923, $130,592,502 for 1922, and $129,518,375 for 1921. Industrial expansion is similarily evidenced by comparing the number of firms actively operating in the province at the end of each calendar year. On December 31, 1926, there were 7,613 employing firms on the record, as compared with 7,197 at the end of 1925, 6,838 in 1924, 6,524 in 1923, 6,524 in 1922, and 6,393 in 1921. During the past year 108 employers resumed operations after periods of inactivity and 1,480 new firms commenced employing labour for the first time.

The act provides at section 5 that—

"On the application of the workmen in the case of any industry not within the scope of this Part, or on the application of the employer in the case of any industry or workman not within the scope of this Part, the Board may by order admit the industry or workman, as the case may be, as being within the scope of this Part, and upon such admission the industry or workman shall be deemed to be within the scope of this Part."

Under this provision, which was added to the act in 1919, optional protection was applied for and extended during the year to cover the workmen of 144 employers engaged in occupations not compulsorily under the act. Chief among those applying for optional protection were employers desiring to protect their farm labourers, surveyors, restaurant employees, retail clerks, and janitors, and those workmen engaged in the construction of residences who are not otherwise protected by contractors. There were 45 more employers personally availing themselves of optional protection in 1926 than in the previous year. Firms to the number of 1,316 ceased to employ labour during the year and 1,732 others commenced or resumed operations, so that there was a net increase of 416 in the total number operating.

Accidents and Claims during 1926

The report states while there has been a gradual increase in number of workmen protected under the act during the past three years, and a corresponding increase in the number of accidents reported, there has been a substantial annual decrease in the number of fatalities during the same period. Fatal accidents reported in 1926 totalled 198, as compared with 213 in 1925, 236 in 1924, and 268 in 1923. The figures for non-fatal accidents are as follows: 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. In addition, there were annually about 3,000 minor injuries in which first-aid men rendered the necessary service. No medical attention or time-loss compensation was expended in those cases. The accidents for 1926 averaged 2,530 per month or 107 for each working day in the year. Of a total of 30,365 accidents that were reported, 12,206 resulted in three days' time loss or less. Medical aid only was paid for in those cases. In 15,697 others both time-loss compensation and medical aid were paid. The time-loss compensation amounted to $1,452,591.52, while the medical aid attention, including specialists, hospital care, artificial appliances and drugs took $678,231.05. To settle 718 permanent total or permanent partial disability cases an additional $883,673.05 was required. Pension awards made in 1926 to dependants of deceased workmen cost $546,929.16 and funeral benefits took $16,164.41.

The lumber industry in its various branches accounted for 43 per cent of all accidents; the construction class, 10 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; general manufacturing, 6 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; metal-mining, 5 per cent; railroading, 5 per cent; and all other classes, 19 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows: Lumbering, 49 per cent; railroading, 13 per cent; construction, 8 per cent; metal-mining, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; and all other classes, 15 per cent.

The extent to which workmen rely on the compensation provided under the act to carry them across periods of lay-off due to accident is apparent from the fact that last year 770 of the 30,365 injured, or less than 5 per cent, were shown to be in receipt of any other kind of benefits. Seventy-one per cent of those who met with accidents gave their allegiance as British or Canadian, and 51 per cent of all those injured were married.

The report explains the use of the so-called reserve fund, which is sometimes criticized unfavourably through a misapprehension of the actual procedure in this matter (a note on this subject, taken from the report for 1925, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 962). The fund, as administered by the Board, ensures that employers commencing operations in future years are not required to bear any part of the burden of accidents which occurred in the years prior to their engaging in business.

Accident Prevention

The report pays a tribute to the work carried on by the safety committees which exist in various industries, and which "have made accident prevention work a reality." The Board co-operated in the work of these committees by supplying them with statistical information showing the causes of accidents. The experience of these committees, like that of the Board itself, leads to the conclusion that accident reduction can be secured by proper education and development of interest among the men, and by more strict supervision and watchfulness on the part of the management. Organization, and the interest it evokes, lead to the discovery of defects in equipment and succeeds in remedying them. Without organization, it is stated, the improvements already achieved would never have been accomplished. The obvious faults are soon corrected. The determination of the more obscure defects must be increasingly the duty of the safety committee backed and supported by the management.

The Board appeals for a wider use of "first aid" in industry. "By making first aid a recognized institution in every plant the injuries received will be noted and treated when they occur and before complications set in. Too often in the past the first-aid kit was not resorted to until it was too late to be of any use. Instead of considering the first-aid kit as something more or less inaccessibly locked away for the rare emergency, it should be treated as an every-day service available for every injury, however trivial it may appear at the time. The prompt 100-per-cent use of the first-aid kit would save the workmen of this Province much unnecessary suffering and yield a return of at least a hundred thousand dollars annually to the employers by way of reduction in the accident cost. From humanitarian motives the employer is anxious to protect the health and lives of his workmen. For financial reasons he should have an accurate record of every injury made at the time it happens. The man in charge of the first-aid kit can readily secure the necessary information when it is fresh in every one's mind, and he can at the same time forestall serious infection and bring the workman back to his place of duty with the minimum of lost time."

A common cause of complaint is the difficulty found by partially disabled men in obtaining suitable employment. The Board suggests that the subject of rehabilitation deserves more attention on the part of employers than it has yet received.

International Organization of Commercial Travellers

The International Federation of Associations of Commercial Travellers was founded in Paris in 1924 for the purpose of (1) bringing together the travellers and other representatives of commerce in all countries; (2) of collecting and comparing the legislative measures which relate to them, and the regulations which are applied to them, both in their own countries and in foreign countries in which they exercise their profession, and of improving their social and material conditions by combined effort to secure the reforms which are called for in such legislation and regulations; and (3) of lightening the charges and simplifying the formalities exacted by certain States from travellers and other commercial representatives.

At a congress of the International Federation, held in Vienna last September, at the instance of the Vienna Association of Commercial Travellers, organizations in the following countries were represented: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Spain and Switzerland. The organizations of commercial travellers in Europe are seldom constituted as trade unions or solely for the protection of occupational interests. It is only in Belguim, France and Great Britain that associations devoted exclusively to collective defence are to be found. Among the decisions of the Vienna congress resolutions were passed in favour of complete freedom of action for commercial travellers of all nationalities and in all countries; protection as regards licenses, taxation, etc., facilities for obtaining passports and visas; special terms for commercial travellers in connection with travel by rail or boat; special terms for hotel accommodation in all countries.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA

New Order Governing certain Manufacturing Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba issued recently Regulation No. 8 in the series of revised regulations now in course of publication (regulation No. 7 was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September 1926, page 873). The new order governs the employment of female employes in the industries of auto tops, caskets, gloves, knitting, leather goods, tents and awnings throughout the province.

The sections governing hours of labour, wages and permits of exemption, are as follows:—

Hours of Labour

(1) The hours of labour shall be not more than nine hours in any day or more than forty-eight in any week. These hours shall be so arranged that each employee shall receive one afternoon half-holiday each week. No employee shall work betwen ten p.m. and seven a.m., nor on Sundays. There shall be a period of not less than eleven hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next.

(2) *Overtime.*—Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any employee than thirty-six days in one year. No overtime to exceed three hours in any day nor six hours in any week. No minor under seventeen years of age shall work overtime. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(3) *Overtime Record.*—A record of all overtime worked by each employee shall be kept in a manner convenient for examination by inspectors.

(4) *Lunch Hour.*—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(5) *Delays.*—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

Wages

(1) *Method of payment.*—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned, they shall be paid within three days.

(2) *Notice to be given.*—After four weeks' employment, one week's notice shall be required on the part of an employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of an employee on leaving employment, except in case of flagrant insubordination on the part of an employee or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

(3) *Minimum Wage.*—No experienced employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than $12 per week.*

(4) No inexperienced employee shall be paid wages at a less rate than $8 per week for the first three months after entering the factory and $9 per week for the second three months; and $10 per week for the third three months; and $11 per week for the fourth three months, after which period of twelve months she shall be considered an experienced employee, and will be entitled to $12 per week. The number of learners shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the total female employees.

(5) *Statutory Holidays.*—No reduction shall be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays.

Permits of Exemption

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any factory, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in case of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

The Regulation contains the usual provisions governing conditions of labour, including the subjects of cleanliness; illumination, ventilation, toilet rooms, wash basins and temperature.

Under the heading "Health and Injuries" it is provided that "All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by approved safety devices. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First Aid kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

A lunch and rest room is to be provided in factories where the employees remain for lunch.

Violations of the order are punishable by fines ranging from $25 to $100, or imprisonment from 10 days to 3 months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

*In the earlier order the rate was $12 for Winnipeg and St. Boniface and $11 for the rest of the province.

The Minimum Wage Board published during April an order amending Regulation No. 7 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1926, page 873) by extending its application to "factory dressmaking establishments where dresses are manufactured in wholesale quantities." The minimum wage for experienced adult employees in this occupation is $12 per week. Order No. 7 covers the following industries: artificial flowers, bedding, ladies' wear, hats, caps, embroidery, jewelry, regalia, and garments which include all clothing trades—except custom dressmaking, millinery, custom tailoring and furriers—in all portions of the province of Manitoba.

"A STUDY ON THE MINIMUM WAGE"

THE necessity for national minimum wage standards is the main theme of a new book by J. H. Richardson, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), entitled "A Study on the Minimum Wage" (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.) Minimum wage regulation has been slow in developing, and has encountered more opposition than other kinds of labour legislation. The writer claims, however, that there is no essential difference in principle between fixing a minimum wage and fixing, for example, maximum hours of labour. "Such limitations," he says, "are among the rules regulating the conduct of industry, and a country which introduces any form of labour legislation has accepted the underlying principle involved."

So far, wage regulation has received little or no attention, notwithstanding the necessity of adequate wages if improved conditions in other directions are to have their full effect. The first minimum wage law, it is stated, was the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, and subsequently the minimum wage principle has been widely adopted in English-speaking countries: Australia, Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, and South Africa. Other countries have applied the principle on a small scale, namely, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Hungary, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. An examination of the minimum wage laws in force in these countries shows that in many cases only the fringe of the problem is being touched. Some laws are limited to special groups of workers, e.g., homeworkers, female workers, agricultural workers. Even in Great Britain the legislation applies to workers in a limited number of trades, and for these the minimum rates are fixed independently by separate boards. The consequence is that unwarranted differences in rates may occur. Only in New Zealand and in certain Australian States have attempts been made to grapple with the whole problem.

Mr. Richardson recommends a system of general application rather than one limited to a few trades. The chief factors in the problem are those affecting the capacity of industry to pay the legal minimum rates, and those affecting the determination of the groups of workers whose wages are thus regulated. A re-grouping is required, he thinks, involving the discarding of some traditions by which certain groups receive a lower rate than other similar groups. For example "the wages of women are often unduly low, partly on account of the limited field of labour hitherto open to them, and partly because many women have been willing to work for little remuneration as they were being maintained by the earnings of others."

An interesting chapter describes the various bases used in different countries for fixing wage rates for a particular occupation. The minimum rates are determined in relation to (1) the wages in other categories of labour; (2) the "living wage"; and (3) the capacity of industry to pay. France, Germany, and certain other European countries use the first basis. The "cost of living" base is used in New Zealand, Australia, the United States and Canada, while Great Britain takes into consideration the capacity of industry to pay, as well as the subsistence level of the employees.

Discussing the principle that the minimum wage should be a living wage, Mr. Richardson states that it is the distinctive feature of this principle that the minimum should be determined by the general productivity of the community as a whole, without taking account of the prosperity of individual establishments or industries. However, "where there are differences in the cost of living in different districts, there should be corresponding differences in money wages. If a change takes place in the purchasing power of money in any community without a change in the general productivity of goods and services, then the minimum wage should be adjusted to such changes by means of a sliding scale. This is necessary in order to ensure the maintenance of the minimum real wage." On the problem of the "capacity of industry to pay" Mr. Richardson affirms that "the general level of wages depends on total productivity, and the

principal means of increasing wages is not by fundamental changes in distribution, but by increasing productivity. An increase in general productivity will almost certainly lead to an increase in the wages of the lowest paid groups of workers. The capacity to pay of industry in general, rather than the wages which individual establishments or industries can afford, should be taken as basis for a minimum wage of general application."

Having stated the principles of the minimum wage the author finds that they point to the desirability of a national minimum wage, based on national productivity. "In each country," he says, "there should be fixed a limit below which no wage should fall. This minimum should be based on the capacity to pay of industry in general. In practice, the most satisfactory method of determining the minimum would be to fix it at a given proportion, e.g., 80 per cent of the average wage paid to unskilled workers in a number of the chief industries of the country. Since the minimum wage is to be based on the capacity to pay of industry in general, changes in the productivity of industry should be accompanied by corresponding changes in the minimum wage. These adjustments would be made by means of an index of *per capita* material production."

Mr. Richardson believes that a uniform scale for all countries is impossible of attainment. On the other hand, it may be possible for agreements to be reached by groups of nations in which economic conditions are similar, for the adoption of common standards. Such possible developments are foreshadowed to some extent by the similarity of minimum rates fixed in various States in the United States, in Australia, and in Canadian Provinces.

Separate chapters of the book deal with provisions for the worker's family (including the family allowance system); the relation between the wages of men and women; the wages of learners and juveniles; the machinery for fixing minimum wages (including trade boards, central commissions, arbitration courts, direct legal enactment, and the general application of collective agreements); and methods of enforcement. The final chapter discusses the limits of international action in regard to minimum wages.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN NEW ZEALAND

REGULATIONS under the Family Allowances Act passed by the Parliament of New Zealand last year were gazetted during March and the Act became effective on April 1. A note on this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1926, page 849. Further particulars are given in the New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1926, as follows:—

The Family Allowances Act was passed in the session of 1926, to provide for the granting of allowances towards the maintenance of children by parents of limited income. The allowance is at the rate of 2 shillings per week for each child in excess of two, the average weekly income of the applicant and his wife and children, including allowance, not to exceed four pounds, plus two shillings for each child in excess of two. For the purposes of the Act the term "child" means a child under the age of fifteen, being a son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of the applicant and includes a child legally adopted by the applicant or his wife, but not an illegitimate child. A child who is not in fact maintained as a member of the family, or in respect of whom a pension out of public moneys is otherwise payable, is also excluded. In certain cases the allowance may be continued after a child has attained the age of fifteen. The application for the allowance is to be made by the father, but in general the allowance is to be paid to the mother, provision being made for payment to the father in certain exceptional cases.

Apart from the conditions as to income and children, the applicant and (except in cases where the allowance is not payable to the wife) his wife must have been resident in New Zealand for not less than one year, and the children in respect of whom the allowance is payable must either have been born in the Dominion or have been resident therein for one year. Except with the direction of the minister in charge of the pensions department, no allowance may be paid in the case of aliens or of Asiatics, whether British subjects or not. An application for an allowance may be refused if the applicant or his wife is of notoriously bad character, or has been guilty of any offence or misconduct dishonouring him or her in the public estimation. Refusal may also be made if the applicant or his wife has directly or indirectly deprived himself or herself of property or income in order to obtain the benefits of the scheme. The allowance is required to be applied toward the maintenance or education of the children concerned, and may be refused unless it is shown that it will be so applied.

Under the regulations just published every allowance authorized by the Commissioner will be for the period of one year, and will commence on the first day of the month in which the application was lodged. In respect of each allowance authorized there will be issued an identity certificate which will set out particulars of the grant and the place of payment. The allowance will be paid at post offices monthly, and every receipt given by the payee will include a statement that all the children in respect of whom the allowance is granted remain under his care and control. For the purposes of ascertaining whether an allowance is to be continued, or whether the amount of any allowance should be altered, the Commissioner may require at the close of any income year, or at any other time, a statement from the parents of the children regarding their income and property, and the number of their children under fifteen years of age.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Report of Delegation appointed by British Government

THE delegation sent by the British Government in the fall of 1926 to investigate industrial conditions and relations in Canada and the United States recently presented their report to the British Minister of Labour. The delegation consisted of seven members. Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., the chairman, was president of the Industrial Court of Arbitration from 1919 to 1926, and chairman of the Railway National Wages Board from 1920 to 1925. The others were Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and a member of the general council of the Trade Union Congress; Mr. J. Kaylor, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; Mr. M. B. Dewar, managing director of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company; and Mr. C. Randolph Smith, a director of the shipbuilding firm of Barclay, Curle and Company; and Messrs. F. W. Leggett and I. Haig Mitchell, both of the ministry of Labour.

The delegates were unanimous in their report, some reservations however being made by Mr. Mitchell in connection with certain observations made in the report on commercial and business methods in the countries visited. The itinerary of the commission in Canada included Ottawa, and the principal manufacturing centres of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the United States they visited Washington and studied industrial conditions throughout the States of the east and middle west.

The commissioners in a covering letter addressed to the minister, mentioned six features in American industry that had specially interested them. These features are as follows:—

i. *Industrial combination.*—The formation of large groups in industry is very marked, and they are almost entirely of the type generally referred to as "horizontal trusts." Where well organised, their success is undeniable. They have caused cheaper production and lower selling prices, and this has resulted in widened markets, greater employment, and higher wages. Large amalgamations of similar industries are no more difficult to control than small units, and the advantages are that overhead charges are lessened, selling expenses are reduced, and individual factories can be specialised on the production of fewer varieties of articles, again causing cheaper production.

ii. *Standardization and simplification.*—The effect of intelligent standardization is to reduce the cost of manufacture, to reduce stocks which have to be carried both by a manufacturer and a dealer, and to make the financing of stocks easier by reducing the risk of depreciation due to changing fashion or type. This process has undoubtedly been made easier in the United States than is at present possible in Great Britain, by the lack of conservatism and by the power of the large combinations of industry. In addition to standardization, simplification of design so that parts of any commodity can be more cheaply and easily manufactured is the subject of continual study. An appendix on "Simplified Practice," as recommended by the United States Department of Commerce, shows that much has already been accomplished in this direction.

iii.—*Instalment buying.*—The estimated total value of goods sold at retail in the United States in 1926 under this system exceeded £1,200,000,000 (this sum is considerably more than the value of the total British export trade in a normal year). The estimated instalment debt at a given time is about £550,000,000. It is true that the greatest caution is necessary in approaching this matter, but the system of instalment buying must have been a great factor in increasing the internal trade of the country and consequently the prosperity of industry.

iv.—*Management.*—Management is receiving clearer recognition as the executive arm of industry, distinct from ownership, not only in large corporations where ownership is widely distributed but also in small undertakings. The technique of management has greatly advanced. Managers pool among themselves, even in competitive industries, the benefits of their experience in production, organization, marketing and industrial relations, and full publicity is given to statistical and other data on all business matters.

v.—*Labour.*—The workpeople accept experiments towards reduced cost of production, as they have always found that the result of lower costs has been increased consumption and consequently more employment.

Various forms of incentive are arranged to maintain a high standard of output.

Management is ready to recognize the ability of individual workers by paying higher wages for higher output, and in many cases by grading them according to their skill.

The sole qualification for employment is ability to do the work, and little regard is paid to training and past experience if adaptability is shown.

Appointments to executive and administrative posts are determined by ability, and this position arouses keen individual effort and has a marked effect on the morale of the workshop.

The adaptability shown by all engaged in industry to promote efficiency and productivity and to eliminate waste, in order to secure the greatest benefits which industry can afford, is particularly noticeable.

vi.—*Industrial Relations.*—During recent years there has been a greater realization of the importance of industrial relations. Organized labour is adapting its organization to meet changed conditions. In those industries in which the majority of the workers are members of unions, the unions have made arrangements for general questions affecting the members of several unions to be discussed between the management and representatives of a federal system of all the unions concerned.

The movement towards closer contact in the workshop between the management and workpeople, the enlistment of trade unions and individual workers in the problems of organization and production, and the exchange of information regarding costs of production and the state of business are important contributions to the association of management and labour.

It is the spirit that animates the workshop that matters. As in Great Britain there are in America many systems of machinery for negotiation between management and labour in operation. The outstanding feature which distinguishes the most successful American schemes is the greater provision made for management and workpeople at individual plants jointly to deal with their own individual difficulties, while providing for the common rules of each industry to be settled by other means.

General Characteristics

The report dwells on the widely different conditions of life on the American continent as compared with Great Britain. Differences moreover in the general background of national life have been carried further in the United States during the period of rapid development since 1922. Since that year the manufacturers, for the most part supported and assisted by the workers, have concentrated on an acceleration of output and a lowering of production costs. One of the chief factors in the promotion of large scale production has been the remarkable development in electric power in both countries in recent years.

A table, taken from official sources, is given to show the increase in productivity in the United States industry in the last few years. Taking productivity per worker in 1914 as 100 the index numbers for ten industries in 1925 were as follows:—

Iron and steel	149
Automobiles	310
Boots and shoes	116
Paper and pulp	125
Cement	157
Leather	128
Flour milling	139
Cane sugar refining	127
Slaughtering and meat packing	110
Petroleum refining	177

The American unlike the British workman now accepts the introduction of new machinery without question. The wider internal markets that have been obtained on this continent by means of mass production and standardization and by the plan of instalment buying have had the result that "the fear of unemployment seems to be less in America than in England; this has a corresponding psychological effect on the workman. In general there is greater mobility of labour than is the case in Great Britain."

Industrial Relations

Part II. of the Report deals with industrial relations. Trade unionism is strongest in the United States in the manufacturing, mining, and transport industries. An examination of

the statistics available shows that in these industries about 25 per cent of the employees are members of trade unions, as compared with about 44 per cent in Great Britain.

A very interesting phase in the development of trade unionism in the United States, it is mentioned, is the extent to which certain unions have entered into the technique of business. In the clothing trades for example, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America has established a research organization by means of which they are fully cognizant of all aspects of the industry, including its commercial side, and are in a position to advise employers.

Organized labour has formed banks which have become ordinary banking institutions. The total number of labour banks operating on June 30, 1926, was 36, with a total capital of $9,366,600; total deposits of $108,584,597; total reserves of $126,849,318; and $3,799,422 surplus and profits. Organized labour has accepted "the machine age" as an inevitable development of modern industry. It is believed that management and labour are both dependent upon industry and that both can make use of capital for their joint advantage. The organized labour movement attaches the utmost importance to the efficiency of management and to the efficiency of the workman so that he can develop the maximum of productivity without overworking or overexertion and thus justify his standard of living.

Controversy, the Report shows, has ranged round the principle of the "closed shop" but certain unions are opposed to it. A remarkable example is quoted of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This union, it is stated, takes the view that "it is for the union to possess such advantages as to attract voluntary members and that it is hampering to union discipline if the suspension of a member from membership is equivalent to denying him work in his normal occupation." This union has also a rule against engaging in sympathetic strikes, and its members will work with substitutes for other grades in dispute with the railway company, providing those substitutes are competent. The ground of this policy is that their first duty is to keep the contracts they have made.

Association of management and labour in the plant. The report refers to the development of shop representation schemes as a means of giving self-expression to labour and enlisting labour's co-operation with management. Many of the American plans, it is remarked, are supplemented by schemes for stock ownership, profit-sharing, house purchase, medical attention, mutual benefit societies, and forms of welfare work. By these means the management attempt to secure the interest of the employees in the company as their joint concern, to strengthen the bonds which connect the employees and the company and so to reduce the annual labour turnover.

Earnings of Labour

As regards the level of earnings, the delegation found in general in the industrial centres of the north that the weekly earnings of a labourer range from $20 to $25 a week; of a semi-skilled worker from $25 to $30 a week; and of skilled workers from $30 to $60 a week, and upwards. The best paid industrial workers are engaged on the railroads, in building, printing, and anthracite coal-mining. Highly skilled men are much in demand, and there is a growing shortage of this class of worker which tends to keep up the level of earnings. In an extensive appendix, average earnings in the various industries are given in detail. Exceptionally high rates are given as prevailing in the building trades last autumn in cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Denver. In New York, bricklayers, plasterers and stonemasons had an hourly wage rate of $1.75, but bricklayers in Columbia received only a dollar an hour. Engineering rates, on the other hand, were much lower, and the average annual earnings of automobile workers in Detroit were $1,640 for skilled, and $1,200 for unskilled.

In estimating the relative positions of workers in the United States and Great Britain, the Report submits, there are several important considerations to be borne in mind. There is nothing in the United States to compare with the state provision in Great Britain for unemployment, sickness, and old age. In general an unemployed worker has to depend upon his savings when not able to work. At the same time, attention is being given by individual managements to welfare work and to the regularization of employment. There is no doubt, however, that in the United States the worker is in a less favourable position in regard to the risks of industry than in Great Britain. The cost of living, it is also pointed out, particularly in the matter of house rents and clothing, is higher than in Great Britain. The average percentage increase in the cost of living for 1926 in the United States was 75.5 over 1914, but the average earnings in nearly all cases increased by at least 100 per cent in the same period. The payment of higher real wages during a period of prosperity has

resulted in a considerable accumulation of savings out of wages, and this is shown by an increase in deposits in the banks, by the amount of stock held by employees, by the purchase of homes, and by the increase in life insurance. A skilled worker expects to have his house fitted with central heating and a household is in many cases not considered complete without an automobile, a wireless set, an electric washer, and other electric domestic equipment.

The grading and promotion of workers, it is noted, is a special feature of American industry, the only test being the capacity to do the job, without regard to previous training or history.

For wages and hours of labour in Canada the report relies upon the report on this subject published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927.

Hours of Work

There is considerable variation, the Delegation states, in the number of hours worked as between different establishments in the same industry or in the same district. In the large establishments in the North and in trades covered by union agreements the weekly hours are usually 44 to 48. Many plants work 50, 55, and 60 hours a week, both on day and night shifts. Women in certain states work at night the same hours as the men. In one establishment a night shift of 62½ hours per week was found. The hours in the South usually range from 50 to 60 per week. The average for the United States is a little over 50 hours per week. While additional payment is often made for overtime work, this is not general, and it is usual for no extra payment to be made for night work. Many workers prefer night work, as the longer hours enable higher earnings to be made. Consideration is being given to the question of the length of the working week, and a five days' week appears to be a growing practice in preference to the Saturday half-day, which is not yet general, but is extending.

Notwithstanding the general level of prosperity since the depression in 1921, the United States has not been free from industrial disputes. Statistics which are described as incomplete are given in an appendix and show that there were 3,630 disputes in 1919, 1,249 in 1924, and 1,301 in 1925. Figures relating to 1925 reveal that 428,218 workers were involved in 1,012 disputes, the average number per dispute being 423. Stoppages of work in consequence of demarcation disputes, it is noted, rarely occur. It is the practice of nearly all unions not to allow their members to cease work pending settlement of a question of demarcation. It is not unusual for the employer to determine which craft should perform the work pending adjustment of the matter between the unions. The fact that a stoppage of work is avoided means, of course, that employers are able to make contracts without fear of interruption owing to disputes between unions and there is no loss of wages to the men.

Conditions in Canada

The last section of the report deals with Canada, where the delegates found industrial conditions similar to those in the United States, with however some special characteristics peculiar to itself. Canada, it is pointed out, is primarily an agricultural country, but each year it is gaining greater importance industrially. Between 1900 and 1925, the aggregate annual trade represented by exports of Canadian merchandise and imports for domestic consumption rose from 342 million dollars to 1,878 million dollars, an increase of nearly 550 per cent. Allowance must, of course, be made for the general rise in prices in that period, but even so, the actual volume of foreign purchases and sales has grown rapidly. Canada to-day is the largest *per capita* exporting country in the world.

The report mentions, in the section dealing with industrial relations in Canada the co-operative plan of management in the shops of the Canadian National Railways. The visitors were much impressed with the good results already obtained, both in increased efficiency and in satisfaction to the employees.

An account is given in the report of the large body of "social legislation" existing in Canada, including the provision for the conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes, payment of fair wages in government contracts, workmen's compensation, minimum wages, etc.

At the recent session of the British Columbia legislature representatives of the coal miners on Vancouver Island made several suggestions before the committee investigating the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Among other suggestions they proposed that provision should be made in the act for the payment of compensation to sufferers from occupational diseases of the eye, caused through conditions peculiar to the nature of work in the mines, and that the parents of an unmarried man without dependants should be awarded $1,000 as compensation in the event of the accidental death of their son while engaged at his work.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Brotherhood of Paper Makers

THE eleventh convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers was held at Albany, N.Y., March 1-5, 1927, with approximately fifty delegates present. A short review of the activities of the organization was presented by President W. R. Smith, who stated that "in the short period of twenty-six years, conditions in the paper mills of this continent had been raised to a level that would compare quite favourably with the best to be found in any industry anywhere, when consideration is given to the fact that the very nature of our industry makes night work necessary. Our wage rate, more especially in the news end of the industry, while it is not yet all that could be desired or adequate for the skill required, still, with but few exceptions, will measure up to the standard of any other trade in America, notwithstanding the fact that we have less than ten per cent of our possible membership organized".

According to figures quoted by the president, $65,000 had been paid out in death benefits by the international union since October 1, 1911, while $300,000 had been expended for strike and defense purposes. The delegates were informed that there were over thirty trade agreements (verbal or written) with employers, most of whom were among the largest paper manufacturers in the world.

Some of the constitutional amendments adopted were as follows: (1) Increasing the *per capita* tax from ninety cents to one dollar; (2) Increasing the international secretary's salary from $3,000 to $4,000 and the treasurer's salary from $250 to $500 per year; (3) Adding New Year's Day to the list of legal holidays; (4) Providing for two vice-presidents to be stationed in Canada.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

(1) Instructing the executive board to appoint a French speaking organizer for the Province of Quebec;

(2) Favouring the five-day week in all paper mills;

(3) Recommending that the executive officers ascertain through an actuary the amount of *per capita* required to increase the death benefit to $500;

(4) Endorsing the efforts of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to have union labels, buttons and badges, etc., duly registered;*

(5) Instructing the executive board to take up with the proper officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the question of securing jurisdiction over electricians operating electrically driven paper machines.

The chief officers are: President, W. R. Smith, Albany, N.Y.; Treasurer, Archie Hook, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Matthew Burns, 25 S. Hawk St., Albany, N.Y.; Arthur D'Aoust, 50 Bridge St., Hull, Que., and A. F. McLeod, Espanola, Ont., are the two vice-presidents resident in Canada.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers

The fifty-second annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was held in the Washington Theatre, Granite City, Ill., commencing April 5, 1927, with President M. F. Tighe presiding. The reports of the international officers were adopted as presented.

One of the constitutional amendments adopted by the convention provided for the levying of a fine of $50, or suspension from the association, of any member who rooms, boards, harbours or assists any person who takes the place of any legalized striker.

Among the resolutions adopted were:

(1) Protesting against the enactment of any exceptional legislation against foreign-born workers;

(2) Calling upon affiliated lodges to form organizations for the purpose of fighting all bills to harass the foreign-born workers;

(3) Recommending that efforts be made to have workers belonging to company unions become members of the association;

(4) Favouring the woman's eight-hour bill then before the Illinois Legislature;

(5) Expressing faith in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and instructing the secretary to immediately communicate with the Governor of Massachusetts requesting him to use his legal power to unconditionally free the two men.

Middletown, Ohio, was selected as the convention city for 1928.

National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association

The fifty-second annual convention of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association was held at the Franklin Square Hotel, Washington, D.C., February 14-18, 1927, with about forty delegates present. President Yates submitted a summary of the outstand-

* An act to enable trade unions to register their labels was passed at the recent session of Parliament (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 378).

ing events of the past year, including those subjects which might require action by the convention. The report of secretary-treasurer A. L. Jones showed the association to be in a strong financial position and having a total membership of 8,247.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

(1) Instructing the national president and national executive council to send an organizer to the Great Lakes District for the purpose of stimulating organization activity and increasing the membership in this section;

(2) Urging the national president and national executive council to see that the necessary legislation is introduced into the Senate to have motor vessels inspected by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service and that these vessels be manned by duly licensed engineers;

(3) Instructing the national president to draft a suitable letter advising sub-associations that the United States Shipping Board's wage scale is the universal and minimum wage scale aboard ship;

(4) Asking for a continuance of the appropriation of $1,000 for the partial maintenance of the office of river business manager.

The National Officers are: President, William F. Yates, 313 Machinists Bldg., Washington, D.C.; First vice-president, D. W. Miller, Seattle, Wash:; Second vice-president, W. H. Hyman, Baltimore, Md.; Third vice-president, George Harrison, Galveston, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. Jones, 313 Machinists Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Unions may not Boycott Firms in United States

Seven out of nine of the United States Supreme Court judges last month handed down a decision that strikes of working people against the handling of "unfair" materials are illegal. The suit was brought by the Bedford Cut Stone Company and 23 other companies engaged in quarrying and fabricating limestone in the Bedford-Bloomington district of Indiana on the ground that members of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association had refused to finish stone "cut by men working in opposition to" the association, thereby violating the anti-trust laws. President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labour, in commenting on the Supreme Court decision, said: "The application of the Sherman anti-trust law by the court to labour and labour organizations, as thus interpreted by the Supreme Court, renders the condition of working people at the point where it approximates involuntary servitude. Labour must be made free and permitted to exercise its perfect freedom in the disposition of its labour power. Compulsion in either giving or withholding service is contrary to the ideals of American citizenship and the trade union movement."

In commemoration of Confederation of the Dominion of Canada the Machinists' Monthly Journal plans to make the June issue a special Canadian number, which will be of particular interest to members in the Dominion. It is also intimated that the June issue of all official publications of the railroad organization will also feature the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS BILL IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

SOME of the provisions of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, 1927, which was introduced by the Government in the British House of Commons on April 4, were noted in the last issue (page 352). A fuller summary of the provisions of the bill is as follows:—

Clause 1 of the Bill declares that any strike having any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged is an illegal strike if it is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, or to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community. The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and of the second proviso to Section 2 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, are not to apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of such a strike.

Clause 2 provides that any person refusing to take part in an illegal strike shall not be subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled, nor is he to be liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society. This clause is made retrospective as respects any strike which is declared by the Bill to have been illegal.

Clause 3 provides that it shall be unlawful

for one or more persons to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace. "To intimidate" is defined as meaning "to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family, or of violence or damage to any person or property"; "injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury; and "apprehension of injury" includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

Clause 4 deals with the political funds of trade unions, and provides that it shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to contribute to the political fund of a union unless he has given notice, in a prescribed form, of his willingness to contribute thereto.

Clause 5 provides that regulations as to the conditions of service of established civil servants shall include regulations prohibiting such servants from belonging to organizations affiliated to outside organizations or federations thereof, or having political objects.

Subsection (1) of Clause 6 makes it unlawful for a local or other public authority to make membership or non-membership of a trade union a condition of employment, or to discriminate in any way against their employees who are members or non-members of a union; and subsection (2) makes it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment if any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority.

Clause 7 empowers the Attorney-General to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the Act.

FASCIST "CHARTER OF LABOUR" FOR ITALY

THE Fascist "Charter of Labour" for Italy, embodying the fundamental principles of the Fascist-Syndicalist State, which is based primarily upon the theory of replacing the class struggle by co-operation between capital and labour under direct state control, was promulgated on April 21, by Premier Mussolini at a special meeting of the Fascist Grand Council. The ceremony of presentation of the document came as the climax of a joint celebration of the Fascist Labour Day and the founding of Rome 2,681 years ago.

The underlying idea of the "Charter of Labour" is the State's undisputed right directly to control all forces of production, acting as the guardian both of capital and labour, establishing equality of rights and duties between them, compelling them to carry out their tasks for the common good, punishing infractions and maintaining peace between them at any cost. To this end the document, which will be the basis of further legislation, defines the roles of labour and capital, enunciates the minimum guarantees of existence to which they will be entitled. The State, however, retains a free hand as the agent of the nation, which is an organism superior to all single individuals with moral, political and economic unity.

Preceding the thirty articles of the charter is a preamble asserting that labour and property are both under the guardianship of the State, since the State must control the whole body of production for the well-being of its citizens and the development of national strength. In order to accomplish this end capital and labour, under the charter, are organized in legally recognized units called associations or syndicates, all relations between them being carried out through collective contracts. Other units, called corporations, acting as the direct agents of the State, control these activities, while specially-created labour courts act as the court of last resort in cases of controversies. Non-Fascist associations of labourers and employers will be permitted to exist, but without power, while their members will be obliged to carry out the collective contracts made with Fascist associations within their categories of activity.

Text of the Charter

The following is the text of the "Charter of Labour".

Article I.—The Italian nation is an organism having ends in life and means of action superior in power to those of the single individuals occupying and forming it. It is a moral,

political, and economic unity, which has its historic realization in the Fascist State.

Article II.—Labour in all forms, intellectual, technical and manual, is a social duty. In this sense and only in this sense is it under the guardianship of the State. The whole body of production is a single unit from the national point of view; its objects are unitarian, and are summed up in the well-being of the producers and the development of the national strength.

Article III.—Professional or syndical organization is free. But only the syndicate legally recognized and under the control of the State has the right legally to represent the entire category of employers or workers for which it is constituted, to protect its interest as regards the State and other professional associations, to stipulate collective contracts of labour binding upon all persons belonging to the category, to exact contributions from them, to carry out in relation to them the functions of a delegate of the public interest.

Article IV.—In collective labour the contract finds its concrete expression of solidarity between the various factors of production through the conciliation of the opposing interests of employers and workers and their subordination to the superior interests of production.

Article V.—The Magistrature of Labour is the organ whereby the State intervenes to regulate labour controversies, whether with reference to the observance of pacts or other existing regulations or with reference to the determination of new labour conditions.

Article VI.—This article legally recognizes professional associations to assure the juridical equality of employers and workers, to maintain discipline in production and labour. The corporations constitute unitarian organizations of the forces of production and integrally represent their interest. In view of this integral representation, the interests of production being national interests, the corporations are legally recognized as State organs.

Article VII.—The Corporative State considers private initiative in the field of production is the most efficacious and most useful instrument in the interests of the nation. Privately organized production being, like private property and capital, a function of national interest, the organizer of a company or undertaking is responsible towards the State for its production. Collaboration between the productive forces entails reciprocal rights and duties between them. The assistant technician, employee, or workman is an active collaborator in the second undertaking, the direction of which lies in the hands of the employer who has the responsibility for it.

Article VIII.—Professional associations of employers are obliged to promote in every way possible an increase in production and a reduction in costs.

Article IX.—Intervention by the State in economic production occurs only when private initiative is lacking or is insufficient, or when the political interests of the State are involved. Such intervention can assume the form of control, assistance, or direct management.

Article X.—In collective controversies with labour juridical action cannot be begun until the corporative organ has tried conciliation. In individual controversies concerning the interpretation, application, or collection of labour contracts professional associations have a right to intervene for conciliation. Competence in such controversies devolves upon the ordinary magistrature, with the addition of assessors named by the interested professional associations.

Article XI.—Professional associations are obliged to regulate through collective contracts the relations between the categories of employers and employees they represent. Every collective labour contract, under penalty of nullification, must contain precise regulations on disciplinary matters, on the extent and payment of compensation, and on the hours of labour.

Article XII.—The action of the syndicate is conciliative and the work corporative organs is to guarantee the approximation of salaries to the normal exigencies of life and to the possibilities of production. The determination of salary is not controlled by any general rule, and is entrusted to agreements between the parties in collective contracts.

Article XIII.—The consequences of crisis in production and monetary crisis should be equally divided among all the factors of production. Statistics collected by the public administrations, by the Central Statistical Institute, and by legally recognized professional associations regarding the conditions of production, the labour situation, the monetary market variations in the life of the workers coordinated and elaborated by the Ministry of Corporations will provide a criterion for reconciling the interests of the various categories and classes, and their interests with the superior interests of production.

Article XIV.—When payment is made by piece-work and the liquidation of piece-work is made by periods of longer than a fortnight adequate accounts must be made weekly or fortnightly. Night work is not included in the regular periodical periods of labour, and is payable at higher rates than day work. When labour is paid by piece-work payment should be determined so that the industrious worker with a normal capacity for labour will be able to attain small earnings above his basic pay.

Article XV.—Employees have the right to a weekly rest corresponding to the Sundays. Collective contracts will apply this principle, taking into account the existing rules and the technical requirements of an undertaking, and, in view of these, will ensure the respect for civil and religious holidays according to local traditions. Employees must scrupulously observe working hours.

Article XVI.—After a year of uninterrupted service in an undertaking requiring continuous labour an employee has the right to an annual paid holiday.

Article XVII.—In undertakings requiring continuous work a labourer has the right, in case his discharge is not due to his own fault, to an indemnity proportionate to years of service. Such indemnity is due also in case of the death of a labourer.

Article XVIII.—The fact of any undertaking requiring continuous work passing into the

hands of a company does not end the labour contract, and the personnel preserve their rights under the new owner. Similarly, the illness of a worker not exceeding a determined length does not terminate a labour contract. A call to arms or service in National Militia is not a cause of discharge.

Article XIX.—Infractions of discipline and acts which disturb the normal functioning of a company committed by workers are punished according to gravity by a fine, suspension of work, or immediate discharge without indemnity. Cases in which these penalties are applicable will be specified.

Article XX.—New employees will be subject to a period of trial during which the right of ending the contract will be reciprocal with payment only for the time of actual work.

Article XXI.—The collective labour contract extends its benefits and its discipline to home workers also. Special rules will be issued by the State to assure the policing and hygiene of homework.

Article XXII.—Only the State can ascertain and control the phenomenon of employment and unemployment of workers, which is a complex index of the conditions of production and labour.

Article XXIII.—Professional associations of workers are obliged to carry out selective action among the workers intended constantly to increase their technical capacity and moral value.

Article XXIV.—Regarding the labour exchanges for skilled workers under the control of the co-operative organs, it is the duty of employers to employ workers enrolled at these exchanges, giving preference to members of the Fascist party and the Fascist syndicates according to the time of their enrolling.

Article XXV.—The co-operative organs must see that the laws against accidents and the policing of labour are observed by individuals in the associations they control.

Article XXVI.—Prevention of accidents, &c., is another manifestation of the principle of collaboration towards which employer and employee must proportionally contribute. The State through co-operative organs and professional associations will produce co-ordination and unification as much as possible.

Article XXVII.—The Fascist State proposes to accomplish first the improvement of accident insurance; second, the betterment and extension of maternity insurance; third, insurance of professional illnesses and tuberculosis, tending towards general insurance against all illness; fourth, the improvement of insurance against involuntary unemployment; and fifth, the adoption of a special endowment insurance for young workers.

Article XXVIII.—It is the task of associations of workers to protect their members administratively and juridically regarding accidents and social insurance. In collective contracts of labour, when possible, the creation of mutual funds for the sick will be established, with contributions by employers, employees, and administrable representatives.

Article XXIX.—Assistance to individuals represented, whether or not they are members, is the right and duty of the professional associations. These must carry out directly through their own organs their functions of assistance. They cannot delegate them to other organizations or institutes except for general reasons exceeding the interests of single category producers.

Article XXX.—Education and instruction, especially professional instruction, is one of the principal duties of the professional associations. They must support the action of the national organizations regarding recreation and other educational initiatives.

Joint Group Insurance Plan of General Motors of Canada, Limited

More than 99 per cent of the employees of General Motors of Canada, Limited, have taken advantage of the co-operative group life insurance recently made available through the largest group policy ever written. Under this plan, which covers both General Motors of Canada, Limited, and the General Motors Corporation, the employees now carry life insurance to a total value of $162,000,000. The policies, limited to $1,000 each, cost the employee only 50 cents per month, the remainder of the premium being paid by the company.

Policies now are carried by more than 3,500 office and factory workers of both sexes at Oshawa and by 600 salesmen scattered throughout the Dominion. The great expense of sharing this premium cost with the policy holders is regarded by the executives as a profitable investment because of the resulting improvement in both the economic status and industrial stability of the workers.

When an employee exercises the insurance privilege within 31 days after becoming eligible, a policy is granted without physical examination. Employees are eligible after three months of service. Besides giving $1,000 life insurance, the policies also provide for payment of 20 equal monthly instalments of $51.04 if the insured should become permanently disabled before reaching the age of 60. An employee who leaves the company may convert his group policy into standard life insurance without physical examination.

During the first month in which the group insurance was in operation, General Motors of Canada, Limited, paid the entire 30-day premium, all employees being automatically covered. The $1,000 face of his policy was paid the family of one Oshawa employee who died during the first month without having paid a single premium.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

New Health Regulations in Ontario

NEW regulations under the Public Health Act of Ontario have been issued on the recommendation of the Minister of Health of the Province. While designed primarily for the protection of public health these regulations contain numerous provisions which particularly affect the employees concerned. Thus, the regulations governing standard requirements for permits for abattoirs and slaughterhouses provide that "the slaughtering, dressing or preparing of animals for food on Sundays or any legal holidays, or at night or prior to seven o'clock a.m., or after six o'clock p.m., will result in the revocation of the permit," provision however being made for special permits to use the premises during the prohibited hours for certain special purposes.

The regulations governing bakeries and handling of bakery products contain the following sections:—

"All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery, shall be provided with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material made of white which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept absolutely clean.

"No person who has any communicable disease or any communicable skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit or suffer such a person to be employed in his bakery.

"Working rooms shall be at least nine feet in height and shall be supplied with windows in sufficient number and size to ensure a plenteous supply of light and air. The windows must be open into the open air and must be arranged so that they can be opened for ventilation.

"No person employed as driver or deliverer of any bakery products shall carry any such articles in his hands or on his arms unless all such articles are wrapped in paper or material so as to protect them from contact with any dirt or dust. All bread shall be delivered in baskets."

The regulations governing restaurants, etc., contain the following sections:—

"No person shall work or be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen during the time in which there is any communicable disease in his home, nor thereafter until the quarantine has been removed by the Department of Health. No person shall be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen who is suffering from any communicable disease.

"Every employee in a restaurant or refreshment room, and every person engaged therein in the handling of food for human consumption, in the municipality, must furnish a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner, that he or she is not suffering from any communicable disease, said certificate to be renewed every six months.

"All working men and employees, while engaged in the handling or preparing of food, shall be provided with slippers or shoes, and a suit of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments must at all times be kept clean."

In regard to the manufacture, sale, care and storing of ice cream it is provided, among other requirements, that "every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease, either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed shall notify the Board of Health, and at the same time shall suspend the sale or distribution of ice cream from said premises until authorized to resume same by the said Board of Health."

Regulations governing the delivery of bread require special gloves to be worn by employees handling bread, buns, etc., except when the bread is wrapped with waxed paper.

The rules as to the notification of communicable diseases is repeated in the regulations governing cheese factories.

Ontario Miners and Silicosis Compensation

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1926 by the addition of the disease known as miners' silicosis to the schedule of industrial diseases coming under the Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1926, page 450). The disease is defined in the Act as "a fibroid condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of silica dust." An account of the causes, symptoms and methods of preventing silicosis was given in the issue for June, 1926, page 575. The amending Act contains the following proviso:—

"Nothing in this act shall entitle a workman or his dependants to compensation, medical aid, or payment of burial expenses for disability or death from silicosis unless the workman has been actually exposed to silica dust in his employment in Ontario for periods amounting in all to at least five years preceding his disablement."

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada (Timmins Unit) recently passed a resolution in which the Provincial Government was asked to eliminate the foregoing proviso or else to amend it so as to read as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall entitle a workman or his dependants to compensation, medical aid or payment of burial expenses for disability or death from silicosis unless the workman has been exposed to silica dust in his employment

in Ontario after being medically examined prior to his employment and being found free from silicosis or tuberculosis."

It was further proposed that a medical board should be established for the periodical examination of all mine workers in lieu of the present system whereby doctors employed by the mines have authority to make reports to the board.

The resolution also directed that the Federal government be asked to take immediate steps for the establishment of a federal commission to determine the responsibility of the said federal government in relation to silicosis and compensation amongst mine workers in the various provinces of the Dominion.

Compensation in Ontario during April

During April the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario awarded a total of $449,623.11, of which $365,288.91 was for compensation and $84,334.20 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded by the Compensation Board for the first four months of 1927 were $1,971,192.87, which is about $116,000 more than the total benefits awarded in the first four months of 1926. In April there were 5,166 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, including nineteen fatalities. This is the lowest number of accidents both as to total and fatalities reported to the Board in 1927. Fatalities in the three former months numbered, in January, 29; in February, 27, and in March, 31.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, refers to certain accidents which have recently been reported. An employee in Pembroke had his left foot cut from the ankle to the toes, almost half way through, while cleaning a saw. Subsequently the foot was amputated above the ankle. A worker at Niagara Falls stepped on a moving belt, resulting in severe injuries and death. An employee of a firm at Barrie lost four fingers of his left hand through closing action of press. A worker in Toronto operating a jointer fitted with a square head had four fingers and part of his left hand amputated.

Mr. Morley points out that in many cases the injury is the result of two or three combined factors. This may be illustrated by a recent injury received by a workman when a wrench fell from an overhead platform. The hazard was created by the falling wrench but if the workman had not happened to be in the exact spot at which the wrench fell at the precise moment, he would not have been injured.

The Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations is being held on Monday and Tuesday, May 9 and 10, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, and Mr. Morley, speaking for his Committee, has extended a general invitation to all interested in accident prevention to be present at that Convention.

Industrial Safety Inspectors in British Columbia

The annual report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board for 1926 (reviewed on another page of this issue) states that the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers, the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, the British Columbia Loggers' Association, and the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia have now full-time safety inspectors supervising their plants and works in the hope of reducing the number and severity of their accidents. The success of this innovation has proved most gratifying in the plants of a number of the members of these associations. The Board points out however that reliance on the periodical visits of a travelling Safety Inspector, however efficient and capable he may be, is not sufficient to meet the situation. Relief from the burden of distressing and costly injuries will come to a greater extent from more intensive individual effort in each plant under the guidance and supervision of the Safety Inspectors.

Dangerous Practices at Railway Crossings

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada recently published statistics of railway accidents at road crossings, showing the "dangerous practice," mostly on the part of the drivers of automobiles, which resulted in each of the accidents. "In many cases," it is stated, "accidents at highway crossings are due to the negligence of those driving automobiles and other vehicles, and of pedestrians. This negligence is found both at unprotected and protected crossings. The Canadian National Railway lines, from June 13, 1926, to March 31, 1927. show 91 cases where there was danger at protected crossings due to the negligence of those using the crossings. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines, from October 25, 1926, to March 15, 1927, show one case. The Canadian Pacific Railway lines, from July 15, 1926, to January 31, 1927, show 111 cases of danger by automobile drivers; 95,203 cases of pedestrians; and 8,574 cases of bicycles, passing under lowered gates.

"Notwithstanding safety devices and cautionary signals, people take chances and dis-

regard safety. Motor accidents are becoming more frequent. Every sane motorist deplores this. If accidents are to be lessened, the same motorist must educate the culpably negligent motorists. The Board hopes that the press will give as much publicity as possible to what is covered in the statement, with the hope that it may educate motor drivers and others to be more careful at crossings."

Safety Survey in United States

Mr. Lewis A. DeBlois, director of the Safety Engineering Division of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, writing in the March issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review* says: "The American Engineering Council, encouraged by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, has completed a national survey of industrial establishments to ascertain the relationship of industrial safety to industrial production. Its report will not appear for several months, but it is permissible to state that it will contain much evidence to support the belief that many of those plants which are doing effective accident prevention work have experienced, contemporaneously, greater production efficiency. This research will also produce further evidence of the high indirect cost of industrial accidents, which can be added to those facts which some of the insurance companies are producing. Furthermore, with increasing progress in safety education in the public and parochial schools along the lines laid down by the education division of the National Council, approved by the National Education Association and the Association for the Advancement of Education, and fostered by the local councils of the National Safety Council, we may expect a different attitude of mind in the industrial executive of the future."

Tetra-ethyl Lead Poisoning

The last report of the Department of Labour of New Jersey notes an unusual increase in occupational poisoning cases. Of the sixteen deaths due to occupational diseases of all kinds during the year, twelve were in connection with the use of tetra-ethyl lead. It is stated that "the production of tetra-ethyl lead in its experimental stages in this State caused a large number of occupational poisonings by reason of the unknown intensity of the toxicity of the compound and the illusive and highly volatile character of emanations incidental to its production. Competent medical consulting service and supervision of a high order were invoked by the companies engaged in this line of production. . . . The difficulty of securing perfectly tight vessels led to the adoption of the practice of providing a complete enclosure, with mechanical exhaust, for each processing unit, to remove any vapours that might escape. The methods of protection have been improved recently in such a manner that it is now confidently predicted that manufacturing can proceed with but little danger from faulty apparatus, the greater problem, involving shop discipline and training of workmen to obey instructions to the letter, in an industry where disobedience to shop rules may mean occupational poisoning and death, depending on the personal attitude of those who are employed."

Ontario's "Schools on Wheels"

Canadian Child Welfare News states that the Province of Ontario has two "schools on wheels" for the benefit of the children living in remote settlements along the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways. Many of these settlements, made up of the families of men who look after the railroad beds, lumbermen, forest rangers, or trappers, are more or less temporary in their nature, not having enough children to warrant the opening of a regular school. To meet this situation, the minister of education, with the co-operation of the Canadian railroads, put into operation a few months ago a plan for travelling schools. Ordinary railway coaches have been fitted up with desks, books, blackboards, and other schoolroom equipment, and with living accommodations for the teacher. The two cars now in operation each have six or seven points of call, stopping for periods varying from three to six days, according to the number of children. Provision is not made for settlements with more than 12 pupils as it is intended that where more than this number are collected a regular school will be opened. All points of call are visited at least once a month, and provision is made so far as possible for the pupils to continue their work between visits. The school cars are given an enthusiastic welcome everywhere, and requests have been received from adults, many of whom are French-Canadian or of foreign descent, for evening classes, especially classes in English.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Principles of Vocational Education

THE following summary of the principles of vocational education is based on a statement prepared by Mr. David Snedden, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

The term "vocational education" denotes training and instruction towards a recognized vocation. It should not denote or suggest vocational guidance. It is not properly applicable to manual training where these are designed to add to general education. Training towards ability in any and all vocations is included under the designation "vocational education"—for the professions and for the homemaking callings, no less than for the commercial, farming and industrial vocations.

Since competency to perform a given vocation is often composite, a school or other agency may sometimes give only one, or a few phases of the total training called for. For example, an extension vocational course may be designed to give only technical knowledge. An apprenticeship course may give only skill. In each of these fields, a given course or school may give only a first stage, last stage, finishing stage, or even, perhaps, pre-apprenticeship stage of the total competency demanded in the vocation.

Under the ancient and once universal methods of vocational education young workers acquired skill in, and knowledge of a given vocation by watching, imitating and copying their elders. For complicated and "secret" vocations these methods were in time superseded by regularized apprenticeship. When certain vocations became still more exacting, as in medicine, war leadership, painting, engineering, apprenticeship methods gave way to vocational training schools, which at first usually supplemented apprenticeship, but in time took over both training in skills and instruction in technical knowledge. Apprenticeship methods have become inadequate to modern demands in certain modern industries and therefore one of the purposes of the modern movement for vocational education in schools is to supplement or to replace antiquated apprenticeship training in whole or in part, as has long ago happened in medicine, teaching (in England), law, nursing and other vocations now prepared for wholly in schools.

In the farming and homemaking vocations, the old methods are inadequate to impart recently discovered technical knowledge, and the modern movement for vocational education in schools urges and demands vocational schools here also. "Pick-up" methods are in many cases demonstrably wasteful of the time, energies, vocational enthusiasm and creative impulses of millions of workers. The leaders of the current movement for vocational education in schools therefore ask for vocational schools to supplant these wasteful, destructive and even ruinous methods. In many trades or other vocations in which apprenticeship methods of training still prevail, masters and journeymen workers desire that properly equipped schools shall give some pre-apprenticeship training, extension instruction, or technical training parallel to apprenticeship work to aid in the more complete vocational training of the novice.

To the problem whether public funds and public control should be used to support vocational education, there is now just one reply: vocational education is entitled to public support and control no less than general education whenever it can be demonstrated that; first, there is a large social need for the services rendered by trained workers in the vocation, or that there are substantial numbers of persons who need educational help in acquiring competency in that vocation; and, second, that non-public agencies of support and control are not adequate to give the needed education.

General education is valuable irrespective of vocations to be followed, but the values of all elementary and junior high school education are general, not vocational. All usual high school studies are to be justified as general, not vocational education. Commercial courses tend in some cases to become vocational, perhaps only for the stenographer-typist calling. High school manual training has rarely any true vocational functioning. Home economics, now found in nine thousand high schools, is as yet without clear vocational aims.

General education is now in America relatively very democratic—equally open to rich and poor, to all social classes, and to nearly all grades of ability. In contrast, vocational education is shamefully undemocratic. Plenty of vocational school, professional and some others, are provided for the gifted and prosperous. Almost none are provided for the ungifted and poor—only the "sink or swim" of pick-up methods. Forty million dollars a year is spent on stenographer-typist training, and a few closely related "clean collar" clerical callings, but nothing for the mining and

factory callings, the grimy vocations. Perhaps $25,000,000 a year for "agricultural leadership," and only a sop for the "dirt farmer" callings. Some hundreds of thousands on printing, electrical work, and machine shop practice, which already have apprenticeship, but nothing on the textile and other factory callings followed by millions. Hence the present wide-spread demand from social workers, parents, employers, trade unionists (to some extent) and unprejudiced educators that, through appropriate public schools, provision be made for direct and honest vocational education for such vocations as seem to need it (probably hundreds), either for the sake of the public or for the sake of the workers. Vocational education lends itself very little to traditional academic methods—a fact academic minds find it hard to grasp. Hence the innumerable substitutes, imitations, and "pre-vocational approaches," now so popular in junior and senior secondary schools and elsewhere—the shopwork, industrial mathematics, mechanical drawing, technical subjects, classroom agriculture, general salesmanship. Vocational guidance, most valuable as a phase of general education, is by some supposed to help vocational training.

Few serious difficulties need be expected in establishing good vocational training for any vocation—tailoring, street car driving, coal mining, poultry farming, restaurant table-waiting, high school teaching of physics, sea-faring, locomotive driving, bricklaying or shoe selling —if direct approach is made to the task. Any educational executive, given ample money, could in a year readily establish a vocational school for any one of the above callings, if he had not to take pupils at 14-16 years, to incorporate this school into an existing high school, or to affiliate a series of general studies.

Few forms of vocational training can profitably be taken by children, persons under sixteen years of age; few can be accommodated within buildings and faculties devoted primarly to "general" schools; few can be effective without supervised part-time productive work in commercial establishments; and few can carry a load of "correlated" liberal or college preparatory studies. Hence, if America is to have honest, efficient, and democratic vocational education for each of the several hundred callings now manifestly in need of it, special schools in each case must be provided. Sometimes these can well be located under the same roof as schools of general education —for example, stenography and drafting. Sometimes half the school can be located there, and the other half on the soil, in barns, in homes, on buildings being erected in the neighbourhood—wherever practical work for the vocation can be shared in. It is very hard for academic minds to think of a "school" as other than an enclosed space with seats, blackboards, etc. They find it almost impossible to realize that the major part of an efficient school for farming should be on the land, or in poultry yards—that often the more vital part of a school of homemaking is in home kitchens, bedrooms and laundries; and that the major part at least of a school of street car drivers must be on street cars. Often, however, no part of a vocational school can profitably be located in high-school buildings. A really good school of printing in New York City should be located not in the outskirts of the city, but in the printing centre. A school of navigation had best be located on a vessel. Specialized schools for shoe selling, for book selling, for carpet selling and the like had best be located in department stores. Certainly no sane person would propose to take schools of bedside nursing away from their present locations in hospitals. Very seldom can vocational schools be administered on the same area basis as high schools. We already see that it requires the entire country as a district for West Point; an entire state for a medical college; and perhaps a third of a state for a normal school. Each large city could maintain one good school of printing, one of carpentry, one of street car driving and one of shoe repairing. But less concentrated areas of settlement need very large districts. Perhaps one good school of printing could serve all western New York, or the State of Delaware. Hence the almost silly Utopianism of the "Cosmopolitan High School."

Summary

1. There is no future for true vocational education in any junior high schools, or under the age of sixteen at the lowest; that is, under standard of living conditions now developing in America.

2. Only a small percentage of girls will, or should, take realistically vocational homemaking education under nineteen to twenty-three years of age. Hence high school home economics should be primarily cultural, except for perhaps ten per cent of the girls, usually those who can have no hope of graduating from ordinary academic subjects.

3. Good vocational education for all the vocational beginners (ages 16-22) and for all those seeking upgrading into promotional or leadership vocations (ages 19-40) will not cost enormous sums, largely because in so many cases 12 to 30 weeks of intensive 8-hour per

day training will suffice for the great majority of manufacturing, mining, transportation and selling vocations. Probably $200,000,000 per year (one-tenth of what we now spend on public schools) would be ample to provide full-time training for all vocations except the professions and farming.

4. There is only a poor future for vocational education in evening schools, compulsory continuation schools, extension courses, and other fragmentary offerings, which too often come to the individual when tired. The real future belongs to "full-time" training, for either beginners or "up-graders".

5. Vocational and general liberal education corrupt and nullify each other when offered in the same school or in programs of closely alternating courses.

6. All good vocational training should be operated on an "individual" basis—some form of Dalton plan, with project bulletins, etc.—and be progressively led into "self-education."

7. Vocational schools should rarely produce commercial wares or products. Rather their students, apprenticed in effect to the school, should be placed out in commercial concerns for practical training, after certain very slightly initiatory experience in school shops, homes, farms, ships, railways or mercantile enterprises.

The Decline of Apprenticeship

In discussing the question of apprenticeship in one of its recent issues the *Toronto Trade Unionist* made the following statements:

One of the most urgent of the problems with which the Trade Union Movement has to deal is that of the industrial destiny of the hundreds of thousands of young people who are annually dismissed from the schools to find what opportunities they can in the labour market. An important aspect of the problem is dealt with in the latest of the reports issued by the "Balfour" Committee on Industry and Trade, which in its review of "Factors in Industrial and Commercial Efficiency" deals at length with the question of apprenticeship.* The system of apprenticeship, which has a long, and on the whole creditable history in this country, has been decidedly on the decline since the industrial revolution; and the methods of mass production and standardization, which are so characteristic of modern industry, have undoubtedly hastened the process of decay.

The phenomenon was concisely explained in a report presented to the Trade Union Congress in 1922, when the following main factors in the decline of the system were noted:—

1. The demand for specialization in the new processes of large scale production and the subsequent division of skilled trades.
2. The inadequacy of the wage earned by child labour, now substituted for maintenance and education, which was formerly provided by the employer.
3. The elimination of the need for long periods of training to meet the requirements of modern industry.
4. The loss of the personal bond which was the essential feature of the original apprenticeship system.

The report advocated the revival of apprenticeship on lines suited to modern conditions, and while rejecting, in view of the attitude of the unions generally, a proposal that young entrants should be apprenticed to the unions instead of to individual employers, made valuable suggestions which may be summarized as follows:—

Apprenticeship must, in these days be considered as a phase of national education. Apprenticeship should no longer be a question of a relationship between the employer and the apprentice. The responsibility for an apprentice should be the concern of the industry as a whole, and it is therefore suggested that a competent authority, consisting of employers' representatives and Trade Union representatives for the industry, together with the education authority, should form a joint apprenticeship committee, and this committee should be responsible for the whole scheme of apprenticeship training as it affects the particular industry.

There are, of course, several types of apprenticeship, but for practical purposes it may be assumed that the definition given in the Trades Union Congress report holds good. The ideal apprenticeship system, according to this definition;

Must guarantee adequate supervision and training, physical, moral, and mental, up to the age of 18;

Must supply effective training, general and specialized, in the industry in which the apprentice is engaged;

Must provide, on completion of apprenticeship, a reasonable chance of employment in the occupation for which definite preparation has been given.

The common sense of this definition, from the point of view of industrial efficiency, is obvious. Progressive employers, according to the Balfour Committee, are evincing an increasing interest in the technical training of their apprentices and juvenile employees generally, but the problem of providing

*This part of the Committee's report was reviewed in the last issue, page 412.

"reasonable chances" of employment for the efficiently trained worker, at the end of his apprenticeship, is one which private enterprise is not likely to solve satisfactorily under the best of conditions; certainly it would fight shy of the job in a time of acute trade depression. The Balfour Committee, accordingly, has nothing to say on this topic. It has a good deal to say, however, on the question of "Supply of Apprentices." Here the defects of the existing practice—defects which are undoubtedly due to the point of view of private enterprise—are dealt with in candid phrases.

"The main source of supply," says the report, "is necessarily those boys and girls who have left school and have been in employment for one or two years, since the age of apprenticeship is, in general, higher than the age at which boys and girls leave the elementary school. The kind of work upon which the apprentice is engaged before he becomes an apprentice materially affects his usefulness, particularly during the first years of apprenticeship. A boy who was in steady employment before he became an apprentice is, obviously, better material for training than the boy who was engaged on work of a casual or seasonal character. Again, it is clearly to the advantage of the employer that the prospective apprentice should have been engaged in work which, even if of an unskilled type, has some relation to the trade in which it is intended that he should be trained. One would have expected, therefore, that employers would arrange to recruit their apprentices, so far as might be practicable, from among the juvenile workers in their own trade, but it is doubtful whether this practice is common."

Notice is taken by the committee of the reluctance of many boys to become apprentices, and the explanation for this is illuminating. Apprentices receive a lower wage than non-apprenticed juvenile workers, since they reckon among their emoluments the training and supervision they receive. But "widespread unemployment, and the consequent greater dependence on the boys' earnings, make juveniles and their parents prefer the relatively higher immediate wages of non-apprenticed employment, while the unemployment in certain trades deters juveniles from entering them as apprentices or otherwise." In other words, large masses of the workers are too poor to be able to take advantage of opportunities to equip their children for the fight against poverty.

In a review of the attitude of organized industry towards apprenticeship, the committee pay a decided tribute to the part played by trade unions in safeguarding the interests of the young workers in the industries for which they cater. The committee found that in most industries apprentices are not members, or at least not full members, of the trade unions concerned. in some cases the indentures specifically forbid apprentices from becoming members of unions formed for industrial purposes.

"But some unions," says the report, "claim a direct interest in apprenticeship, even though apprentices may not be contributors to their funds. In some industries trade unions have rules relating to the length of apprenticeship, the age of entering into apprenticeship, the wages to be paid to apprentices, and the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. These rules may be embodied in agreements made with employers' organizations, as in the case of the printing and building industries; may be recognized by employers, but not embodied in joint agreements; or may not be recognized by employers at all.

"In general the influences of trade unions have helped to arouse interest in the training of apprentices, while in some industries, for example printing, the discussions on apprenticeship questions between employers' associations, on the one hand, and trade unions on the other, have been of value in creating an atmosphere of good-will."

The report undoubtedly warrants the conclusion that, given the trade revival which the committee appears to anticipate, a properly worked out scheme of apprenticeship, made conformable to modern conditions, would prove an advantage to the workers as a community, and would do much to maintain a high level of industrial efficiency. Such a scheme would need to offer free opportunities to the young worker to qualify for positions of the highest control, positions which, as matters are at present, are very largely preserved for recruits from the secondary and public schools and the universities.

There are features in the older forms of apprenticeship—notably the "personal bond" to which allusion is made in the Trades Union Congress report—which it may be difficult to retain in large scale industry, but it would be all to the good of the community that the young workers should be made to feel, at the outset of their career, that the community itself, at least, is deeply concerned, and that not merely as a matter of efficiency, to give them the best possible chance to share intelligently in those activities which made for the welfare and progress of mankind.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference opens in Geneva on May 25. The agenda of this Conference consists of the following items:—

1. Sickness Insurance.
2. Freedom of Association.
3. Minimum wage fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the home working trades.

Apart from the foregoing, the Director of the International Labour Office will submit an annual report on the work of the International Labour Office and also on the measures which have been taken in various countries to give effect to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference is made up as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. L. L. Peltier, Legislative Representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, Ottawa, Canada; and Mr. Joseph Comeau, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Montreal, Quebec.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. W. C. Coulter Vice-President and General Manager, Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Ratification of Conventions by Jugo-Slavia

The ratification is announced by the Kingdom of the Serbs,—Croats and Slovenes of twelve Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First, Second, Third and Seventh Sessions, respectively. These ratifications bring the total number registered up to 229. The action taken by the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats and Slovenes may be regarded as one of the direct and immediate results of the official visit which was paid recently to Jugo-Slavia by Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office.

The twelve Conventions which have been approved by Jugo-Slavia are as follows: Unemployment; Employment of Women before and after Childbirth; Employment of Women during the Night; Minimum Age for admission of Children in Industrial Employment; Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry; Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea; Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings; Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers; Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea; Workmen's Compensation for Accidents; Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases; and Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

The Eight-Hour Day in France

Three decrees were issued in France during March, applying the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week to the food industries. They cover all workers and employees in establishments where such industries are carried on, even though their occupation is not of the nature of such industries, provided that their work is exclusively for the purpose of the upkeep or carrying on of such establishments or their branches.

Potted Meats, etc.—A decree of March 3, covers the manufacture of potted and salted meat and meat pastes, jellies and extracts; manufacture of pork products, tripe, etc.; tallow factories and the manufacture of margarine and other edible fats; and establishments for the treatment of edible offal of all

kinds. The decree does not apply to persons permanently attached to slaughter-houses by establishments in which the aforesaid industries are carried on, and taking part exclusively in the work of slaughtering or in work accessory thereto.

Pastes and Tapioca.—A decree of March 4, covers establishments or branches of establishments in which is carried on the manufacture of edible pastes and the manufacture of tapioca.

Preserved Vegetables, etc.—A decree of March 5 covers the manufacture of vegetable or fruit preserves; manufacture of preserved mushrooms and truffles; desiccation, decortication, peeling, crushing and other treatment of vegetables, fruits, and all vegetable food products; roasting of coffee, chicory and food products; decafeinisation of coffee; manufacture of vinegar, mustard and other condiments, and flavouring essences. The provisions of this decree do not apply to (1) jam and preserves factories already subject to the provisions of the decree of August 6, 1925; (2) the milling industry, already regulated by the decree of December 31, 1920; (3) the rice and starch industries, which will be specially regulated.

The Right of Association by Employers and Employed

Industrial and Labour Information (published by the International Labour Office) points out that "the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which determines the objects of the International Labour Organization, expressly includes 'recognition of the principle of freedom of association' among the means of improving the conditions of the workers and establishing universal peace. Article 427 also includes among the principles of special importance, 'the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed, as well as by the employers.' The Treaty of Peace itself thus confers on the International Labour Organization authority, and imposes on it the duty, to secure the principle of freedom of association by means of international regulation.

"These general considerations may be supplemented by others of a constitutional nature. Employers' and workers' associations are called upon to take an active part in carrying out the work of the Organization, and it is therefore essential that their formation and development should not be impeded.

"Furthermore, certain decisions of the International Labour Conference presuppose that freedom of association is already achieved. As early as 1923 the Governing Body of the Office determined to deal with the problem as a whole and, pursuant to a Resolution of the Conference, decided in 1926 to insert the question on the Agenda of the Tenth Session of the Conference, which is to open at Geneva on May 25 next.

"In order to facilitate the general discussion of the question, which will take place this year, the Office has prepared a report and a draft questionnaire, which will be issued shortly. The report deals with problems of freedom of association and their origin, with the question of individual rights of occupational association and similar questions. The draft questionnaire suggests certain general principles, which might, if the Conference so decides, be ultimately incorporated in a Draft Convention on the subject."

International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1925

From 1920 onwards the International Labour Office has published in its Legislative Series the labour legislation enacted in different countries. The wish has repeatedly been expressed that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the courts which deal with industrial matters. To meet this need it seemed to the International Labour Office that the Legislative Series might well be supplemented by an International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law. Accordingly, the Office recently issued the first volume of this series of publications entitled "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1925."

It was found necessary to limit the number of countries under consideration. The legal decisions dealt with in the present volume are confined to England, France, Germany and Italy, which represent the most important legal systems in force in Europe. In the selection of legal decisions preference has been given to those concerning questions of legal principle which might facilitate the development of labour legislation in other countries and are thus of international importance. The majority are concerned with legal questions which are more or less frequently raised in all countries alike. Others, such as those relating to the legal positions of foreign workers, are of direct importance for the settlement of international legal questions.

The legal decisions are classified under the following headings:—

(1) General principles of labour law;
(2) Right of association;

(3) Participation of workmen in the management of the works (works councils);
(4) Individual contracts;
(5) Collective agreements;
(6) Salaries and wages;
(7) Hours of work;
(8) Labour disputes;
(9) Procedure in labour cases;
(10) Protection and special rights of specified occupational groups;
(11) Protection of women, young persons and children, and men disabled in war;
(12) Placing and unemployment;
(13) Inspection of labour;
(14) Social insurance;
(15) Miscellaneous.

Recent Publications regarding the International Labour Organization

Those interested in the activities of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations will welcome two recent publications, one entitled "History of the International Labour Office", by the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, a former trade union secretary and a member of the British War Cabinet, and the other entitled "The International Labour Organization" by Paul Perigord, Ph. D., formerly of the French High Commission to the United States, now Professor of French Civilization in the University of California, Southern Branch.

Mr. Barnes' book protrays in vivid detail the history of the Geneva Labour Office from its foundation to the present time. In a preface, Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, who had been associated with Mr. Barnes in the commission which prepared the Charter of Labour at the Peace Conference in 1919 and laid the foundation of the Organization as it is to-day, describes the important part which Mr. Barnes played in its history. The author, in setting out the large achievements of the Organization, bases thereon a plea for its more cordial support by European Governments generally, and by the British Government in particular. In view of the activity of the forces of disorder and anarchy prevailing, especially in the international sphere, he appeals for "reasoned support for an organization which has already done much and may do much more to lift labour into the enjoyment of those amenities of life which should be the common heritage of all those who work."

Dr. Perigord, in a preface to his book "The International Labour Organization" states that the purpose of its publication was to call the attention of the American public to the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, by which labour has officially entered upon its international stage; to show its sociological and political background; to describe its genesis, structure and achievements; and to study the problem of American participation in this first attempt at world-wide co-operation between capital and labour.

The author states that it is in vain that reactionary groups attack the idea which is the basis and inspiration of the Organization. That idea is, the urgent need of periodical assemblies bringing together governments, employees, workers, experts, humanitarians; to afford greater protection, fuller justice, a larger and higher life to the worker, without crippling production and hampering the employer in its legitimate efforts towards the increase of national and personal wealth; and the maintenance of a permanent office with a competent staff and adequate resources to prepare with the utmost care the international agreements which will consecrate social progress and make its onward march safe and certain. The idea is here to stay, although there may be a wide difference of opinion as to the best way to bring about its concrete realization.

Dr. Perigord points out that, whatever may be the official attitude of the United States and notwithstanding the opposition of reactionary bodies the world over, there functions at Geneva a well planned and ably administered institution which is not a hasty innovation but which has been in the making for over a hundred years, which enjoys the protection of the League, is endorsed by fifty-six nations, has a budget of over one and a half million dollars a year, and is supported by the entire labour world with the exception of the revolutionary groups. He believes that the International Labour Organization will not only tend to the welfare of humanity, but will give birth to a charter for the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of the wage-earning class, and thereby strengthen and consolidate our entire democratic system in an atmosphere of world peace and co-operation.

The Saskatchewan Educational Association, at a convention held at Moose Jaw in April, adopted a resolution to the effect that the Association should join with the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance in urging upon the provincial government the necessity for a pension scheme for teachers in the province.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE Executive of the Employment Service Council of Canada met in Ottawa on April 29 to make presentation to the Minister of Labour of the recommendations passed at the last meeting of the Council. The Employment Service Council of Canada, a body composed of representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments, employees, employers, farmers, and returned soldier organizations, acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Labour respecting the operations under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act.

Chief among the representations to the Minister was one concerning the problem of the stabilization of employment, specifically in the building and construction industries. It was pointed out by the Executive that it is generally recognized by contractors, at least so far as larger building undertakings are concerned, that work may be carried on practically as cheaply during the winter months as during the balance of the year. However, with a considerable programme of building in prospect throughout Canada at the present time, work had been slow in starting, and it was anticipated that when it did begin the usual rushing of jobs would take place for a few months, with severe unemployment for those involved again in evidence next winter. As a substantial step toward the regularization of employment it was urged upon the Minister that he bring to the attention of the various governments and public bodies the necessity of smoothing out the program of work over the twelve months of the year.

The Minister's attention was also called to the recommendation of the National Conference on Winter Employment in Canada, which was held in Ottawa in September, 1924, which urged that federal, provincial and municipal governments should aim at the construction of public works being undertaken when the demand for construction labour made by private interests would be at its lowest ebb. The Minister assured the Executive of his full sympathy with this important recommendation and promised it favourable consideration.

Recommendations of the Council in connection with the matter of employment along other lines were also made, as well as recommendations concerning the functioning of the Employment Service of Canada. The Minister discussed these matters with the Executive with a view, in each case, to giving effect to the Council's decisions.

The personnel of the Executive present at the meeting were Mr. C. P. Riddell, secretary, Railway Association of Canada, and chairman of the Council; Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, vice-chairman; Mr. E. Blake Robertson, representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and the secretary, Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour. June 23-4, 1927, was decided upon as the tentative date for the holding of the regular annual meeting of the Council.

International Labour Legislation and Economic Theory

In its April issue, the *International Labour Review,* the monthly publication of the International Labour Office, has an article entitled "International Labour Legislation in the Light of Economic Theory" by Herbert Feis, Professor of Economics, University of Cincinnati, U.S.A. Special interest is given to this article by its close connection with the question whether the regulation of labour conditions by international action is either legitimate or desirable. The apparent contradiction between such regulation and the "classical" economic theory has often been commented on in recent years. The classical economic theory strives to account for a great contrast in the economic lot of the workers of different countries, and regards this contrast as in the main inevitable. If so, it might be asked whether any of the conditions of life and labour of the working classes can be improved by joint international action, and whether there be any possible way of reconciling the two conflicting points of view. In dealing with these questions, Professor Feis examines, in the light of the classical theory, the intrinsic value and possible effects of the principles laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. His comparison of the two seemingly contradictory opinions provides an opportunity for a discussion of the whole question. The result of his analysis is neither a defence nor a criticism, and still less a system; it is simply the outcome of the reflections of an impartial economist on the numerous questions which have presented themselves for solution. The author's aim is not so much to reach a clear and decisive conclusion, as to show the complexity of the problem and stimulate the reader to devote further thought to it himself.

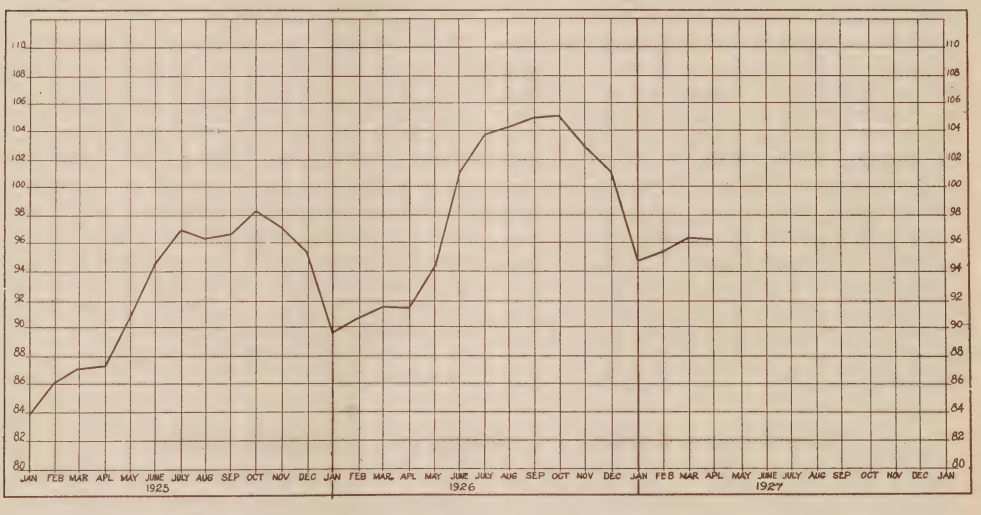
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of April showed a small decline, which, although involving a rather larger number of workers than that noted on April 1, 1926, was nevertheless considerably less extensive than were the losses reported on that date in earlier years of the record. The situation continued to be decidedly better than on April 1 in any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,931 firms, whose staffs aggregated 795,727 persons, compared with 797,289 in the preceding month.

Maritime Provinces.—In contrast with the pronounced declines shown on April 1 last year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on the date under review, when the 501 co-operating firms increased their payrolls by 299 persons to 64,584. Manufacturing, mining and construction were decidedly busier, but logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. The situation was better than at the beginning of April in the last three years.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



The index number stood at 96.2, as compared with 96.3 on March 1, and with 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on April 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

Manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, but there were heavy seasonal decreases in logging.

Employment by Economic Areas

The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was recorded in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Quebec.—Manufacturing showed improvement, especially the metal and textile industries; trade, transportation and communication also afforded more employment, while railroad construction reported a decrease. Statements were received from 1,298 employers with 221,734 workers, as against 225,714 on March 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920.

Ontario.—Further, though smaller gains were registered in Ontario, where 2,728 firms added 794 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 336,382 on April 1. Much larger reduc-

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
April 1	84·1	87·2	80·4	83·5	88·7	88·1	80·7
1922							
April 1	80·6	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	78·0
1923							
April 1	87·6	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	85·6
1924							
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at April 1, 1927	100·0	8·1	27·9	42·3	12·7	9·0	58·3

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
April 1	83·3	.....	86·7	90·6	88·4	.....	85·7	86·9
1924								
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	95·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at April 1, 1927	13·9	1·2	12·6	1·2	3·7	1·1	3·4	3·1

tions had been indicated by the 2,655 firms making returns for the same date in 1926, when the index, at 88.0, was over six points lower than at the beginning of April this year. Seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, and railway construction was also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded gains; within the first named, the lumber, pulp and paper and textile industries reported the largest increases, while employment in iron and steel showed no general change, despite pronounced temporary losses in automobile production.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	April 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	April 1 1926	April 1 1925	April 1 1924	April 1 1923
Manufacturing	58·3	93·8	92·2	89·3	84·3	86·5	85·6
Animal products—edible	1·9	91·7	88·0	85·4	81·9	81·0	76·3
Fur and products	0·1	81·7	70·9	81·6	75·4	80·2	82·1
Leather and products	2·2	80·8	82·7	78·9	75·9	80·8	82·5
Lumber and products	5·5	88·7	85·9	87·7	83·3	83·8	88·3
Rough and dressed lumber	3·1	89·7	87·3	93·6	88·7	88·6	92·4
Furniture	1·1	91·6	89·4	84·0	78·4	78·1	82·0
Other lumber products	1·3	84·1	80·2	76·0	74·7	77·8	84·0
Musical Instruments	0·4	72·5	68·9	66·7	58·5	61·7	70·7
Plant products—edible	3·2	92·2	93·0	90·4	90·1	87·8	85·5
Pulp and paper products	7·2	111·5	108·2	103·3	98·0	98·8	97·4
Pulp and paper	3·7	122·8	115·6	111·1	101·9	102·1	99·2
Paper products	0·8	97·0	95·3	91·1	88·6	90·8	89·5
Printing and publishing	2·7	103·2	103·9	98·3	96·5	97·8	97·8
Rubber products	1·7	95·1	94·8	86·8	81·8	75·1	83·2
Textile products	9·5	97·4	95·8	94·0	90·2	86·9	91·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	113·6	111·4	107·4	103·9	96·8	102·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	107·2	104·6	101·7	92·0	90·1	92·4
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	77·1	75·8	75·6	74·8	75·4	80·4
Other textile products	1·1	103·1	103·7	101·4	99·4	93·5	94·5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	100·5	102·2	96·7	89·1	90·8	87·5
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	111·2	107·4	105·9	105·7	111·4	93·1
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	85·9	85·3	84·5	82·1	86·5	88·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	93·0	90·2	88·5	75·0	86·2	84·5
Electric current	1·5	125·5	122·4	118·0	123·5	116·9	109·9
Electrical apparatus	1·3	131·7	133·2	115·7	112·5	110·8	101·2
Iron and steel products	16·5	84·7	83·5	81·1	74·6	82·0	77·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	68·8	63·3	60·3	61·9	71·8	75·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·4	84·4	78·6	74·4	67·6	74·0	70·7
Agricultural implements	1·2	93·8	91·6	78·9	57·6	60·4	64·6
Land vehicles	7·3	95·8	97·2	98·0	91·6	101·1	85·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	33·9	35·5	31·2	32·9	34·2	29·0
Heating appliances	0·6	85·8	87·4	85·6	81·6	84·8	93·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	102·5	96·0	93·3	71·2	93·6	86·4
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	93·3	88·4	88·7	79·3	81·3	87·1
Other iron and steel products	2·2	82·8	80·0	76·6	70·0	74·0	78·1
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	108·1	102·9	93·8	79·9	84·6	84·1
Mineral products	1·2	104·9	101·4	100·6	98·9	96·8	92·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	92·8	92·2	85·6	84·6	88·9	91·0
Logging	2·5	47·5	76·2	43·9	47·5	54·2	57·8
Mining	5·5	98·5	97·1	88·4	94·2	99·5	97·0
Coal	3·4	85·5	85·0	75·6	80·3	88·8	94·8
Metallic ores	1·4	154·1	151·2	137·4	152·7	145·2	110·8
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	0·7	96·8	94·1	91·3	79·4	87·0	88·0
Communication	3·1	118·7	116·2	110·7	107·6	106·0	98·0
Telegraphs	0·6	119·9	112·3	103·8	99·1	99·7	96·0
Telephones	2·5	118·4	117·2	112·5	109·9	107·6	98·5
Transportation	13·3	104·2	103·7	101·2	98·5	103·7	100·2
Street railways and cartage	2·4	111·6	109·9	109·6	107·8	109·0	108·0
Steam railways	9·5	97·6	98·0	93·7	91·6	96·8	94·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	160·0	151·2	164·6	154·0	169·5	142·0
Construction and maintenance	7·8	118·1	117·8	113·7	96·8	91·4	85·2
Building	3·6	141·8	139·3	130·6	99·7	85·4	67·8
Highway	0·5	549·8	421·2	410·5	748·7	521·9	652·9
Railway	3·7	92·7	96·9	96·3	80·2	85·1	90·6
Services	1·8	118·5	116·5	112·8	107·7	107·9	94·9
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	114·4	114·1	111·7	110·2	111·1	91·7
Professional	0·2	119·3	116·7	117·1	111·8	108·7	98·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	123·7	119·8	113·1	102·9	103·8	98·0
Trade	7·7	103·1	102·0	96·2	93·6	91·0	90·2
Retail	5·1	105·6	104·2	97·4	92·9	89·3	88·5
Wholesale	2·6	98·4	97·8	93·8	94·8	94·0	93·3
All Industries	100·0	96·2	96·3	91·4	87·2	89·3	87·6

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.—As is usual at the beginning of April, there were decreases in employment in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, chiefly in logging, coal mining and construction. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and trade, however, registered important gains. The working forces of the 777 co-operating employers aggregated 101,156 persons, as compared with 102,216 on March 1. The index, at 94.8, was between six and seven points higher than on April 1, 1926; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.—Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 627 firms employing 71,871 workers, or 2,385 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was at the same level. The greatest gains were in lumber and fish-preserving establishments and construction, while logging firms released some employees.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Windsor and the other Border Cities and Winnipeg there were declines.

Montreal.—Continued improvement was shown in Montreal, 704 firms reporting an increase of 2,324 persons in their staffs, which brought them to 110,530 on April 1. The situation was better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been shown. Manufactures, particularly iron and steel, transportation, construction and trade recorded heightened activity on the date under review.

Quebec.—Construction registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while manufacturing was somewhat slacker. Statements were received from 88 employers with 9,298 workers, as compared with 8,974 in the preceding month. Employment was in less volume on April 1, 1926, the additions to staff then recorded having been smaller.

Toronto.—Further and larger gains that exceeded those noted on the corresponding date last year were reported in Toronto. The index then was several points lower. The working forces of the 784 co-operating firms totalled 99,855 persons, or 2,352 more than on March 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, construction, services and trade.

Ottawa.—There was a general, though moderate advance in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures. An aggregate payroll of 9,832 workers was reported by the 129 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 9,668 in their last report. Conditions were better than at the beginning of April, 1926.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing in Hamilton, notably in iron and steel works, recorded increased employment. Returns were compiled from 205 firms in Hamilton employing 29,503 persons, or 832 more than on March 1. The index of employment was higher than on the same date a year ago, when smaller gains were indicated.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Owing to a temporary cut in production in automobile plants, there was a loss in employment in these cities on April 1, which caused the situation to be less favourable than on the corresponding date last year. Data were received from 89 firms employing 8,683 workers, as against 11,597 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—A small decrease was recorded in Winnipeg, where 87 persons were released by the 291 employers furnishing statistics, who had 27,077 workers on their payrolls. Manufactures were slightly busier, but there was a falling off in construction. A similar decline took place on April 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.—Continued, but less extensive gains were noted in Vancouver, according to 225 firms employing 24,750 workers, or 153 more than on March 1. The most pronounced improvement took place in construction, while manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker. Although larger advances were made on April 1, 1926, the index then was rather lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, non-ferrous metal and animal food groups and in iron and steel, which on the whole showed considerable gains, despite the losses in automobile works already mentioned. Leather boot and shoe and tobacco factories, however, reported smaller payrolls. Statements were received from 3,784 manufacturers employing 463,721 operatives, as compared with 456,230 in the preceding month.

The situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend had been upward.

Animal Products, Edible.—Further improvement was noted in fish canneries and dairies, that in the former taking place chiefly in British Columbia, and in the latter, in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 172 firms employing 14,764 workers, as against 14,263 at the beginning of March. This increase was over twice as large as that recorded on April 1, 1926, when the index number was some six points lower.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe factories reported reductions in personnel, while minor gains were noted in other branches of this group. The 195 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 18,050 in the preceding month to 17,604 at the beginning of April. The largest losses were in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Practically no change was noted on April 1 a year ago, but the situation then was rather less favourable than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Considerable seasonal expansion was indicated in rough and dressed lumber factories, while container, furniture and vehicle works were also busier. The improvement was not quite as pronounced as on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then, however, was one point lower. Statistics were compiled from 687 manufacturers employing 43,734 workers, as compared with 42,337 at the beginning of March. The tendency in Ontario and the Western Provinces was decidedly upward, but elsewhere declines were recorded.

Musical Instruments.—There was an increase in employment in musical instrument factories, 42 of which employed 3,226 workers, or 112 more than on March 1. The increase was largely confined to Ontario. Employment was more active than at the beginning of April last year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a comparatively small falling off in employment in vegetable food factories on the date under review, losses in starch and glucose, sugar and syrup, flour and cereal mills being partly offset by improvement in biscuit, chocolate, confectionery and some other divisions. Returns were tabulated from 308 firms whose payrolls declined by 177 persons to 25,467 at the beginning of April. Ontario reported the bulk of the shrinkage. Insignificant gains were indicated on April 1, 1926, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in pulp and paper mills was upward, and factories producing miscellaneous paper goods were also busier, according to data received from 460 firms. They employed 57,074 workers, as compared with 55,392 in their last report. A large proportion of the advance took place in Ontario, although there were also increases in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on April 1 last year, when much smaller gains were noted.

Textile Products.—Additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on the same date in 1926 were registered in this group, but the index number continued to be higher than on April 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were compiled from 510 manufacturers with 75,320 employees, or 1,177 more than at the beginning of March. The largest gains were in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency generally was favourable. Cotton, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing plants recorded larger payrolls.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquor.—Reductions in employment were shown in this group on April 1, 200 persons being released from the working forces of the 104 co-operating establishments, which employed 11,918 workers. The decrease was chiefly reported in tobacco factories in Quebec. Considerable improvement had been registered on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was almost four points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further general increases in personnel were noted in 110 building material plants, which employed 9,229 workers, as compared with 8,864 in their last report. This increase was smaller than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago, but the situation then was not quite so favourable.

Electric Current.—Ninety-one producers of electric current reported 11,896 persons in their employ, or 291 more than at the beginning of March. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the increase. On April 1, 1926, the tendency was downward and the index number then was between seven and eight points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 645 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 1,564 employees to 131,175 at the beginning of April. There were considerable losses in automobile factories, owing to a temporary cut in produc-

tion, but offsetting gains were noted in railway car shops, rolling and forging mills, general machinery, structural iron and steel and some other branches of this industry. Improvement was shown in all provinces except Ontario, that in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces being most pronounced. Although greater expansion had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, the index number was several points lower than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 106 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 16,287 persons, as against 15,564 on March 1. Most of this increase took place in Quebec. The level of employment was considerably higher than on the corresponding date last year, when smaller gains were recorded.

Mineral Products.—Expansion in employment was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, 331 workers having been added to the payrolls of the 78 co-operating establishments, which employed 9,730 at the beginning of April. Gas, oil and some other mineral product works shared in the advance, which was chiefly confined to Quebec. A minor reduction in employment had been noted on the corresponding date last year, the index number then was a good deal lower.

Logging

Continued and greater seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 229 of which reduced their payrolls from 32,114 men on March 1 to 20,028 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario. Somewhat larger contractions were reported on April 1, 1926, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

Mining

Coal.—In contrast with the shrinkage in employment shown at the beginning of April last year, there was a moderately upward movement in coal mines on the date under review. Data were received from 89 operators, whose staffs stood at 26,661 workers, as against 26,498 in their last report. The index number was ten points higher than in spring last year. Considerable improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, but there were seasonal declines in Alberta.

Metallic Ores.—Reports were received from 48 firms in this group employing 11,518 workers, or 347 more than at the beginning of March. The most extensive gains were in Quebec and Ontario. Minor losses had taken place at the beginning of April, 1926, when the index number was 137.4, as compared with 154.1 on the date under review.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Continued improvement was reported in quarries and other industries coming under this heading; 66 firms employed 5,946 workers, while at the beginning of March they had 5,783. Greater advances were indicated by the 66 employers furnishing statistics on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Communication

According to information received from 188 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 474 persons to 24,717 on April 1. The situation was better than in the spring of any of the other years of the record in most of which much smaller increases were indicated. Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest gains.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—Employment increased in local transportation, 250 workers having been added to the payrolls of the 113 co-operating employers, who had 19,247 persons on payroll. Ontario registered the most marked improvement. Much smaller gains were recorded on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was two points lower.

Steam Railway.—Statistics were tabulated from 101 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 75,242 persons, as against 75,531 in the preceding month. This reduction is very similar to that reported on April 1 a year ago, but the level of employment then was lower. The most extensive curtailment took place in the Maritime Provinces, while in the Prairie Province improvement was indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Seasonal advances were recorded in shipping and longshore work at the beginning of April, but the gains were rather less pronounced than on the corresponding date last year, and the index number then was higher. Forty-five employers in this group had 11,043 workers, as against 10,439 in their last report. Ports in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia afforded increased employment.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction continued at a high level, although the additions to staffs were not so large as on April 1, 1926, when the index number was over eleven points lower. Statements were compiled from 388 contractors with 28,564 persons in their employ, or nearly 1,000 more than in their last report. A large share of the improvement was in Ontario and British Columbia, while the tendency in the Prairie Provinces was retrogressive.

Highway.—Seasonal increases that involved a larger number of workers than at the commencement of April in other years of the record were noted on highway construction and maintenance; 95 contractors employed 4,074 workers, as compared with 3,296 in the preceding month. Practically all the expansion was in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on April 1, 1926.

Railway.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling off in employment in the construction departments of the railways. Additions to staffs were made in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but elsewhere there were declines, those in Ontario and Quebec being most extensive. The working forces of the 33 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 29,184 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 30,491 employees. The index number was lower than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Services

This group showed moderate gains, according to 171 firms with 14,588 employees, compared with 14,364 in the preceding month. Laundries registered the greatest improvement, mainly in Ontario. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1926, when employment was less than on the date under review.

Trade

There was an increase of 642 persons in the forces of the 581 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which reported 61,194 workers on April 1. A slight falling off had been noted on the same date a year ago, and the index number then, as well as at the beginning of April in every other year since the record was instituted in 1920, was lower than on the date under review. Improvement was noted in all except the Maritime Provinces.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on April 1,1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF MARCH, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

At the end of March, 1927, unemployment among local trade unions showed a downward trend in comparison with that of the previous month, as was indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,509 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 156,664 persons. Of these 8,975, or a percentage of 5.7, were out of work, as compared with percentages of 6.5 in February and 7.3 in March last year. The improvement in the situation at the close of March was the first to be recorded since October last year, and was due to a partial recovery from the winter period of slackness in many of the trades and industries. In Nova Scotia, owing to the closing of one of the collieries, a large number of miners were thrown out of work, which materially affected the total of unemployed for the province but the gains in employment in the other provinces, with the exception of Alberta where slight reductions were reported, more than offset these contractions. The Province of Ontario registered the most noteworthy improvement, especially in the building and construction trades and in the manufacturing industries, although the situation

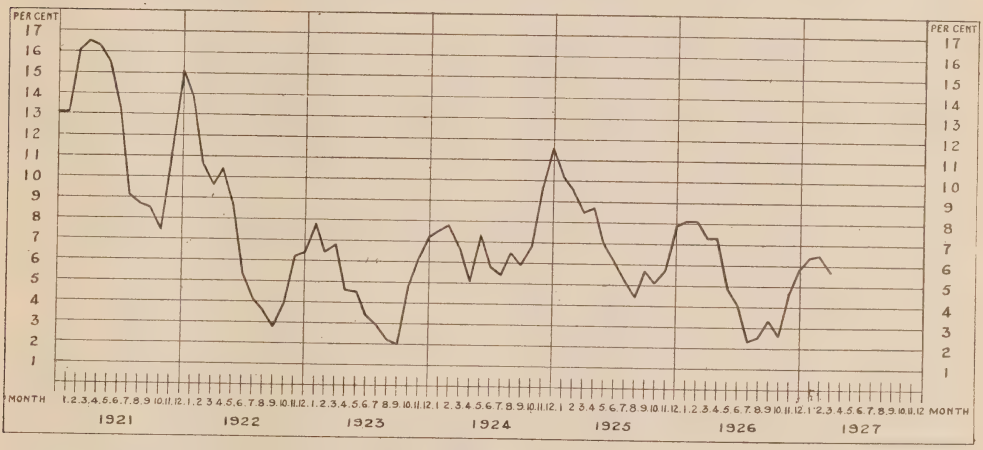
in these trades and industries generally throughout Canada was good. In comparison with the returns for March last year all provinces with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia reported a higher level of employment. In Quebec the situation remained stationary, while the reductions in British Columbia were slight.

A separate tabulation is made of trade union conditions in the largest city in each province, except Prince Edward Island. During March Halifax, although reporting better conditions than in February, still had 8.6 per cent of unemployed members, which was the largest percentage of idleness in the various cities used for comparison. Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg followed each other fairly closely, with percentages of 7.0, 6.7 and 6.5 respectively. In Edmonton, as in February, the most favourable situation prevailed where 3.3 per cent of the members were out of work.

The accompanying chart gives the trend of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. The curve during the first two months of the present year projected upward from that at the end of December, but in March changed slightly in an opposite direction, indicating a somewhat better situation. The level throughout the three months, however, was lower than that attained during the same period in 1926.

In the manufacturing industries, where reports were tabulated from 414 unions with 43,509 persons, the unemployment percentage was 5.2 at the end of March, as compared with 6.8 in February. The situation throughout the majority of the trades was more favourable, the most substantial gain being reported among iron and steel workers and printing tradesmen. Garment workers registered the same amount of inactivity as in February, but among the cigar and tobacco, and glass workers unions, whose combined membership and unemployment was not sufficient to particularly affect the total percentage of idleness in the manufacturing industries, unemployment was quite prevalent. The level of unemployment in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was the same during March as in the corresponding month last year, the percentage out of work in both cases standing at 5.2. Fluctuations, however, occurred, in the various trades and industries, but the changes were not particularly outstanding.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



From the coal mining regions reports were received from 25 unions, with 11,649 members, 11.3 per cent of whom were idle in March, as compared with a percentage of 1.6 in February. As mentioned previously in this article, the Nova Scotia coal mines reported considerable idleness owing to a shutdown in one of the collieries. In addition, some short time was registered in the same province. While somewhat similar conditions prevailed in Nova Scotia during March last year still the number unemployed in March this year was not so great. In Alberta unemployment was in slightly greater volume during March than in either the previous month or March last year, but in British Columbia there was only a nominal change for the better in both comparisons. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were not so slack as in February, and reported

the same percentage of improvement over March last year.

Owing to the opening up of spring activities in building and construction less unemployment was reported among the tradesmen than in February. Returns were tabulated from 168 unions of building tradesmen with 16,823 members, 3,148, or a percentage of 18.7 of whom were idle, in comparison with 24.3 per cent in February. The most noteworthy gains in employment occurred among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, and steam shovel and dredgemen, and improvement of lesser magnitude was indicated among the remaining tradesmen with the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers, who were quite slack. The construction trades, as a whole, showed a better situation this year than last, when in March, 1926, the percentage out of work stood at 20.9. In this comparison granite and stonecutters reported the greatest increase in activity, and steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers also were afforded more work. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, were much slacker, and employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners also declined.

In the transportation industry reports were tabulated from 615 unions with a membership of 56,889 persons, 2.9 per cent of whom were out of work as compared with 4.0 per cent in February. The situation for navigation workers was much improved as compared with February, especially in the province of British Columbia. In the steam railway division where the returns constitute over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, a slightly greater volume of employment was afforded, but in the street and electric railway division there was no change in the percentage unemployed. The navigation, steam, and street and electric railway divisions all contributed their quota of gain over March last year when the percentage for transportation, as a whole, was 4.5.

A separate tabulation is made for longshore workers, reports having been received from 13 organizations with 6,452 members, 949 of whom were unemployed, or a percentage of 14.7, as compared with percentages of 8.6 in February and 10.5 in March last year.

The public employment group with 131 unions reporting a membership of 12,116 persons indicated greater activity during March than in either the previous month or March last year. This was due in both comparisons to the better situation existing among civic employees.

In the division of miscellaneous trades reports were received from 100 organizations, with 5,664 members, 314 of whom were idle, or a percentage of 5.5, as compared with 6.5 per cent in February and 5.5 per cent in March last year. In the former comparison hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all reported somewhat more favourable conditions, while in the latter employment for barbers and stationary engineers advanced, but hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees were less active.

Among fishermen there was no unemployment during March, as compared with percentages of 4.1 in February and 1.3 in March last year. Lumber workers and loggers were also fully engaged as in February, but in March last year 19.4 per cent of their members were idle.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 547 represents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries for the same months.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
March, 1919	2·2	3·0	3·9	6·7	1·2	5·3	3·6	8·2	5·0
March, 1920	1·9	3·1	3·3	2·3	3·2	4·0	2·1	7·6	3·1
March, 1921	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
March, 1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
March, 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
March, 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
Jan., 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb., 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March, 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April, 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May, 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June, 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July, 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug., 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept., 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct., 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov., 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec., 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan., 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb., 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar., 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April, 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May, 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June, 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July, 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug., 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept., 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct., 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov., 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec., 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March, 1927	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

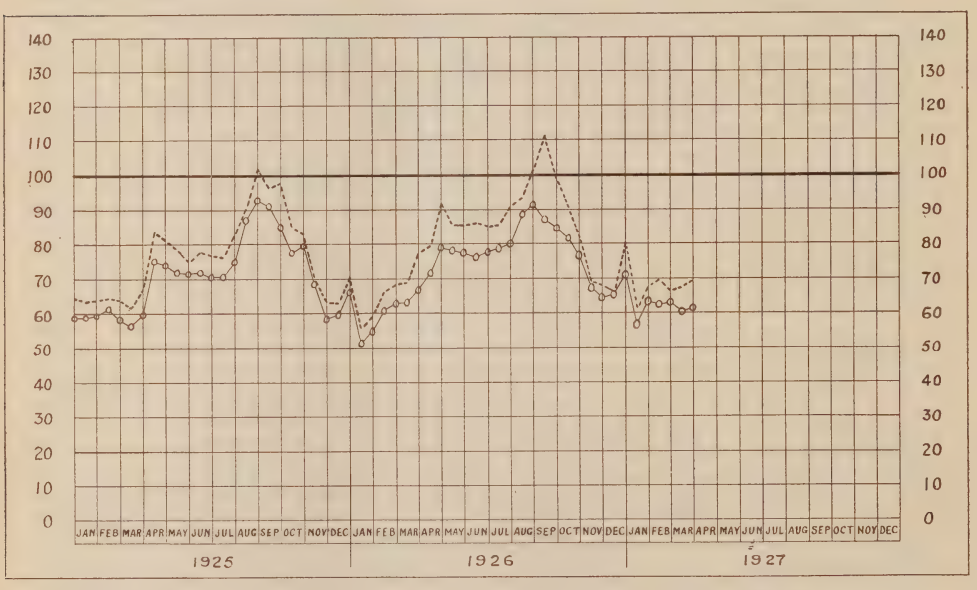
Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March 1919	0	....	1·9	3·9	4·2	1·4	3·3	·6	2·2	3·1	4·0	2·3	....	6·2	4·7	6·5	10·0	2·7	....	16·5	3·1	12·1	2·9	1·3	0	0	0	2·5	3·0	·1	6·0	5·0
March 1920	3·5	....	·6	1·9	5·7	·8	·0	1·3	·4	·1	0	·2	0	2·0	1·8	1·0	14·4	....	4·6	9·9	2·0	4·1	3·3	1·0	·1	·1	0	·3	2·9	1·7	3·7	3·1
March 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	0	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	0	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	0	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	0	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	0	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
September 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
October 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
November 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MARCH, 1927

DURING the month of March, 1927, the volume of business as indicated by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was nearly 5 per cent greater than that transacted during the previous month, but was over 10 per cent less than that recorded during March, 1926. In the first comparison all groups showed gains except logging, the most noteworthy being in farming, manufacturing and services, while the decline from March of last year was mainly attributable to reduction in farm placements, the change in other groups being small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work, registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the month, while the curve of placements in relation to applications declined somewhat during the first half of the month, recovering slightly during the latter half of the period under review; but in both instances the levels were several points lower than those attained at the close of March, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67.5 and 69.4 during the first and second half of March, in contrast with the ratio of 69.1 and 77.6 during the same period of 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.2 and 61.4 as compared with 63.0 and with 66.8 during the corresponding month last year.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of March, 1927, was 1,293 daily, as compared with 1,234 during the preceding period, and with 1,295 daily in the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,371 daily, in contrast with 1,488 daily during the latter half of March a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 873 vacancies during the first half, and 952 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 895 and 1,156 vacancies during the month of March, 1926. Vacancies offered to

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**712**	**62**	**771**	**707**	**219**	**436**	**712**	**256**
Halifax	392	40	438	350	66	284	380	85
New Glasgow	147	16	159	181	83	52	225	139
Sydney	173	6	174	176	70	100	107	32
New Brunswick	**497**	**17**	**623**	**496**	**159**	**337**	**498**	**180**
Chatham	64	12	77	59	13	46	37	6
Moncton	173	5	200	178	58	120	86	53
St. John	260	0	346	259	88	171	375	121
Quebec	**1,809**	**510**	**4,384**	**1,813**	**1,437**	**91**	**1,881**	**1,299**
Hull	466	246	650	497	420	76	100	188
Montreal	705	153	2,677	617	524	2	1,477	721
Quebec	256	23	548	275	211	5	159	145
Sherbrooke	182	57	249	173	130	8	58	104
Three Rivers	200	31	260	251	152	0	87	141
Ontario	**10,667**	**1,671**	**14,359**	**9,509**	**5,529**	**3,337**	**7,899**	**5,572**
Belleville	148	3	166	144	97	47	103	108
Brantford	195	29	266	173	120	53	151	152
Chatham	289	21	277	274	145	129	43	93
Cobalt	96	0	136	97	87	7	50	102
Fort William	242	0	319	247	218	29	125	469
Guelph	215	41	260	162	66	76	138	58
Hamilton	941	33	1,431	922	283	639	1,229	267
Kingston	394	40	400	365	63	302	161	90
Kitchener	124	15	402	168	94	26	248	111
London	445	71	422	434	344	53	351	387
Niagara Falls	289	23	222	268	117	146	137	124
North Bay	441	186	436	208	180	28	251	201
Oshawa	326	57	534	226	178	48	319	71
Ottawa	828	217	851	761	550	108	676	438
Pembroke	129	102	210	171	140	31	22	82
Peterborough	186	38	198	198	130	27	115	70
Port Arthur	556	37	365	357	334	23	9	514
St. Catharines	263	28	363	221	124	97	481	146
St. Thomas	178	26	160	160	90	70	131	78
Sarnia	108	6	119	100	68	32	138	99
Sault Ste. Marie	148	18	528	145	77	36	213	98
Sudbury	460	94	470	382	371	11	79	220
Timmins	235	31	289	201	179	22	72	193
Toronto	2,882	537	4,988	2,580	1,153	1,073	2,455	1,044
Windsor	549	18	547	545	321	224	202	357
Manitoba	**3,094**	**129**	**4,845**	**3,317**	**1,952**	**1,236**	**1,670**	**2,101**
Brandon	389	45	329	264	250	14	76	264
Dauphin	85	12	200	83	47	36	119	62
Winnipeg	2,620	72	4,316	2,970	1,655	1,186	1,475	1,775
Saskatchewan	**2,954**	**432**	**2,885**	**2,478**	**1,753**	**656**	**739**	**2,533**
Estevan	108	24	85	56	53	1	38	78
Moose Jaw	874	187	783	762	496	199	229	617
North Battleford	94	7	78	78	63	15	1	75
Prince Albert	156	53	132	95	65	30	48	121
Regina	707	36	877	646	490	156	295	808
Saskatoon	571	44	523	490	365	125	49	464
Swift Current	163	33	180	133	92	41	66	162
Weyburn	134	28	110	101	69	32	13	96
Yorkton	147	20	117	117	60	57	0	112
Alberta	**2,388**	**151**	**2,970**	**2,261**	**1,756**	**468**	**707**	**2,542**
Calgary	826	43	1,246	785	616	169	354	1,057
Drumheller	156	1	293	131	84	47	80	106
Edmonton	862	65	910	848	669	142	181	932
Lethbridge	279	18	308	252	166	86	72	249
Medicine Hat	265	24	213	245	221	24	20	198
British Columbia	**2,536**	**99**	**5,156**	**2,789**	**1,455**	**1,077**	**2,800**	**1,901**
Cranbrook	99	2	236	100	100	0	99	159
Kamloops	192	22	350	166	133	6	162	74
Nanaimo	56	5	43	30	26	4	68	19
Nelson	85	6	105	90	86	2	70	111
New Westminster	114	5	205	121	74	47	125	100
Penticton	81	6	103	72	33	24	55	26
Prince George	81	8	61	61	61	0	0	61
Prince Rupert	39	3	85	38	20	18	74	31
Revelstoke	17	4	90	8	8	0	65	28
Vancouver	1,226	35	3,259	1,517	724	630	1,512	971
Victoria	546	3	619	586	190	346	570	321
All Offices	**24,657**	**3,071**	**35,993**	**23,370**	**14,260**	**7,638**	**16,906**	**16,408***
Men	15,329	1,272	25,133	14,736	10,404	4,023	13,472	12,692
Women	9,328	1,799	10,860	8,634	3,856	3,615	3,454	3,716

*24 placements effected by offices since closed.

the Service during the latter half of February this year averaged 819 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 779 placements during the first half of March, of which 495 were in regular employment and 284 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 778 daily, and with 816 daily during the first half of March, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 841 daily (559 regular and 282 casual), as compared with an average of 995 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of March, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 23,370 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 21,898 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 14,260, of which 10,404 were of men and 3,856 were of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 7,638. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 15,329 for men and 9,328 for women, a total of 24,657, while the applications for work totalled 35,993, of which 25,133 were from men and 10,860 from women.

The following table gives the placements to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (3 months)	40,616	21,226	61,842

Nova Scotia

During March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for over 14 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and for nearly 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 10 per cent higher than in February, and over 8 per cent in excess of March, 1926. There were increased placements over March of last year in all industrial groups except logging, farming and trade. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 85; logging, 52; construction and maintenance, 60; trade, 53; and services, 340, of which 249 were of household workers. During the month 143 men and 76 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 7 per cent more workers than in February, but nearly 31 per cent below March last year. Placements during the month under review were nearly 9 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 29 per cent lower than in the corresponding month in 1926. The decline from last year was general, all groups except trade showing fewer placements in March than in the same month of 1926. Of the 496 placements effected during the month 381 were in services, of which 279 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 69 of men and 90 of women.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during March were over 15 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 15 per cent higher than in February, and nearly 8 per cent in excess of March, 1926. Increased placements in the logging industry were responsible for the gains over last year, offset in part by reduced placements in the construction group. The changes in the other divisions were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 112; logging, 392; construction and maintenance, 428; and services, 537, of which 394 were of household workers. During the month 930 men and 507 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of less than one per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 7 per cent higher than in February, but declined more than 3 per cent from March, 1926. Reduced placements in the logging industry were mainly responsible for the decline from last year, although minor reductions were shown in other groups. The most substantial gain was in the manufacturing industries. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,500; logging, 929; farming, 898; transportation, 202; construction and maintenance, 1,723; trade, 353; and services, 3,113, of which 2,121 were of house-

hold workers. There were 4,203 men and 1,326 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during March were over 17 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 3 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 16 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with March, 1926. Fewer placements in the logging and farming industries were responsible for the reduction from last year, as the changes in other groups were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were made during the month included: manufacturing, 112; logging, 235; farming, 993; construction and maintenance, 90; trade, 178; and services, 1,551, of which 1,218 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,308 of men and 644 of women.

Saskatchewan

During the month of March positions through employment offices in Saskatchewan were 54 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 26 per cent less than in March, 1926. Placements were nearly 40 per cent higher than in the month preceding, but over 20 per cent less than in March last year. Industrial groups except transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced placements from last year, those in the farming industry being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 1,163; transportation, 98; construction and maintenance, 187; and services, 795, of which 506 were of household workers.

Alberta

There was an increase of nearly 26 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Alberta during March when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 20 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 27 per cent less than in March, 1926. All industrial groups, except logging and transportation, participated in the reductions in placements from last year, those in farming being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 235; logging, 155; farming, 871; construction and maintenance, 189; trade, 62, and services, 662, of which 497 were of household workers. During the month 1,371 men and 385 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in British Columbia during March was over 44 per cent above the preceding month, but over 23 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 53 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 24 per cent lower than in March, 1926. All industrial groups except mining and trade showed reductions in placements when compared with March last year, those in construction and maintenance being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 378; logging, 267; farming, 263; mining, 100; transportation, 111; construction and maintenance, 406; trade, 131; and services, 872, of which 502 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 1,133 of men and 322 of women.

Movement of Labour

During March, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,260 placements in regular employment of which 8,225 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,504 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 940 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 564 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec offices issued reduced rate certificates to 158 bushmen, 53 of whom travelled to points within the province and 105 to outside points. The transfers outside the province were all effected by the Hull office which despatched 63 bushmen to employment around North Bay and 42 bushmen to the Sudbury district. The 53 provincial transfers were from the Quebec city office to points within its own zone.

Those benefiting by the reduced rate in Ontario numbered 247, of whom 217 went to provincial points and 30 to other provinces. Within the province 156 of the transfers were

for bushmen, the majority of whom travelled to employment in the Fort William and Port Arthur zones. From North Bay 6 derrick runners, one pulp worker, one railway construction labourer, one fireman, one engineer, one carpenter and 11 mill construction labourers were sent to Timmins, 2 nursery men and 2 construction labourers to Toronto and one mill hand to Peterborough, while from Sudbury one labourer was transferred to Sault Ste. Marie and 5 teamsters were sent to the Sudbury zone. Fourteen building construction labourers, 2 miners and 2 farm labourers were despatched from Port Arthur and 3 building construction labourers from Fort William to points within their respective zones. Peterborough received one die maker from London, North Bay one cordwood cutter from Kitchener, Oshawa one die maker from Windsor, Sudbury one engineer and Timmins 3 construction labourers from Pembroke. Of those going outside the province Port Arthur shipped one farm labourer to Regina, North Bay 12 bushmen, one miner and one construction labourer, and Sudbury 15 bushmen to points in the Hull zone.

Of the 608 reduced rate certificates issued by Manitoba offices 301 were to persons going to points within the province and 307 to other provinces. Of the former, Winnipeg despatched 222 farm hands, 37 female farm workers, 3 hotel workers, one motor mechanic and 5 female cooks to the Brandon zone, 2 farm workers, one camp cook and one kitchen worker to Dauphin, and 24 farm labourers, 2 farm generals and one female hotel worker within its own zone. In addition Dauphin sent 2 bushmen within its zone. The transfers to other provinces were all from the Winnipeg office, including one practical nurse, and one female hotel worker going to Regina, 2 female hotel workers and one kitchen worker to Estevan, one cook and one brick washer to Saskatoon, one greenhouse man to Moose Jaw, one hotel general to Weyburn and 115 farm labourers to various Saskatchewan points. Two rock drillers and one farm labourer travelled to employment in the Edmonton zone and one farm labourer to the Calgary zone. The remainder of those transferred outside the province were for the Port Arthur zone and included 161 bushmen, 6 cooks, 4 farm hands, 3 female hotel workers, 2 machinists, one pipe fitter, one store girl and one cookee.

In Saskatchewan the 100 certificates issued were all for provincial points. The movement was primarily toward the agricultural districts of the province, the transfers for farm workers numbering 83, the majority of whom were for points near Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. In addition the Prince Albert zone received one labourer and one bushman from the Regina and Prince Albert offices respectively and the remaining 15 were household and hotel workers going to various parts of the province.

In Alberta 196 persons were granted reduced transportation, 161 of whom were sent to employment within the province and 35 to other provinces. Provincially Edmonton transferred 48 farm hands, 27 bushmen, 22 mill hands, 5 sawyers, 6 miners, one carpenter, 4 cooks, one engineer, one labourer, one shoe repairer, one waitress, one handyman, and one housekeeper within its own zone, 4 farm labourers and one housekeeper within the Calgary zone, and 2 farm labourers to Drumheller, and Calgary despatched 15 farm hands and one cook to Drumheller, 4 farm labourers to Edmonton, 2 cooks and one farm labourer to Lethbridge, and 3 bushmen, 8 farm workers and one housekeeper to points within the Calgary zone. The interprovincial transfers from the Edmonton office included 26 farm labourers and one maid for the Saskatoon zone and 4 farm labourers for the North Battleford zone and from Calgary one cook and one cookee for Cranbrook, and one farm hand for each of the Revelstoke and Saskatoon zones.

British Columbia certificates numbered 195, of which 108 were provincial and 87 interprovincial. The movement within the province from Vancouver included 6 farm labourers, 7 miners, 4 cooks, one engineer, 7 sawyers, 2 pole makers, 4 loggers, one foreman, one hoisting engineer, one flunkey and one blacksmith going to Kamloops, 5 miners, 4 draftsmen, 4 flunkies, 8 farm hands and 3 carpenters going to Penticton, 5 miners and one cook to Revelstoke, 3 bricklayers to Nelson, one millwright to Prince George and 7 miners, 2 cooks and one hoisting man to points within the Vancouver zone. Nelson transferred 9 bushmen, Prince George 12 bushmen and 5 sawyers, and Prince Rupert one bushman, all to points within their respective zones, and from Cranbrook, Kamloops received 2 lumber workers. Interprovincially all the transfers were for farm workers, 37 of whom went to employment within the province of Alberta, 46 to Saskatchewan points and 4 to Manitoba, the majority of whom were despatched by the Vancouver office.

Of the 1,504 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 803 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 658 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 35 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1927

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1927, showed little change when a comparison is made with the records of the corresponding period in 1926, as there was but a slight decrease in the vacancies offered, and a nominal gain in placements effected, the change being less than 1 per cent in both comparisons. The only marked increase over last year in vacancies was in the logging industry, with minor gains recorded in manufacturing, mining and trade, which were more than offset, however, by declines in all other groups. Logging also showed the greatest expansion in placements. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba showed nominal increases, both in vacancies offered and in placements effected, while Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan registered slight gains in placements alone, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia recording contractions in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1927.

From the chart on page 548 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve representing the ratio of vacancies to applications has, with the exception of a sharp decline during the first half of January and a minor decline during the latter half of February, shown an upward trend throughout the period, the curve of placements in relation to applications also showing fluctuations although in a lesser degree, the highest points in the latter being attained in the first half of January and of February. The peaks in both instances however were not so high, nor did the curves fall so low as those shown during the corresponding quarter of 1926. During the period of January to March, 1927, there was a ratio of 66.9 vacancies and of 61.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 66.3 vacancies and 59.9 placements during the corresponding period of a year ago. The average number of applications registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,334, of positions offered 892, and of placements effected 814, in contrast with a daily average of 1,357 applications, 899 vacancies, and 812 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1926.

During the three months January to March, 1927, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 65,954 references to positions, and had effected a total of 61,842 placements, of which 40,616 were in regular employment and 21,226 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 30,889 were of men and 9,727 of women, while casual work was found for 11,376 men and 9,850 women. A comparison with the same period of 1926 shows that 61,687 placements were then made, of which 40,435 were in regular employment and 21,252 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 71,542 men and 29,804 women, a total of 101,346 in contrast with a registration of 103,066 during the same period of 1926. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1927 of 67,767 positions, of which 44,006 were for men and 23,761 for women as compared with 68,324 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1926.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March, 1927.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**202**	**79**	**115**	**73**	**45**	**27**	**387**	**317**	**10**	**4,065**	**2,621**	**1,142**
Animal products edible	38	2	36	1	.....	1	15	10	.....	99	60	35
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	80	45	33
Lumber and its products	59	46	4	19	16	3	24	14	.....	314	205	85
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	6
Pulp and paper products	3	.....	3	3	1	2	80	74	.....	291	149	134
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	19	17	.....	145	111	29
Textile products	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	104	91	10	467	225	117
Plant products edible	18	1	17	10	6	4	29	14	.....	429	278	137
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	94	74	19
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	70	31	37
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	38	27	10
Electrical apparatus	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	78	78
Iron and steel products	67	28	40	13	2	10	20	16	.....	1,228	884	257
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	13	2	.....	117	95	15
Mineral products	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	22	22	.....	247	199	44
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	52	48	.....	270	157	106
Logging	**163**	**151**	.....	**89**	**83**	**6**	**2,152**	**1,774**	.....	**6,023**	**5,151**	**13**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**5**	.....
Farming	**16**	**16**	.....	**17**	**17**	.....	**61**	**56**	**2**	**1,918**	**1,705**	**20**
Mining	**27**	**27**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**10**	**1**	.....	**195**	**182**	**7**
Coal	27	27	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	191	166	7
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	16	.....
Communication	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19**	**9**	**10**
Transportation	**76**	**5**	**71**	**102**	**40**	**62**	**10**	**7**	.....	**597**	**192**	**397**
Street railway and cartage	28	.....	28	9	6	3	5	5	.....	363	91	272
Railway	30	.....	30	55	4	51	.....	.....	.....	143	37	103
Shipping and stevedoring	18	5	13	38	30	8	5	2	.....	91	64	22
Construction and Maintenance	**175**	**96**	**79**	**119**	**56**	**62**	**1,008**	**789**	**175**	**5,695**	**3,471**	**2,091**
Railway	11	.....	11	58	32	26	3	3	.....	944	797	105
Highway	16	5	11	4	.....	4	175	.....	174	3,295	1,507	1,775
Building and other	148	91	57	57	24	32	830	786	1	1,456	1,167	211
Services	**1,065**	**258**	**703**	**1,139**	**246**	**866**	**1,704**	**1,277**	**16**	**10,943**	**3,271**	**5,276**
Governmental	28	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	291	105	185
Hotel and restaurant	81	33	41	32	23	8	185	154	.....	649	418	83
Professional	102	26	72	89	30	59	52	40	6	549	276	188
Recreational	15	.....	15	6	.....	6	4	4	.....	207	75	88
Personal	100	3	96	224	9	211	81	65	10	1,375	158	1,193
Household	739	196	450	787	183	582	1,377	1,011	.....	7,813	2,218	3,539
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	59	21	.....
Trade	**182**	**15**	**165**	**37**	**9**	**28**	**61**	**38**	**10**	**1,021**	**262**	**717**
Retail	139	13	124	36	9	27	55	34	10	952	240	673
Wholesale	43	2	41	1	.....	1	6	4	.....	69	22	44
Finance	**32**	.....	**30**	**6**	.....	**6**	**14**	**9**	.....	**180**	**71**	**103**
All Industries	**1,941**	**647**	**1,166**	**1,583**	**497**	**1,057**	**5,407**	**4,268**	**213**	**30,661**	**16,940**	**9,776**
Men	1,013	396	595	719	287	426	3,685	2,964	210	20,629	13,451	5,767
Women	928	251	571	864	210	631	1,722	1,304	3	10,032	3,489	4,009

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY-MARCH, 1927

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
274	**85**	**193**	**134**	**29**	**95**	**580**	**379**	**195**	**814**	**350**	**432**	**6,529**	**3,905**	**2,209**
7	2	5	29	1	26	8	1	7	63	21	42	260	97	152
9	2	9	2	.....	1	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	23	2	27
13	.....	13	20	1	19	18	4	14	32	.....	31	166	51	113
34	15	20	14	7	4	302	290	8	309	210	81	1,075	803	205
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	7
44	12	33	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	30	10	17	454	247	191
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	173	128	38
30	13	16	4	1	4	3	.....	3	25	3	23	643	333	183
40	15	27	22	6	16	37	12	23	49	17	29	634	349	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	5	12	6	5
20	2	18	1	.....	1	7	5	2	2	.....	1	127	84	41
15	3	13	13	2	7	14	13	1	16	7	9	132	60	67
2	1	1	1	.....	1	18	2	16	16	15	1	76	46	29
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	5	.....	5	187	81	98
20	10	9	19	9	9	77	25	53	195	42	147	1,639	1,016	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	8	7	1	143	107	18
9	2	6	4	2	2	49	19	30	13	1	12	347	246	96
23	8	15	3	.....	3	27	6	20	34	11	23	425	246	167
1,044	**1,798**	.....	**429**	**387**	.....	**1,607**	**1,610**	.....	**1,001**	**915**	**5**	**12,508**	**11,869**	**24**
1	**1**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**4**	.....	**4**	**5**	**4**	.....	**17**	**12**	**4**
1,994	**1,946**	**7**	**2,619**	**2,182**	**4**	**1,486**	**1,488**	**10**	**372**	**416**	**18**	**8,483**	**7,826**	**61**
4	**5**	.....	**8**	**7**	.....	**123**	**121**	**2**	**188**	**183**	.....	**556**	**527**	**9**
.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	117	116	1	4	4	.....	156	154	1
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	142	.....	349	314	7
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	5	1	36	37	.....	51	59	1
6	.....	**6**	**15**	**13**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**95**	**22**	**22**
37	**15**	**21**	**233**	**92**	**133**	**109**	**59**	**54**	**331**	**42**	**286**	**1,445**	**452**	**1,024**
34	15	18	155	46	105	103	49	54	210	17	191	907	229	671
3	.....	3	78	46	28	6	10	.....	8	8	.....	323	105	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	17	95	265	118	138
231	**198**	**83**	**591**	**411**	**178**	**525**	**446**	**48**	**839**	**474**	**346**	**9,183**	**5,941**	**3,062**
11	10	1	137	83	50	278	263	9	173	158	14	1,615	1,346	216
2	2	.....	374	303	71	47	19	14	126	70	56	4,039	1,906	2,105
218	186	82	80	25	57	200	164	25	540	246	276	3,529	2,689	741
4,559	**1,536**	**2,730**	**2,529**	**1,089**	**1,012**	**1,874**	**939**	**710**	**2,281**	**850**	**1,324**	**26,094**	**9,466**	**12,637**
7	5	2	12	1	11	8	5	3	12	3	9	361	122	239
543	366	191	176	98	30	194	152	8	168	120	39	2,028	1,364	400
91	34	52	254	219	36	43	29	17	91	42	45	1,271	696	475
54	4	49	36	3	33	19	4	15	74	8	64	415	98	270
290	19	267	283	23	258	165	22	140	558	30	522	3,076	329	2,697
3,291	900	2,167	1,304	503	644	1,112	505	527	1,373	639	645	17,796	6,155	8,554
283	208	2	464	242	.....	333	222	.....	5	8	.....	1,147	702	2
509	**78**	**426**	**269**	**24**	**243**	**148**	**19**	**128**	**347**	**55**	**290**	**2,574**	**500**	**2,007**
324	51	268	199	14	185	107	17	89	279	48	232	2,091	426	1,608
185	27	158	70	10	58	41	2	39	68	7	58	483	74	399
21	**4**	**17**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**2**	.....	**19**	**9**	**3**	**283**	**96**	**167**
8,680	**5,666**	**3,483**	**6,838**	**4,237**	**1,674**	**6,458**	**5,063**	**1,151**	**6,199**	**3,298**	**2,706**	**67,767**	**40,616**	**21,226**
4,065	4,061	764	4,558	3,089	1,023	4,739	4,145	573	4,598	2,496	2,018	44,006	30,889	11,376
4,615	1,605	2,719	2,280	1,148	651	1,719	918	578	1,601	802	688	23,761	9,727	9,850

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.

Agreement to be in effect from October 31, 1926 until November 1, 1929. Sixty days' notice of change to be given.

A standing committee shall be formed of two from each party, and to it shall be referred questions as to scale of prices, construction to be put on clauses of agreement, or alleged violation, or questions of difference. Decision of board shall be final and binding on both parties. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions and laws of the International Union shall not be subject to arbitration.

Hours, eight per day in book and job offices. Five days a week. Four hours on Saturday. Work after regular working hours, overtime rates. Hours per night, seven. Work after regular working hours, overtime rates.

Overtime up to three hours in one shift, time and one-half. Thereafter, double time. Holiday work, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, double time; Good Friday, Victoria Day, Thanksgiving Day, New Year's Day and Civic Holidays, time and one-half. Sundays, double time, except work done by a night staff in job offices.

The foreman shall have full control of the employment and discharge of journeymen for cause.

Number of apprentices: one for two to seven men; two for eight to fifteen men; three for 16 to 25 men; four for twenty-six to thirty-five men; five for thirty-six and over. Apprentices shall be not less than sixteen years of age. They shall be subject to examination; they shall be registered and serve five years. During last three years, they shall enroll as students in the union course of lessons in printing.

Scale per week: start, $10; after six months, $11.50; after one year, $13; after one year and six months, $14.50; after two years, $16; after two years and six months, $17.50; after three years, half of journeymen's scale.

The local union shall provide for the appointment of a committee on apprentices.

No more than one learner, exclusive of apprentices in their last year, shall be employed in any office at one time. No learner shall work more than number of hours provided for on the shift. If no journeymen are available apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime and shall receive compensation at overtime rates.

Rates of wages for beginners on machines: first five weeks, two-fifths of journeymen's scale; next five weeks, three-fifths; next five week, four-fifths. Thereafter learner may be granted extra time to attain efficiency up to three months.

Wages per hour, for all journeymen employed in job offices, day work (eight hours per day, four hours on Saturday) from November 1, 1926 to October 31, 1927, 96 cents; from November 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928, 98 cents; from November 1, 1928 to October 31, 1929, $1. Night work (seven hours per night, six nights per week) for three periods as above, $1.02⅔; $1.04⅔; and $1.06⅔. Split shift, night scale of wages; same number of hours as for night work.

Construction: Building and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE MASONS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 2, AND STONEMASONS' UNION No. 26.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927, until December 31, 1928, with three months notice of change. New agreement to be signed by November 1, 1928.

Wages per hour, from January 1, to April 30, $1.12½; from May 1 to December 31, $1.25.

Hours, eight per day or night, with one hour for meals midway in the shift. Overtime, time and one-half; Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time.

The union shall not order any strikes against the parties to the agreement, nor shall members leave work before matter is brought before the joint arbitration committee. No members shall leave work to take part in a sympathetic strike except under direct authority of the executive of the union.

Places shall be provided for eating lunches and keeping tools.

Violations of the agreement shall be dealt with by the joint arbitration committee.

Men paid off shall report their requirements of work to the union.

No members of the union shall be allowed to lay brick or cut or lay stone for any person who employs non-union stonemasons or bricklayers.

A joint arbitration committee of three from each party shall meet at least once every three months.

Minimum wage rate for apprentices per hour: first year, 25 cents; second year, 35 cents; third year, 45 cents; fourth year, 60 cents.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Association of Construction Industries of Regina, and Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, and from year to year or until either side has given three months' notice.

There shall be a joint arbitration committee of three from each party with power to enter into an agreement arranging conditions of the trade. Questions to be settled by this committee must be referred to it without having been acted upon by either association. Pending reference of any question to the committee, work shall proceed without stoppage, except in violation of the agreement.

Members may work only on work where union men are employed for masonry and tile setting.

Hours: eight per day; four hours on Saturday. Beyond five miles from the city, work on Saturday afternoons shall be optional.

Overtime (emergency only) until 5 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, double time. No work on Labour Day; work on New Year's Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day, double time.

Wages per hour: journeymen, $1.35. Foremen, 10 cents extra per hour.

If travelling time is paid, only time during work hours is allowed, and paid at regular rate. For travelling at night, sleeper only to be provided. Men working out of town shall have transportation paid, and lodging or board if job lasts two weeks or under.

A member told to come to work and not put to work shall receive four hours' pay.

Members shall not go on a sympathetic strike unless ordered to do so by the International Headquarters.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.—Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company and Teamsters, Truck Drivers and Helpers.

Agreement to be in effect from April 4, 1927, until April 4, 1928, with thirty days' notice of termination. This agreement terminated a strike mentioned in "Strikes and Lockouts" in this issue.

Wages per day: teamsters and truck drivers, $4.50. Holidays, time and one-half. Sunday rate for barn work to be same as other days.

Men on furniture vans (with certain exceptions), 55 cents per hour. Extra time on vans to apply only to house removals.

Overtime: 65 cents per hour. No overtime to be paid at sheds until the new shed is erected.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1927

ACCORDING to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during March was $11,641,427; this was an increase of $3,862,875, or 49.7 per cent over the February total of $7,778,552, and of $1,006,936, or 9.5 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of $10,634,491 reported for the corresponding month in 1926. The March, 1927, total was the highest for that month in the record of the 63 cities. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials, continued to be considerably lower than in any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 1,300 permits for dwellings valued in excess of $5,400,000 and for some 2,500 other buildings estimated to cost approximately $5,600,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 750 dwellings and nearly 1,100 other buildings, estimated at approximately $3,300,000 and $4,000,000, respectively.

All provinces reported increases in the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest absolute gain was that of $1,652,881 or 37.6 per cent in Ontario, but larger proportionate increases were shown in the other provinces.

As compared with March, 1926, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta recorded decreases, that of $243,227, or 52.9 per cent, in the last named being most pronounced. There were increases in the remaining provinces, Ontario again showing the greatest gain of $1,167,236 or 23.9 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a decline as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with March last year. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, there were increases in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Windsor, Ford, Riverside, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, New Westminster, Point Grey and Victoria reported higher totals than in either February, 1927, or March, 1926.

Cumulative Record for First Three Months of 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during March and in the first three months of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1913 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building material in first three months
	In March	In first three months	
	$	$	
1927	11,641,427	24,849,278	147·3
1926	10,634,491	22,493,574	152·3
1925	8,631,627	19,981,015	153·8
1924	9,493,620	18,047,999	167·3
1923	9,658,950	19,478,119	164·9
1922	10,615,531	18,680,173	161·1
1921	7,290,589	13,569,512	207·8
1920	8,736,675	18,909,986	208·1

The aggregate for the first three months of this year was thus greater by $2,355,704 or 10.5 per cent than in 1926, the previous high level of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying Table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during March and February, 1927, and March, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Mar., 1927	Feb., 1927	Mar., 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	37,739	20,382	34,245
*Halifax	32,117	20,382	23,895
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Sydney	5,622	Nil	10,350
New Brunswick	112,010	18,620	114,110
Fredericton	.....	Nil	14,400
*Moncton	85,020	15,460	1,000
*St. John	26,990	3,160	98,710
Quebec	2,212,146	1,488,360	2,408,355
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,218,720	1,349,435	2,048,365
*Quebec	510,206	32,350	131,675
Shawinigan Falls	23,765	3,575	5,875
*Sherbrooke	27,705	4,750	10,900
*Three Rivers	271,825	36,550	67,690
*Westmount	159,925	61,700	143,850
Ontario	6,043,961	4,391,080	4,876,725
Belleville	2,650	1,200	10,000
*Brantford	33,895	49,275	7,860
Chatham	35,600	5,000	37,550
*Fort William	24,960	539,000	223,725
Galt	28,840	15,225	63,910
*Guelph	54,981	40,245	53,390
*Hamilton	377,500	99,150	329,750
*Kingston	24,734	28,310	9,420
*Kitchener	39,649	79,674	54,145
*London	224,755	41,180	60,215
Niagara Falls	197,038	136,150	228,570
Oshawa	225,1b0	94,900	15,385
*Ottawa	244,275	88,950	77,425
Owen Sound	22,075	Nil	3,500
*Peterboro	9,310	700	10,560
*Port Arthur	42,380	76,865	13,250
*Stratford	15,555	3,415	11,665
*St. Catharines	82,284	45,030	23,282
*St. Thomas	6,540	820	18,600
Sarnia	96,292	11,730	52,350
Ontario—			
Sault Ste. Marie	40,750	166,400	9,455
*Toronto	2,261,313	1,226,350	2,154,620
York and East York Townships	508,050	390,000	586,500
Welland	98,455	5,640	13,725
*Windsor	822,315	634,110	535,820
Ford	85,115	82,860	53,500
Riverside	74,625	8,800	13,500
Sandwich	115,515	60,950	127,650
Walkerville	222,000	457,000	73,000
Woodstock	27,360	2,151	4,403
Manitoba	598,270	98,400	576,066
*Brandon	25,800	Nil	30,960
St. Boniface	25,420	2,500	20,906
*Winnipeg	547,050	95,900	524,200
Saskatchewan	281,305	45,625	182,164
*Moose Jaw	9,445	4,100	39,775
*Regina	121,205	38,375	60,469
*Saskatoon	150,655	3,150	81,920
Alberta	216,633	135,330	459,860
*Calgary	119,013	104,700	149,695
*Edmonton	82,750	30,190	264,865
Lethbridge	11,035	440	43,640
Medicine Hat	3,835	Nil	1,660
British Columbia	2,139,363	1,580,755	1,982,966
Kamloops	35,274	Nil	18,590
Nanaimo	3,290	100	17,425
*New Westminster	127,460	74,210	46,375
Prince Rupert	6,550	4,175	7,950
*Vancouver	875,835	827,810	808,035
Point Grey	766,870	478,700	765,400
North Vancouver	28,464	43,095	46,860
South Vancouver	119,900	118,450	160,900
*Victoria	175,720	34,215	111,431
Total—63 cities	11,641,427	7,778,552	10,634,491
*Total—35 cities	8,837,509	5,689,511	8,237,887

The "Save the Children Fund International Union" is organizing a world competition for children's drawings to illustrate the Declaration of Geneva, the charter of children's rights formulated by the Union. The competition will be open to children of 14 years old and under throughout the world. National competitions will first be held and later a contest between the winners. Three sets of prizes are offered—(1) for children under 10; (2) for those between 10 and 12; and (3) for those between 12 and 14. This information is given in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enfant* (Geneva), February, 1927, which will publish further details when plans have been made for the national competitions.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. These contracts (Group "A") being awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or

teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Additions and alterations to public building at Chicoutimi, P.Q. Names of contractors, Joseph Gauthier and Fils, registered partners, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date of contract, April 18, 1927. Amount of contract, $21,500; the following prices to apply for any changes which may be made in the contract. Price per cubic yard for excavation—earth $0.75; price per cubic yard for concrete (not including reinforcement), $13.

Repairs to wharf at Cap à L'Aigle, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Names of contractors, Joseph Beaumont and Philippe Têtu of Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of a public building at Kenogami, P.Q. Names of contractors, Thomas Noël and Joseph Savard of Jonquières and Kenogami, P.Q. Date of contract, April 5, 1927. Amount of contract, $22,200. The following prices to apply for any change which may be made in this contract. Price per cubic yard for excavation, 0.75. Price per cubic yard for concrete, $13.

Repairs to western wharf at Grosse Isle, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Limitée, Ste.-Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, April 12, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $6,098.50.

Construction of a wharf in Portage Bay, Lake of the Woods, Kenora, Ont. Name of contractor, G. H. Hudson, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, April 11, 1927. Amount of contract, $9,928.

Dredging upper end of harbour at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 2, 1927. Amount of contract, Class B, $0.62½ per cubic yard. Approximate expenditure, $45,525.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contract in Group "A" (Construction)

Enlargement of the galleries and towers between the elevator and the shipping berths, installation of two additional belts in these galleries, and two additional shipping legs in the working house, together with additional scales, garners, spouting, electrical appliance and equipment, and alterations to the existing structure and equipment, all for or in connection with the Canadian Government Grain Elevator at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape and Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 4, 1927. Amount of contract, $151,550.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in April, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 825 48
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	184 99
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	1,243 82
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	37 46
Bag fittings	1,962 50
Letter carriers' satchels	1,370 90

The number of cases of occupational disease notified in France during 1925 included 1,343 cases of lead poisoning (as against 1,249 in 1924) and five cases of mercury poisoning. Of the 1,343 cases of lead poisoning notified, 456 occurred in enamel works, 427 in accumulator factories, 125 in white lead and red lead factories, 176 in lead and other metal foundries and lead rolling mills, and 52 in the painting of buildings, carriage work and wagons, and of ships with red lead.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities declined to $10.80 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.05 for March; $11.36 for April, 1926; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of potatoes, bacon, lard, milk, flour, evaporated apples and prunes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, butter and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.02 at the beginning of April, as compared with $21.29 for March; $21.64 for April, 1926; $20.82 for April, 1925; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of coal and wood in some localities. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities was again slightly lower at 148.5 for April, as compared with 148.9 for March; 160.6 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April, 1919; and 195.0 for April, 1918. Forty-one prices quotations were lower, forty-one were higher and one hundred and fifty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced, while two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for eggs and butter; the Iron and Its Products group, because of lower prices for steel billets; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of a decline in the price of anthracite coal; and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Textile and Textile Products group advanced, the former due to higher prices for grains, flour, bread and potatoes, and the latter due to higher prices for raw cotton. The Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, higher levels for flour, bread, fresh meat and vegetables being more than offset by lower prices for butter, eggs, tea, fruit and coal. Producers' goods advanced. Coal and materials for the metal working industries were lower, while materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry, for the meat packing industries and for milling and other industries advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, increases in grains, cattle, sheep, fresh meat, hides, vegetables, cotton, copper and silver being more than offset by declines in the prices of eggs, hogs, tea, coal, lead, tin, zinc, steel billets and wood pulp. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, slight increases in the prices of flour and bread being offset by declines in the prices of butter, smoked meats and non-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products advanced. Articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly lower, while articles of marine origin were unchanged.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, was fractionally lower at 163.8 for April, as compared with 164 for March, 177.8 for April, 1926; 268.4 for April, 1920; and 115.1 for April, 1914. The index of twenty foods rose slightly, while that of twenty manufacturers' goods was somewhat lower. In the former group beef, flour and eggs advanced, while butter, sugar and potatoes declined, and in the latter group cotton and silver advanced, while lead, tin, coal oil and rubber declined.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of about 80 commodities, based upon prices in 1923, and weighted according to the physical volume of production

of each commodity included, declined, being 95.14 for April, as compared with 95.57 for March. The Vegetable, Animal and Metal groups declined, while the Textile, Wood and Chemical groups advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156†	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156†	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156†	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156†	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156†	167	157
April, 1927...	147	160	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%. †Revised.

156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance, sirloin steak averaging 29.8 cents per pound in April, as compared with 29 cents in March; rib roast 22.5 cents per pound in April and 22 cents in March; and shoulder roast 16.5 cents per pound in April and 16.1 cents in March. Prices averaged higher in Ontario and the Western provicnes, but in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces declines occurred in most localities. Veal was unchanged in the average, increases in the Eastern provinces being offset by declines in the Western. Mutton advanced from an average of 29.2 cents per pound in March to 29.7 cents in April. Breakfast bacon was slightly lower at 39.6 cents per pound in the average. In fresh fish cod steak declined, while halibut and white fish advanced slightly. Lard was again slightly lower, averaging 22.1 cents per pound, as compared with 22.3 cents in March.

A substantial seasonal decline occurred in the price of eggs, fresh averaging 38 cents per dozen, as compared with 50.9 cents in March, 58.4 cents in February and 66.5 cents in January; while cooking averaged 34.5 cents per dozen in April, 44.7 cents in March, 50.1 cents in February and 52.7 cents in January. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk averaged 12.1 cents per quart in April. Lower prices were reported from Medicine Hat, Calgary, Lethbridge and Victoria. Butter advanced, dairy averaging 44.1 cents per pound in April, as compared with 43.4 cents in March, and creamery averaging 49.6 cents per pound in April and 48.6 cents in March. Prices in the Western provinces and in the Maritime Provinces showed little change, while in Ontario and Quebec increases were more pronounced. Cheese was slightly higher at an average price of 30.8 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.6 cents per pound. Soda biscuits declined from 18.6 cents per pound in March to 18.3 cents in April. Flour was slightly lower at an average of 5.2 cents per pound. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca were unchanged. Canned vegetables declined slightly, tomatoes averaging 16.1 cents per tin, peas 16.8 cents and corn 16.3 cents. Onions showed a general advance, averaging 6 cents per pound in April, as compared with 5.5 cents in March. Potatoes continued to decline, averaging $1.70 per ninety pounds in April, as compared with $1.84 in March. Lower prices were reported from nearly all localities. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 20 cents per pound in March to 19.7 cents in April. Prunes were also slightly lower, averaging 14.9 cents per pound. Raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged, slight increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Anthracite coal was down in the average from $16.85 per ton in March to $16.67 in April. Lower prices were reported from Truro, Belleville, Oshawa, Toronto, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, London and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal was slightly lower at an average price of $10.28 per ton. Coke was down from $13.40 per ton to $13.29. Hardwood was slightly lower at an average price of $12.13 per cord. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Higher prices prevailed for the majority of grains during April. The average for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was $1.45¼ per bushel, as compared with $1.42¾ in March. The low price for the month was $1.42⅞ reached on the 13th, and the high $1.47¼ on the 28th. The continued strong export demand, together with reports of bad weather in the Canadian West, were said to be the cause of the advance. The prices of coarse grains, for the most part, moved in sympathy with wheat prices, western barley being up from 71¼ cents per bushel to 79½ cents; flax seed from $1.89½ per bushel to $1.91½; Ontario barley from 62 cents per bushel to 64 cents; and Ontario peas from $1.45 per bushel to $1.55. Western oats declined from 60½ cents per bushel to 57½ cents, and Ontario oats from 55 cents per bushel to 50¾ cents. Flour followed the trend in wheat and advanced from $7.98 per barrel at Toronto to $8.03. Bread in Toronto advanced from 6⅔ cents per pound in March to 7⅓ cents in April. Raw sugar rose from $4.33⅓ per hundred to $4.36½. Oranges at Montreal declined from $5.75-$6 per case to $5-$5.50. Currants at Toronto were 1 cent per pound lower at 13 cents. Potatoes at Montreal advanced from $1.23¾ per bag to $1.35, and at Toronto from $1.47 per bag to $1.48½. Turnips rose

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1916	Apr. 1917	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1919	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1926	Mar. 1927	Apr. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	48·4	58·0	67·8	75·4	76·4	70·4	57·6	54·6	55·4	57·0	57·6	58·0	59·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	33·2	39·6	48·2	52·4	49·8	44·4	32·4	30·2	29·6	30·6	31·4	32·2	33·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	18·1	21·7	26·3	27·4	26·5	25·2	19·0	17·9	18·0	18·3	18·9	20·2	20·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	22·6	26·9	33·2	35·5	35·8	32·0	27·4	28·1	27·8	29·0	29·4	29·2	29·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	20·9	27·3	35·7	36·1	38·8	34·8	30·0	26·0	23·1	27·4	29·6	28·6	28·5
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	37·0	47·6	67·2	69·4	72·2	66·8	53·2	50·6	45·6	49·8	54·4	53·8	54·0
Bacon, breakft.	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	27·6	34·5	48·1	50·6	53·7	53·0	41·3	40·0	33·6	37·5	41·8	39·8	39·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	37·8	56·4	69·4	72·6	78·2	56·0	45·0	45·0	42·8	48·4	49·4	44·6	44·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	26·6	37·1	46·0	49·8	55·8	40·3	33·5	36·3	32·4	37·5	39·8	50·9	38·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	26·0	32·9	43·9	43·9	48·6	38·3	30·6	31·7	28·0	33·9	34·8	44·7	34·5
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	89·4	74·4	70·8	73·2	73·2	72·6	73·2	72·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	66·6	85·2	98·4	121·6	131·2	109·4	76·4	96·6	82·4	72·8	92·6	86·8	88·2
Butter, cream	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	38·3	47·9	54·8	65·7	72·3	63·9	44·9	55·3	46·1	40·7	51·5	48·6	49·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	24·7	33·0	33·2	35·9	40·2	39·8	30·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·6	§30·7	§30·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	23·3	30·8	31·1	34·5	37·7	38·4	28·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·6	§30·7	§30·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	69·0	93·0	117·0	117·0	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	37·0	59·0	67·0	67·0	77·0	66·0	48·0	45·0	41·0	60·0	53·0	53·0	52·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	24·0	28·0	40·0	37·5	42·0	32·0	28·0	28·0	27·0	31·0	29·0	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	12·8	13·8	21·4	24·2	33·4	22·4	18·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, handpd	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	18·6	26·8	33·8	24·0	23·8	18·0	17·8	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	16·4	16·4
Apples, evapd	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	13·3	14·6	22·1	22·4	27·9	22·4	23·0	20·6	18·9	20·8	19·9	20·0	19·7
Prunes, med	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	13·0	14·3	17·6	20·2	27·5	20·4	18·9	18·8	15·9	15·6	15·7	15·1	14·9
Sugar, gran	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	34·4	38·4	42·4	47·6	78·0	51·2	33·6	48·0	47·6	35·6	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·4	16·0	17·6	20·0	22·0	36·8	24·2	16·0	22·8	22·8	17·0	15·0	16·0	15·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	9·8	10·9	12·8	15·7	16·4	14·1	13·6	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§18·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	10·2	10·8	12·1	15·5	17·0	15·4	15·0	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§18·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	10·0	10·2	12·1	14·8	14·2	13·4	13·4	13·8	15·1	15·4	15·4	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	61·5	99·0	64·3	56·0	159·5	48·5	49·2	40·5	54·0	49·1	98·3	61·3	56·6
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·51	8·34	10·77	12·57	13·35	15·99	12·68	10·26	10·64	10·16	10·56	11·36	11·05	10·80
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·3	3·6	4·6	4·7	4·8	5·2	4·1	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1
Coal, anth	⅑ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	53·5	64·7	71·8	80·3	94·4	115·4	108·7	115·7	108·8	104·3	111·0	105·3	104·2
Coal, bitum	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	37·7	50·8	57·8	61·5	67·7	83·4	68·3	74·2	68·0	64·2	64·5	64·5	64·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	41·5	50·6	67·1	77·2	79·7	88·6	78·1	79·9	78·0	76·7	76·7	76·1	75·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	30·2	36·9	49·9	55·9	61·4	68·8	58·1	59·5	57·5	56·9	56·0	56·0	55·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	23·0	24·5	26·8	28·1	34·1	38·6	31·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	30·3	31·8	31·7
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light‡		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·93	1·86	2·28	2·73	3·03	3·37	3·95	3·45	3·61	3·43	3·33	3·39	3·34	3·32
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	½ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·85	3·98	4·27	4·66	4·91	5·93	6·63	6·91	6·92	6·95	6·90	6·86	6·85	6·85
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
**Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·32	14·21	17·34	20·01	21·34	25·34	23·31	20·66	21·21	20·58	20·82	21·64	21·29	21·02

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	8·52	10·64	12·80	13·43	16·16	13·23	10·47	11·15	10·63	10·59	11·62	10·96	10·80
Prince Edward Isld	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	7·52	9·34	11·01	11·85	14·47	11·91	9·68	9·63	9·33	9·56	10·73	10·12	10·01
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	8·41	10·70	12·50	13·28	15·97	13·03	10·54	10·90	10·54	10·48	11·84	11·08	10·83
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·04	8·03	10·66	12·24	12·78	15·22	12·33	9·82	10·41	9·70	10·05	10·98	10·35	10·16
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	8·30	11·68	12·57	13·32	16·07	12·65	10·20	10·59	10·05	10·36	11·48	11·12	10·87
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	8·54	9·83	11·97	12·92	16·14	12·43	9·92	10·06	9·59	10·46	10·48	10·42	10·10
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	8·30	10·30	12·58	13·37	15·77	12·58	9·82	10·32	9·84	10·79	10·74	11·35	10·86
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	8·26	10·76	12·72	13·36	15·99	12·48	9·83	10·06	9·90	10·79	10·56	10·95	10·62
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	8·50	11·14	13·08	14·40	17·07	13·67	11·43	11·27	11·11	11·85	11·90	11·79	10·72

† December only. § Kind most sold. ‡ For electric light see text.

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family, See Text.

**An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·8**	**24·4**	**22·5**	**16·5**	**12·8**	**20·2**	**29·7**	**28·5**	**27·0**	**39·6**	**44·2**	**61·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·4**	**25·1**	**22·3**	**17·6**	**14·1**	**15·7**	**24·6**	**27·9**	**26·6**	**38·2**	**42·6**	**61·3**
1—Sydney	32	25·2	23·7	18·9	15·9	14·6	22	30·2	28·1	38·1	42·2	59·4
2—New Glasgow	27	25	19·7	16·9	12·9	16·5	25	28·2	26·3	37	41·8	63·7
3—Amherst	22·5	22·5	18	16	13·5	15	25	25	25	40	41·5	60
4—Halifax	33·7	25·3	25·3	18·5	15·3	15·9	28·5	28·2	25	38·8	42·2	61·9
5—Windsor	31·7	27·7	25	17·7	13	16·7	22·5	27·7	26·7	38	44·2	62·5
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	37·5	43·7	60
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	25	25	22·1	17·7	13·8	14·7	25	25	25	39·5	43	55
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**24·2**	**21·9**	**17·7**	**12·8**	**16·8**	**23·3**	**27·6**	**25·9**	**40·6**	**44·0**	**60·2**
8—Moncton	27·5	22	19	16·3	12	17·5	.....	30	26·5	38	44·3	60·5
9—St. John	33·6	24·6	24·1	17·6	13·1	18·6	28	27·3	25·8	39·9	43·8	65
10—Fredericton	33·8	26·7	25·8	21·7	13·8	15·6	20	27	26·2	42·6	42·7	58·3
11—Bathurst	25·3	23·5	18·6	15·3	12·3	15·5	22	26	25	41·7	45	57
Quebec (average)	**25·4**	**22·6**	**21·6**	**15·0**	**10·5**	**16·5**	**25·7**	**24·1**	**24·6**	**36·3**	**39·9**	**60·6**
12—Quebec	24·5	23·6	19	14·7	10·4	19·4	25·7	23·3	25·7	36·4	40·7	58·1
13—Three Rivers	26·2	23	24	15·8	10·6	13·6	21·6	24	25·3	38·7	42·5	60·7
14—Sherbrooke	33·4	27·6	29·1	20·2	12·8	18·3	24·3	29·5	25·5	39·6	42	64
15—Sorel	21	20	18	14	9	.....	22·5	21	23·5	40	45	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·7	20·7	20	13	10·2	14·5	25	22	21	32	35	60
17—St. John's	21	19·3	20·7	12·7	9	16·3	30	21	23·6	35·5	37·5	61
18—Thetford Mines	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	22	25·6	33	40	60
19—Montreal	31	25·9	28·5	15·3	11·7	12·1	30·5	27	25·9	36·5	39	63·3
20—Hull	27·7	23·3	20·5	14·7	9·2	17·5	32	27·2	25·5	35	37·2	61·7
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**25·5**	**23·3**	**17·1**	**13·4**	**22·6**	**30·0**	**28·9**	**27·7**	**37·7**	**41·9**	**61·6**
21—Ottawa	31·1	24	21·9	16·6	11·7	18·7	27·5	27·2	25·7	39	43·3	61·1
22—Brockville	32·5	27·6	24	15·3	12·6	20·2	27·5	29·6	25·3	39·4	42·8	61
23—Kingston	29·5	24	22·6	17·2	12·2	18·1	26·4	28	25·7	36·8	42·2	56·1
24—Belleville	28·4	23·4	25·2	16·5	12·5	23·2	31·7	28·4	26·4	43	45·1	63
25—Peterborough	31	26·1	22·5	17·1	13·9	23·1	27·8	30·7	28·7	34·9	39	61·1
26—Oshawa	30	25	23·5	15·9	13·8	22·4	33	29·3	29	38·2	42·5	61·7
27—Orillia	30·7	26	25	17	14·5	22·7	30	25·5	28·5	37·2	40	62
28—Toronto	32·6	24·2	25·2	15·9	13·7	23·6	31·1	28·9	29·7	38·8	43·4	62·3
29—Niagara Falls	33·3	27·7	25·8	17·8	12·9	25	36	31·4	28·3	38·1	41·3	61·8
30—St. Catharines	29·6	25·4	25	16·6	13·9	25	27·7	28	27	36	39·1	60·7
31—Hamilton	31·1	25·2	27·3	18·4	14·8	23	27·6	28·5	30	36·9	40·5	62·2
32—Brantford	32·4	27·3	24·6	17·8	13·4	23·6	30·7	29·1	27·2	36·9	40·8	61·3
33—Galt	30·7	26	24	17·7	13·8	23·3	30	29·5	31	41·5	44·7	63·6
34—Guelph	30	25	21·5	16·5	13·9	23·7	27·5	25	30	35·7	41·4	59
35—Kitchener	28·7	25·1	21	18·2	14·7	24·3	36	29·1	28	34·7	37·4	58·9
36—Woodstock	31·4	25·2	22·6	17·1	13	20·8	31·2	27·6	25·7	37·1	39·8	60·8
37—Stratford	30	25	20·8	17	13·6	24·4	28·7	29·2	25·7	39·9	45·6	62·5
38—London	30·5	24·7	24	17·2	12·4	22·3	28·7	29·3	28·7	37·2	43·1	60·2
39—St. Thomas	30·9	25·7	23·9	17·4	13·4	21·8	30	29·7	25·7	37·3	40·7	62
40—Chatham	30·8	25·2	21·3	17·1	12·5	23	26·3	28·3	27·8	37·3	41·5	65
41—Windsor	30·1	23·7	23·5	16·5	11·9	24·8	31·7	29·8	25	37·2	41·2	61·5
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·5	23·5	19	15·2	24·2	31·2	29·7	28·6	36·6	42·5	62·5
43—Owen Sound	27·2	22·5	18·3	16·9	14	23·3	23·8	27·6	25	37·8	40	58·7
44—North Bay	33·9	30	25·6	17·4	12·2	26·5	32	28·8	28·6	35·2	39·2	61·7
45—Sudbury	33	26	23·2	17·5	12	25	31·5	34	27·6	40·4	46·9	62·8
46—Cobalt	35	29	24·5	16·5	13·5	18	.....	27·5	27·5	38·5	42·8	61·8
47—Timmins	30·3	25·3	22·7	17·3	13·2	24	30	31·2	28·7	35·2	40	63·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35·6	29·6	25·7	19·1	14	23·6	29·5	30	28·3	37	42·7	60
49—Port Arthur	31·7	24·1	21·7	17·4	13·5	20·7	33·3	29·1	28·9	38·9	44·4	65
50—Fort William	29	21·5	19·7	15·3	13·8	17·1	30·4	28	28	38·4	43	63·2
Manitoba (average)	**26·0**	**19·9**	**19·4**	**13·4**	**10·6**	**15·4**	**27·7**	**26·1**	**26·4**	**37·6**	**42·7**	**59·8**
51—Winnipeg	26·3	19·6	19·4	12·9	10·8	14·2	26·7	26·1	28·7	37·2	41·8	59·2
52—Brandon	25·6	20·1	19·3	13·9	10·4	16·5	28·7	26·1	24	37·9	43·5	59·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**29·2**	**22·7**	**20·9**	**15·6**	**11·2**	**17·0**	**32·8**	**26·5**	**27·7**	**44·5**	**51·1**	**62·9**
53—Regina	28·4	20·4	19·2	14·1	11·5	15·7	32·3	25·4	30	41·5	48·4	62·3
54—Prince Albert	26·7	21·7	18	14·8	10·1	16	32·7	27·3	28·3	50	53	61
55—Saskatoon	27·5	22·5	20·9	15·9	10	17·1	31·9	25·7	25	43·5	52·1	62·1
56—Moose Jaw	34·3	26·1	25·4	17·4	13·2	19·3	34·4	27·6	27·5	43·1	51	66·1
Alberta (average)	**28·0**	**21·4**	**20·4**	**14·6**	**11·2**	**17·3**	**30·9**	**27·4**	**25·0**	**41·3**	**47·7**	**58·0**
57—Medicine Hat	29·4	20	23·7	16·2	13·1	17·5	31·7	26·5	28	46·4	50	59·5
58—Drumheller	31	26	23·5	17·5	11·2	20	32·5	30	25	43	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	26·7	19·3	20·2	12·8	10	17·5	31·8	28·9	23·4	40·4	45·3	56·5
60—Calgary	24·8	19·2	18·1	12·5	10·8	16·9	27·8	27	24	38·4	46·8	58·3
61—Lethbridge	28·2	22·3	16·7	13·8	11·1	14·7	30·6	24·5	24·5	38·2	43·9	55·9
British Columbia (average)	**33·6**	**26·2**	**24·0**	**17·3**	**14·8**	**24·4**	**37·4**	**35·2**	**29·7**	**48·1**	**53·7**	**65·9**
62—Fernie	35	26·5	25	16·5	11·2	20	35	35	31·5	44·8	50·8	62·5
63—Nelson	33·5	25	23·7	19	15·7	26·2	40	37·5	29	45·5	51·7	62·5
64—Trail	32	25	22·7	19·5	17	25·7	37·5	36·5	29·2	52·1	58·3	65
65—New Westminster	33·1	26·9	20·7	15·5	14	24·4	32·2	35·6	30·3	43·9	51·2	67·7
66—Vancouver	34·6	26·5	25·9	15·9	14·9	24·3	41·7	35·5	31·2	48·9	53·8	68·7
67—Victoria	32·6	24·5	23·7	15·8	14·5	24·5	35·5	30·6	27·5	50	54·2	63·8
68—Nanaimo	33	25	25	18·4	18·2	28	40	35	25	50·7	54·2	68·6
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	25	17·6	12·5	22·2	37·5	36	33·9	49·2	55	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1927

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·7	**30·6**	**21·0**	**13·5**	**58·7**	**20·7**	**20·4**	**36·7**	**22·1**	**38·0**	**34·5**	**12·1**	**44·1**	**49·6**	
15·0	**31·0**	.....	.....	**51·0**	**17·6**	**18·0**	**28·7**	**22·6**	**44·3**	**40·0**	**11·3**	**42·6**	**49·9**	
12	20–30	.....	.....	50–70	17	16·2	28·3	21·2	50·9	45·5	b12–14	43·3	49·2	1
20	25–35	.....	.....	60	17·1	20	32·5	19·7	42·3	41·8	12–13	43·1	50·5	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	18	15	26·3	22·5	38·3	.....	9	40	49·3	3
10	30	.....	.....	40	18	16·7	27·2	25·6	44·4	37·6	a13·3	29·7	50·8	4
.....	35	.....	.....	50	17·7	20	32·3	23·5	43·6	.....	10	45	50	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	25·6	23·3	46	35	10	44·7	49·6	6
12	35	.....	.....	70	19·2	21·2	40·2	22·5	33·8	32	9–12	40	46·1	7
15·5	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·5**	**17·7**	**34·1**	**22·2**	**41·2**	**37·6**	**12·1**	**41·5**	**47·3**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·2	17·6	38·5	21·2	43·6	39·5	10–12	45	48·9	8
18	35	.....	10	60	18	15·9	39·4	21·3	40·9	35·8	a13·5	42	48·4	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19	18·2	33·4	21·4	45·2	40	12	42·3	45·8	10
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18·8	19	25	25	35	35	12	36·6	46	11
15·6	**31·3**	**23·8**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**20·8**	**21·4**	**33·3**	**22·3**	**40·1**	**38·2**	**11·6**	**45·6**	**48·7**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20·5	21·4	36·7	22·8	42·4	39·3	12–14	41	47·1	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	23·3	33	23·4	40·9	38·5	13	.....	49·5	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	22·2	18·7	32·8	22·3	41·8	39·2	a11·1	45·7	48·6	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	22·5	.....	21·9	36·3	.....	10	.....	48·1	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	21	34	.....	10	.....	47·9	16
.....	.....	18–20	10	60	20	18·5	38·4	22	37·3	33·7	10	50	50·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·5	23·3	43·8	42	12	42·2	48·7	18
18	38	30	.....	.....	21·2	21·1	36·5	21	46·3	40·3	14	47·9	48·6	19
15	30	.....	10	60	19	23·5	32	22·8	37·9	34·5	11	46·7	49·1	20
18·8	**31·3**	**22·3**	**12·2**	**63·7**	**20·0**	**19·8**	**39·7**	**21·5**	**36·9**	**34·0**	**12·1**	**45·7**	**50·2**	
20	32	20–33	10	.....	19·7	21·5	38·4	20·9	42·2	36·3	11	45·2	49	21
20	35	20	10	.....	22·2	20·3	46·8	22·3	32·9	.....	10	42	49	22
15	35	22	10–20	.....	17·9	17·4	38·1	22·1	33·7	29	10	43·7	48·8	23
20	30	20	.....	.....	25	20	36·1	21·2	28·5	25	a9	45	49·8	24
20	30	20	.....	60	17·8	21·5	36·2	21·2	32·3	28·5	10	45·1	48·1	25
20	25	22–25	.....	.....	20	17·7	37·3	22	35·6	32	13	46·7	49·7	26
18	30–35	20	.....	.....	19	17·2	34·3	22·4	30·1	.....	10–11·5	46·5	50·2	27
15	30–35	30	12·5	72	20·8	17·3	41·1	21·1	41·8	35·6	a13·3	47·2	51	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	21·7	19·4	46·2	21·1	37·4	.....	12	46·7	53·3	29
20	35	25	.....	.....	18·2	20·7	41·4	18·8	36	34·2	12	48	50·5	30
20	35	20	.....	50	18	16·2	43·2	19·6	39·9	35	13	45·8	51·4	31
20	30	23	15	.....	18·6	17·3	41·1	20·4	34·1	33·2	a10·5	47·8	49·8	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	20	38	20·4	31·8	.....	a11·8	47	50·2	33
20	30	25	12·5	.....	21	20	40·2	21·5	38·2	33·7	12	48	51·7	34
.....	30	18	.....	75	20	21·2	32·9	19·3	32·4	29·5	12	43·8	48·2	35
20	35	22	12·5	.....	18	20·3	36	19	30·7	.....	10	42·5	47·8	36
20	35	25–30	15	50	21·3	21·3	37·8	21·9	30	26·6	12	44·7	48·9	37
15	25	20	.....	50	19·2	19·4	38·7	20·1	35·8	32·7	11	48·6	51·1	38
17–20	30	18	10	50	20·2	18·2	44·1	21·8	32·1	30	10	48·1	50·8	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·6	24·3	40·8	22·1	33	31·2	12	46	50·2	40
20	35	25–30	15	.....	21·7	22·1	45·9	20·3	37·7	35·4	15	48·8	51·7	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·7	16·2	41·6	23·6	31·1	31	a12	46·7	50·4	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25	42·5	20·3	30·2	.....	12	48	51	43
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20	33·7	21·7	44·7	.....	12	45	49·6	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20·1	19·6	37·6	23·8	45·9	40·5	15	45	52·5	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	20	19	38·4	24·4	47·3	40	15	.....	52·4	46
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	17	22·5	31·7	22·5	50·4	43·5	a14·3	.....	50·4	47
.....	30	28	.....	.....	21·7	24·2	45·7	22·8	44	40	13	42·5	50·3	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19	17	40	24·5	42·5	40	a14·3	42·5	49·4	49
20	25	20	.....	80	20	17·8	45	21·8	43·8	39·3	a14·3	43·3	49·2	50
.....	.....	**21·5**	.....	.....	**20·0**	**16·9**	**35·8**	**20·2**	**36·5**	**31·6**	**12·3**	**40·2**	**47·0**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	16·5	41·8	19·1	39·6	32·5	12	39·2	48·1	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	17·2	29·9	21·2	33·4	30·7	12·5	41·2	45·9	52
23·1	**30·0**	**15·0**	**16·0**	.....	**25·0**	**23·6**	**32·5**	**23·0**	**34·8**	**31·5**	**12·5**	**38·6**	**48·4**	
20–25	30	15	.....	.....	25	24·2	27·8	22·4	35·8	31·8	13	40	49·2	53
20	30	12	12	.....	25	23·3	23·7	25	33·7	33	12	36·5	50	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	23	35·9	23·7	33·4	30·8	12	38·7	46·2	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	23·7	42·8	20·7	36·2	30·4	13	39·2	48·3	56
21·7	**27·3**	**14·5**	**17·7**	.....	**24·2**	**23·8**	**36·4**	**23·0**	**34·9**	**29·3**	**11·6**	**39·6**	**48·1**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26·7	37·8	24·8	35	25·2	12	41·1	49·6	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	30·6	25	30	27·5	a12·5	39	47	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·9	23·6	33·5	22·7	41·1	33·2	a12·5	41·1	47·8	59
25	30	15	18	.....	23·7	22·5	39·3	21·9	37·2	33·9	11	36·2	48·6	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	25·4	21	40·7	20·8	31·1	26·7	10	40·5	47·3	61
23·1	**27·1**	**20·5**	**17·3**	.....	**22·5**	**22·2**	**38·0**	**23·5**	**38·3**	**34·3**	**13·8**	**46·7**	**51·6**	
25	30	18	18	.....	23·7	24	43·7	23·4	48·9	41·7	a12·5	.....	49·3	62
25	30	20	18	.....	23·7	24·2	33·6	24·5	39·4	.....	a14·3	44·2	51	63
25	30	18–20	20	.....	24	23·5	31·8	24·4	42·2	40	15	50	55	64
.....	21·5	25	15	.....	22·8	18·6	40·8	21·4	32	30	a12·9	47·2	50·1	65
.....	25	.....	12·5	.....	19·5	18·5	41·7	21·6	34·4	28	a12·9	46·7	50·2	66
.....	25	.....	20	.....	20·2	20·2	31·7	21·2	32·1	27·7	a12·5	46·5	50·1	67
17·5	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	25	38·9	26·7	28·7	.....	a13·3	45	54·3	68
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	23·3	41·7	25	48·9	38·3	a16·7	47·5	52·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·8**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·2**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**12·6**	**16·1**	**16·8**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·3**	**8·1**	**17·6**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**9·8**	**14·4**	**18·1**	**17·8**	**17·1**
1—Sydney	30·6	8	17·6	5·6	6·3	9·8	13·7	17·7	17·8	17·6
2—New Glasgow	29·3	8	16·8	5·4	5·8	9·6	14·4	16·9	16·8	16·6
3—Amherst	30	8	16·5	5·8	7	10	12·5	19·7	19·2	16
4—Halifax	30·9	8	18·5	5·6	6·8	9·4	15·7	18·6	18·1	17·1
5—Windsor	30·8	8·3	18·7	6·3	6·7	9·5	15	19·7	19·4	19·4
6—Truro	30	8	17·2	5·5	6	10·2	15	16·2	15·6	15·6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	29·4	7·4	19·1	5·4	5·8	11·8	15·8	16·4	16·7	16·6
New Brunswick (average)	**30·7**	**8·7**	**18·4**	**5·5**	**6·1**	**10·8**	**14·8**	**16·2**	**15·7**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	32·8	9·3	18·4	5·8	6·5	12·3	14·5	17·1	16·4	16·3
9—St. John	30·7	8·7	19·2	5·2	5·8	9·7	13·9	15·2	15·3	14·7
10—Fredericton	29·3	8·7	18	5·3	6·2	11·2	15·6	15·7	14·7	14·9
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	16·7	16·3	16·3
Quebec (average)	**29·4**	**6·3**	**17·7**	**5·3**	**6·2**	**9·4**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**16·9**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	31·4	7·5	17·6	5·4	5·9	9·8	13·3	15·4	16·7	16
13—Three Rivers	30·5	6	18	5·5	6·4	9·5	14·5	14·8	19	15·9
14—Sherbrooke	32·1	6·7	17·4	5·3	6·2	9·1	14·3	14·7	18	15·5
15—Sorel	27	6	17·8	5	6·6	9·7	11·7	15·4	17·8	15·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·8	5	16·2	5	6	9·9	13·5	14·7	17·6	15·7
17—St. John's	30	5·3	18	4·4	6·5	9·1	14·4	14·4	15·3	16·5
18—Thetford Mines	27·5	6·7	17·8	5·6	6·7	7·7	12·6	15·4	17·1	15·7
19—Montreal	30·6	5·3–8	18	5·5	5·5	10·2	12·3	14·3	15	14·6
20—Hull	29·6	6–8	18·6	5·6	6·2	9·3	11·4	14·2	16	14·1
Ontario (average)	**31·1**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**11·7**	**13·0**	**15·7**	**15·7**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	32·3	7·3–8	18·4	5·9	6·6	11·1	11·4	15·5	15·7	15·3
22—Brockville	31	6·7	17·7	5·5	5·3	11·8	11·8	16·7	16·2	16
23—Kingston	28·6	6·7	15·4	5·3	5	10	12·7	13·7	13·6	13·5
24—Belleville	31·8	4·7–5·3	17·7	4·8	5·4	11	12·8	14·6	15·2	14·5
25—Peterborough	30·3	7·3	16·9	4·6	5·4	12·1	12·8	14·9	14·4	14·5
26—Oshawa	32·6	7·3	16	4·5	5·4	12·4	13·5	15·7	15	15
27—Orillia	30	6·7	19	4·8	5·2	12·4	12·4	15·9	16·1	15·7
28—Toronto	33·2	7·3–8	18·7	4·8	5·9	10·9	12·1	15·3	15·1	15·1
29—Niagara Falls	32·1	7·3	19·5	5·2	5·9	12·9	14·1	15·7	15·8	15·7
30—St. Catharines	27·8	7·3	17·8	5	5·2	12·1	13·1	14·2	14·2	14·2
31—Hamilton	32·7	7·3–8	17·5	4·3	5·7	11·3	12·2	15	15·1	14·6
32—Brantford	30·8	7·3–8	17·5	4·5	5·2	12·8	13·2	14·5	15·4	14·6
33—Galt	30·4	7·3	18·5	4·7	6	12·6	12·4	15·6	15·1	13·9
34—Guelph	30·9	7·3	18·3	4·5	5·7	11·8	12·7	15·6	15·1	15·7
35—Kitchener	30·5	7·3	18·3	4·4	5·2	11·3	11·6	15·6	15·1	14·8
36—Woodstock	32	6·7	17·5	4	6·1	11	11·7	14·6	14·6	14
37—Stratford	31·4	6·7–7·3	18·7	4·5	6·3	12·6	13·2	16·2	15·2	15·3
38—London	31·1	7·3–8	18·5	4·6	5·5	11·9	13·9	15·5	15·9	15·3
39—St. Thomas	30·4	7·3	18·8	4·6	5·7	12·3	13·4	16	16·5	15·1
40—Chatham	31·6	6·7	18·4	4·4	5·4	11·5	14·3	15	15·8	14·6
41—Windsor	29·9	8	18·3	5	5·4	12·1	14·6	15·9	16·3	16·1
42—Sarnia	31·9	7·3–8·7	18·6	4·7	5·9	12·4	14·1	15·8	15·5	15
43—Owen Sound	30·5	6·7	18	4·4	5	10·8	13·2	15·7	15·8	15·5
44—North Bay	30·5	5·8	15	5·5	6·3	10·9	13·1	15·8	15·5	15·1
45—Sudbury	32	8	17	5·6	7·2	11·9	15	17·4	17·7	16·2
46—Cobalt	32·5	8·1	17·7	5·8	6·9	12	14·8	18·8	19·3	18·6
47—Timmins	32·6	8·3	17	5·8	7	10·5	12·5	16·8	15·9	15·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·7	8	19·2	5·3	6·8	12·7	14·6	15·5	16	16
49—Port Arthur	28·7	7·3	18	5·5	5·7	10·2	10·8	17·4	16·3	16·4
50—Fort William	30·6	7·3	16·6	5·5	5·4	11·5	11·1	17	16·6	16
Manitoba (average)	**30·9**	**6·7**	**17·9**	**5·4**	**6·6**	**11·2**	**11·9**	**18·0**	**18·6**	**18·3**
51—Winnipeg	31·5	7	19·8	5·4	7	11·2	12·8	17·5	17·5	17·5
52—Brandon	30·3	6·4	16	5·4	6·2	11·1	11	18·4	19·6	19·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·1**	**8·1**	**18·5**	**5·4**	**5·5**	**10·6**	**12·3**	**18·3**	**18·5**	**18·3**
53—Regina	29·3	8–8·4	16·2	5·3	5·7	12·3	12	18·4	17·5	17·4
54—Prince Albert	30	8	19·3	5·3	5·2	8·1	12	18·1	18·6	18·6
55—Saskatoon	30	8	17	5·3	5·6	11·1	13·1	18·1	19·6	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	30·9	8	21·3	5·6	5·5	10·9	12·2	18·4	18·4	18·2
Alberta (average)	**30·6**	**8·5**	**17·9**	**5·5**	**5·7**	**11·3**	**10·3**	**16·1**	**19·1**	**18·5**
57—Medicine Hat	32·3	7·4	18·9	5·5	6·3	12·1	10·9	16·4	19·9	18
58—Drumheller	31·7	8·9	19	5·6	5·9	11·7	10·3	15·8	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	28·6	8	17·8	5·4	5·3	9·8	9·1	15·4	19	18·3
60—Calgary	31·2	8·4	17·2	5·5	5·6	11·7	10·2	16	19·4	19·2
61—Lethbridge	29	10	16·8	5·4	5·4	11·2	10·8	17·1	19·3	17·9
British Columbia (average)	**32·7**	**8·9**	**21·2**	**5·7**	**6·1**	**10·4**	**9·6**	**16·1**	**17·8**	**17·6**
62—Fernie	31·6	8·3	20·2	5·5	5·9	11·2	11·2	15·8	17·9	17·9
63—Nelson	31·4	10	16·9	5·8	6	11	10·4	15	19·2	18·7
64—Trail	30	9·3	17·7	5·6	5·1	10	9·3	15	18·7	18·7
65—New Westminster	33·4	8	22·8	5·6	5·8	9·4	8·4	15·3	16·6	15·6
66—Vancouver	31·8	8	21·9	5·7	6	9·7	8·5	14·9	16·4	16·1
67—Victoria	33·9	8·9	23·6	5·5	6·9	9·7	8·8	15·2	17·3	16·8
68—Nanaimo	34·2	8·9	23·3	5·5	7	11·2	10	18·5	17·7	17·7
69—Prince Rupert	35·6	10	23·3	6	6	10·7	10·1	18·7	18·7	19·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·2	6·0	1·698	34·8	26·9	19·7	14·9	18·4	18·3	·791	28·7	·664	45·0	
8·1	5·9	1·505	30·7	25·1	17·7	15·5	18·9	19·0	·824	30·8	·700	50·2	
7·3	6·3	1·494	31·5	25	19	16·1	19·6	20·8	·795	30·4	·70	59·5	1
7·6	5·9	1·45	27	27·5	16·7	15·9	19·5	18·4	·761	31·8	·618	43·2	2
8	6	1·50	26	25	18·3	15·5	18·3	18·7	·90	30·7	.....	53·7	3
7·9	5·9	1·434	32·2	25·6	17	16·2	18·7	18·4	·79	28·4	·663	46·3	4
9·7	5·3	1·525	35·7	.....	.....	13·5	19·5	18·7	·85	33·3	·80	53·2	5
7·8	6·2	1·625	32	22·5	17·3	16	18	19·2	·85	30	·717	45	6
7·8	5·3	1·087	19·1	27·5	18	14·7	17	17·7	·90	27·9	·74	55	7
8·3	5·6	1·435	30·1	26·9	18·7	16·1	17·8	19·4	·751	30·3	·645	49·6	
8·7	6·6	1·402	29·4	22·1	21·7	16·1	17·8	19·4	·86	32·8	·675	58·3	8
7·8	4·8	1·787	32·5	31·7	17·8	13·9	16·7	18·8	·696	27·5	·55	44	9
8·8	5·4	1·425	30·3	.....	17·2	17	18·8	19·3	·846	28·2	·728	43·5	10
7·7	5·7	1·125	28·3	.....	18	17·5	17·7	20	·60	32·5	·625	52·5	11
7·6	6·3	1·474	28·3	30·3	18·5	15·1	19·0	18·8	·855	28·2	·723	42·5	
9·2	6·9	1·225	24·1	26	17·9	17·1	19·6	19·4	·885	28	·828	43·2	12
7·6	7·4	1·48	30	28	20·4	15·7	20·3	19·9	·912	28	·70	42·5	13
7·2	6·4	1·52	27	34	18·8	14·3	19·4	19·1	·917	30·7	·698	43·1	14
7·2	7·2	1·259	28·7	30	.....	15	18·8	19·8	·825	27·1	·825	40	15
7	5·1	1·72	27·5	.....	17·4	14·3	17·7	15	·817	28	·60	40·1	16
8	6·6	1·53	28·3	.....	17·7	14·2	20·5	20·7	·825	27·5	·68	46·2	17
6·7	6·1	1·336	26·1	.....	19·5	16·7	19	17·1	·90	30·8	·825	42·8	18
7·5	6·3	1·668	32·1	36·1	17·2	14	18·5	18·3	·935	26·3	·685	39·6	19
7·9	5	1·525	31·2	27·5	19	14·6	17·3	19·7	·675	27	·667	43·6	20
8·5	5·6	1·856	37·5	26·4	19·2	15·0	17·9	17·8	·791	27·9	·652	41·0	
8·2	6·1	1·65	34	34·5	20·8	14·4	17·6	20·4	·821	29·7	·622	43·4	21
9·7	5·4	2·037	46	26·7	.....	13·5	18·7	18·7	·70	28·3	·76	40·0	22
8·2	6·6	2·06	39·8	28·7	20	13·8	17·8	17·6	·831	24·7	·68	42·4	23
9·9	6·5	1·98	38·6	20·4	.....	15·3	17·2	16·6	·792	26·5	·686	39·8	24
8·1	5	1·51	30·4	24·4	20	14·1	16·9	17·1	·761	28·1	·643	35·9	25
8·9	5·2	1·66	38·6	21·7	15	15·7	18·3	18·3	·85	25	·60	46·5	26
8·3	5·9	1·40	26·7	25	.....	14·7	18·3	17·6	·767	25	·65	39·8	27
8	5·8	1·80	32	28·1	16	13·6	17	17·1	·763	25·9	·638	38·2	28
9·3	5·4	2·05	37·5	21·3	.....	15·7	18·5	17·5	·905	30·5	·682	43·5	29
8·2	5·4	2·12	40·2	21·5	.....	13·5	16·7	15·2	·796	25·3	·605	38	30
8·8	5·7	2·01	42	33·3	21	15·2	17·6	16·3	·713	25·6	·64	38·7	31
7·5	5	2·04	39·1	21·2	.....	14·9	16·8	15·6	·70	27	·55	37·6	32
7·8	6·3	2·17	43·2	25	.....	13·1	16·5	17	·80	25	·637	41	33
8·3	5·	1·78	37	32·7	.....	13·7	17·1	17	·767	24·7	·644	38·8	34
8·3	4·6	1·80	35·9	25	.....	13·6	17·1	17·2	·647	25·6	·625	36·1	35
7·9	5·2	1·75	33·7	20	.....	13·7	16·5	15·3	·79	30	·70	37	36
8·9	5·6	2·13	45·4	25·2	14	15·4	18·6	17·3	·814	25·8	·593	40·6	37
7·8	5·3	1·54	30·4	22·5	.....	15·8	16·8	16·4	·79	28·7	·65	39·9	38
8·5	5·7	1·74	32·8	19·8	.....	15	17·8	16·4	·755	25·7	·681	41·7	39
8·6	4·5	1·92	35·2	19	.....	15·9	17·4	16·9	·864	27·5	·69	40	40
8·8	4·9	1·93	33·8	30	.....	15·9	18·1	15·9	·798	26·7	·683	41	41
8·8	5·7	1·875	34·5	23·3	.....	14·3	18·3	17·6	·853	30·4	·63	38·4	42
8·4	4·8	1·47	29·6	.....	.....	15·7	17·2	17·7	·783	33·7	·613	42·2	43
8	5·4	1·84	40	35	18·5	14·3	17·6	18·2	·797	27·3	·603	41·2	44
9·1	7·5	1·862	44·3	.....	23·3	16	19·6	20·5	·84	30·5	·733	47	45
9·1	7·2	2·02	45	.....	20	17·7	20·6	20·4	·887	32·8	·692	48·1	46
8·6	6	2·16	50	35	19	17	20	21·5	·825	31·5	·75	47·5	47
8·8	6·1	2·07	42·2	35·2	20·2	16·2	18·9	20·6	·775	27·6	·65	41·4	48
8·1	5·9	1·62	33·5	31·2	20	16·6	19·5	19·7	·761	31·7	·617	41·7	49
8·1	5·8	1·69	32·3	26·7	20·4	15·5	18·2	20	·775	29	·602	41·2	50
8·3	6·3	1·130	23·5	.....	19·4	15·2	18·2	19·6	·732	27·9	·601	44·6	
8	6·4	1·13	25	.....	20	14·9	18·7	19·8	·746	29·1	·602	44·2	51
8·5	6·2	1·13	22	.....	18·7	15·5	17·7	18·3	·717	26·7	·60	45	52
8·3	6·5	1·991	39·6	.....	20·1	15·1	19·0	20·2	·756	28·9	·667	49·9	
8·4	7	1·78	33·7	.....	19·2	14·8	18	19·2	·757	27	·635	48·2	53
8·3	6·9	1·912	33·7	.....	21·2	13·7	21·4	21·7	·75	30	·65	50	54
8·2	6·5	1·97	40·2	.....	22·5	14·9	18·5	20	·748	29·9	·671	51·4	55
8·1	5·4	2·30	50·7	.....	17·5	16·8	18·2	20	·77	28·7	·711	49·9	56
7·8	7·1	1·694	34·4	.....	21·0	13·9	19·2	19·0	·748	28·1	·648	50·0	
7·9	7·5	1·99	40	.....	22·5	14·7	19·4	20	·687	27·9	·681	51·4	57
7·8	6·8	1·77	35	.....	21·7	15	19·2	18·5	·80	28·3	·60	50	58
7·6	6·8	1·38	26·8	.....	19·4	12·8	18·8	19·3	·733	27·1	·59	47·4	59
7·8	6·8	1·92	40·3	.....	21·2	13·6	19·4	18·4	·786	27·8	·694	51·4	60
7·9	7·4	1·41	30	.....	20·2	13·5	19	18·6	·733	29·2	·675	50	61
7·8	6·2	1·712	40·5	.....	23·1	13·9	18·7	17·1	·759	30·9	·648	50·4	
9·1	6·5	1·63	45	.....	21·7	16·3	19·2	19·2	·817	36·2	·68	50	62
8	5·5	1·94	46·2	.....	25	14·4	18·3	17·9	·791	34·2	·625	54·2	63
7·7	5·5	1·977	41·2	.....	25	14	19·1	17·6	·75	34	·63	50·2	64
6·4	5·8	1·22	31·5	.....	22·3	12	18·2	15	·684	28·1	·61	43·8	65
6·6	5·9	1·38	26·6	.....	17·4	13·1	18	15·5	·694	25·6	·594	46·7	66
7·5	6·1	1·54	45·7	.....	23	13·3	17·8	15·4	·712	27·5	·604	47·5	67
8·6	6·2	1·89	42·5	.....	25	15·6	18·7	17	·80	31·2	·70	53·3	68
8·5	8	2·12	45	.....	25	12·5	20	19·4	·825	30	·737	57·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**61·0**	**71·8**	**27·5**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**54·7**	**58·0**	**12·4**	**7·3**	**16·667**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·7**	**8·0**	**65·8**	**70·6**	**29·4**	**13·4**	**4·0**	**59·8**	**42·7**	**13·3**	**7·7**	**16·688**
1—Sydney	8·8	8·3	66·8	69·3	30	14·9	4·1	66·2	48·8	13	7·5	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·6	8·1	63·3	73·3	31	13·4	3·5	50·4	35·5	12·9	7·9	.....
3—Amherst	8·7	7·8	63·9	66·7	26·7	13	4·6	45	35	13	7·3	17·50
4—Halifax	8·4	7·8	66·5	71·8	28·7	14·5	4·2	66·9	55	13·5	7·4	16·00–16·50
5—Windsor	8·7	8·1	65	71·2	30	13	4·4	66	49	14·2	8	17·00
6—Truro	9	8	69	71·4	30	11·7	3·2	64	33	13	8·2	16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	8·1	7·5	65·8	71·7	28·5	15·7	3·5	65	40·2	14	7	18·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·5**	**8·0**	**65·0**	**72·4**	**27·7**	**12·9**	**3·4**	**60·1**	**38·9**	**12·8**	**7·0**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·6	8	68·5	74·7	29·2	13	3·3	64·1	42·3	14·1	7·5	g18·00
9—St. John	8·3	7·8	63·3	66·4	29·2	12·6	3·7	61·4	35	13·1	6·8	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·7	8·3	63	74·3	25·4	12·9	2·9	54·8	38·2	11·6	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·3	7·8	65	74·2	27	13	3·5	60	40	12·3	6·7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·9**	**7·3**	**59·8**	**69·5**	**26·3**	**14·1**	**3·7**	**52·4**	**64·9**	**11·4**	**6·9**	**16·222**
12—Quebec	7·7	7·2	61·6	73·8	26·3	17·5	3·4	50·5	64	10·7	7·5	16·50–17·00
13—Three Rivers	8·3	7·8	62·5	72	25·3	14·4	4·3	51	68	12·2	6·9	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·2	61·2	69·2	26·6	14·4	3·3	47·1	55·7	11·1	6·7	16·75–17·75
15—Sorel	8·2	7·7	52·2	58	26·8	10·5	4·3	45·7	73	10·7	7·2	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	7	60	69·3	25	12·7	3·7	52·1	73·7	10	7·1	15·50–16·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7·2	63·3	70	27·5	14·7	3·2	56	65	13·7	6·3	15·00
18—Thetford Mines	8·1	7·5	61·1	70·8	26·8	14·2	3·9	55·5	61·9	12·2	6·9	16·50–17·00
19—Montreal	7·6	7·2	60·3	71·1	26	15·1	3·3	56	63·9	11·1	6·5	16·50–17·00
20—Hull	8	7·3	55·8	71·2	26·7	13·8	3·6	57·5	59	10·8	7	16·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**62·2**	**72·5**	**26·6**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**54·0**	**60·3**	**11·5**	**7·0**	**15·959**
21—Ottawa	7·5	7·4	61·9	71	27·1	12·8	3·1	57·8	60·6	11·2	7	16·75
22—Brockville	8·7	8	60	75	29	13·5	3·8	56·7	60	10·8	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·7	7·5	58·7	70·6	25·7	13·3	3·5	55	55	11·1	6·9	15·50
24—Belleville	8·2	8	64·3	71·1	25·7	13·7	3·5	55·7	68·3	11·1	6·8	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·8	7·7	62·2	67·5	24·8	14·4	3·4	55·5,	54·4	10·5	6·2	15·75
26—Oshawa	8·2	8	66·7	73·7	26·7	12·8	3·3	53·3	60	12·2	6·9	15·00
27—Orillia	8·4	8·1	65·7	70·2	26	14·1	3·5	55·7	50	12·9	6·9	16·00–16·25
28—Toronto	8	7·7	62·4	73·5	24·8	12·4	3·2	54·2	54·8	10	6·5	14·50–15·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·6	8·1	66·5	76·1	26·9	13·9	3·5	56·7	58·3	11·2	7	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8·1	65·8	72·7	24·2	12	3·1	53·3	56·2	11·4	6·5	g15·50
31—Hamilton	7·9	7·7	58·9	70·8	25·1	12·3	3	53·3	57·5	10	6·2	15·50
32—Brantford	8	7·7	60·4	71·3	24·8	12·8	3·2	56·2	69·4	10·9	6·7	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	7·6	7·6	61·2	69·5	25	13·6	3·2	52·5	57·5	10	6·6	14·50–15·00
34—Guelph	8·3	8·1	59·8	72·9	24·7	13·3	3·8	53	55·7	10·7	6·4	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	8·1	8·1	47·5	67·9	25·4	13·4	3·7	49·3	60	10·2	6·2	14·50
36—Woodstock	7·5	7·3	63·3	70	25	12·7	3	53·3	56·7	10·8	6·1	16·00
37—Stratford	8·4	8·1	58·8	72·8	26·2	13·5	3·2	57·5	52·1	10·8	7·2	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·4	8	66·5	78	25·4	14·6	3·6	60·9	55	11	7·3	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	8·7	8·3	64·8	73·6	25·8	13·8	3·6	59·6	64	12·2	7·4	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	8·4	8·2	58·3	69·9	26·2	12·9	3·3	52·5	65	11·1	6·7	15·50
41—Windsor	8·1	7·6	61·2	73·6	25·9	14·2	3·3	53·2	60	10·4	7	g15·50–16·50
42—Sarnia	8·3	8·1	64·3	75·7	26·4	13·4	3·2	54·3	64	11·7	7	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·9	70	72·5	26·7	13·3	3·2	52·5	61·7	10·9	7·4	16·00–16·50
44—North Bay	8·5	8·3	69·2	73·5	28·5	14·1	3·8	58·3	70	14·2	7·1	16·50
45—Sudbury	9·1	8·6	62·5	74·5	30	16	3·7	47	70	14·3	8·1	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·5	63·1	74·6	30	15	3·7	56·4	55	13·7	8·4	18·50–19·00
47—Timmins	10	9	60	72·5	30	13·7	4	45	.....	15	7·7	18·50–19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	9·1	8·8	59·3	74·8	28·3	15·4	3·5	47·8	71·2	12·7	7·5	16·50–16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·6	8·3	60	73·1	28·9	14·1	3·3	50·8	62·5	11·4	7·8	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·5	8·2	62·3	72·7	29·5	14·7	3·2	53·7	62·5	11·5	7·3	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·5**	**8·2**	**57·0**	**72·5**	**27·4**	**12·9**	**3·4**	**48·1**	**55·6**	**13·7**	**6·8**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·6	8·5	57·3	73·2	28·8	12·8	3·4	49·5	51·2	14·3	7·1	19·00
52—Brandon	8·3	7·8	56·7	71·7	26	12·9	3·4	46·7	60	13	6·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**59·3**	**74·9**	**28·6**	**19·8**	**3·6**	**53·7**	**61·1**	**14·4**	**7·4**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·4	8·3	60	77	27	a19·2	3·2	53·1	58·3	14	7·1	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·5	56·9	75·6	30·8	a20·5	3·8	55	60	15	8·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·5	8·2	58·4	72·4	27·5	a21	3·7	51·7	.....	15	6·6	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·4	62	74·6	29	a18·6	3·5	55	65	13·7	7·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·6**	**7·9**	**54·8**	**71·0**	**27·8**	**19·3**	**3·6**	**53·3**	**61·4**	**14·3**	**8·1**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·9	8	54·4	72·5	26·9	a21·4	3·8	60	65	14·5	6·4	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·4	50	66·7	28·3	a22·5	3·7	55	65	15	7·8	.....
59—Edmonton	8·5	7·8	53·6	69·8	27·5	a17	3·6	47·4	59	14	b10	.....
60—Calgary	8·3	8	58·9	72	28·4	a16·5	3·5	53·1	59·2	14	b10	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·2	7·5	57	74·2	28	a19	3·6	51	59	14	b6·2	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·6**	**7·9**	**57·1**	**71·0**	**30·1**	**22·6**	**3·9**	**55·1**	**62·4**	**12·9**	**8·7**	.....
62—Fernie	9·3	8·5	65	73·9	28·3	a18	3·8	60	63·3	13·5	b6	.....
63—Nelson	9·2	8·3	58·3	70·5	30·5	a25·4	3·6	48·3	60	14·4	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·7	7·8	56·5	72	27·6	a27·7	3·6	54	65	13·9	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·6	7·4	55	68·7	30·5	a18·4	3·6	53·7	64·2	12·2	b10	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·5	55·9	67·2	29·7	a23·7	3·6	55·5	61·7	11·7	b7·5	.....
67—Victoria	8·5	7·9	57·5	67·3	30·1	a20·8	3·6	55·9	58·6	11·7	b7·5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·7	7·7	56·2	73·7	31·2	a22	4·3	63·7	61·7	12·5	.....	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·5	8·1	52·5	74·4	32·5	a25	4·8	50	65	13·2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-$35. s. De-

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·280	**13·220**	**12·126**	**14·425**	**8·896**	**10·863**	**9·970**	**31·7**	**12·7**	**27·417**	**19·560**	
9·110	**12·150**	**8·750**	**10·000**	**6·050**	**6·900**	**5·333**	**34·2**	**14·7**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	9·00–12·00	12·00–14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	13·1	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
11·00	13·25	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·938	**13·333**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**12·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
10·206	**14·083**	**13·810**	**15·434**	**9·381**	**10·926**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**12·7**	**23·000**	**14·813**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
11·00–12·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
12·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·00	15·50	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	10·50	18
11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	13	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·875	**12·570**	**13·114**	**15·799**	**9·952**	**12·408**	**11·496**	**30·1**	**11·7**	**28·696**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	10·50–11·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8–9	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·50–12·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·00	10·75–12·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
11·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	28	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00–11·50	10·50–12·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	30	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00	g13·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	.....	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	11·9	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**38·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·688**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·2**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00– 9·50	19·00	6·50	18·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c & i 14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·000**	**8·500**	**32·5**	**14·0**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00– 6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c7·00	4·00	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00– 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·216	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·170**	**35·4**	**12·8**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10–75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	3·50	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·25	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, livered from mines.

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from 80 cents per bag to 82½ cents, carrots from 80 cents to 95 cents, and parsnips from 95 cents to $1.21. Turpentine continued to decline, being down from $1.27 per gallon to $1.20. Hay at Toronto fell from $18.50 per ton to $18. Western cattle at Winnipeg rose from $7.12½ per hundred pounds to $8.26 and choice steers at Toronto from $7.59 per hundred pounds to $8.32. Choice grades of sheep at Toronto advanced from $7.25 per hundred pounds to $8.50. The price of hogs continued downward at Toronto, being $10.76 per hundred pounds, as compared with $11.21 in

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1926	Mar. 1927	Apr. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·7**	**156·9**	**151·1**	**156·5**	**160·2**	**148·9**	**148·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	160·6	151·2	138·7	163·3	187·7	159·9	160·8
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	136·8	135·8	120·3	134·8	137·2	139·7	138·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	165·6	202·9	204·9	155·9	175·9	150·8	151·2
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·6	173·5	170·6	159·0	156·4	154·0	153·7
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	145·1	169·1	165·8	154·6	145·0	144·6	143·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	96·3	102·5	94·9	101·5	100·9	95·9	95·8
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·3	186·4	185·9	175·9	177·1	172·0	168·0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	164·5	170·3	157·9	157·2	155·5	155·5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	149·1	132·4	119·7	146·8	172·5	147·8	148·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	141·3	128·6	131·5	148·2	153·0	148·9	148·9
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·6	173·5	170·6	159·0	156·4	153·9	153·7
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·0	160·8	159·5	151·4	149·4	145·9	144·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·1	148·2	140·2	151·9	163·0	149·4	148·9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·0	164·6	154·9	158·2	154·5	149·1	148·5
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**156·0**	**154·2**	**147·1**	**151·9**	**164·7**	**153·3**	**149·8**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**149·7**	**149·6**	**137·4**	**149·5**	**168·9**	**152·2**	**150·8**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	192·2	223·7	220·0	264·2	256·2	232·1	227·8
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	163·5	142·3	123·2	176·2	172·7	159·7	161·8
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	160·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	128·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	141·0	128·6	131·5	148·2	153·0	148·9	148·9
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	239·9	187·3	167·1	196·6	159·4	175·0	169·4
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	144·5	132·0	119·2	149·1	148·1	141·7	143·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	147·7	155·6	134·5	136·4	143·9	151·9	147·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	139·5	238·9	216·1	153·3	138·4	153·1	151·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	153·4	151·4	201·0	125·7	434·3	172·1	178·0
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	99·9	108·2	90·3	105·4	108·7	122·7	111·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	174·8	162·0	158·3	146·8	150·1	156·9	157·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·8**	**159·9**	**159·3**	**154·9**	**159·3**	**154·6**	**148·6**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	165·0	165·4	158·1	152·0	152·0	150·2	150·2
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	163·4	158·2	159·6	155·9	161·7	156·0	148·1
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	229·1	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	322·1	274·7	321·6	321·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	161·6	156·8	158·8	154·7	150·5	154·8	146·8
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**150·9**	**151·7**	**141·3**	**153·1**	**149·9**	**144·1**	**145·0**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**190·6**	**188·8**	**188·3**	**179·6**	**182·2**	**177·2**	**172·8**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·0	188·2	187·7	179·1	182·4	177·8	173·2
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	199·5	198·4	188·9	172·0	154·9	154·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**146·7**	**147·8**	**136·3**	**150·2**	**146·4**	**140·5**	**142·0**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	159·5	166·4	164·1	154·2	149·9	147·1	147·1
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	157·0	163·9	161·0	149·3	148·6	147·2	147·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	173·2	215·9	204·6	213·0	173·4	168·8	167·1
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·9	168·1	168·5	161·4	151·2	145·0	145·0
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	143·7	143·6	130·4	149·3	145·6	139·0	140·8
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	167·5	210·8	212·2	198·4	175·5	147·0	147·8
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	293·2	324·1	219·9	239·2	316·4	410·9	422·5
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	91·5	107·0	88·7	98·5	87·9	91·3	96·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	108·3	123·4	116·5	116·3	111·4	108·6	108·0
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	164·7	157·5	153·0	150·8	152·9	152·4	152·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	123·6	103·9	101·6	121·8	118·6	110·2	122·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	157·7	138·1	112·7	171·3	170·3	160·0	161·6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·2	160·4	142·9	149·9	149·9	149·4	149·3

March. In dressed beef forequarters advanced from $9.75 per hundred pounds to $10.75, and hindquarters from $14.63 per hundred pounds to $16.50. Mutton was up from 12½ cents per pound to 15 cents. Mess pork declined from $32 per barrel to $31. Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 46 cents per pound to 39 cents and at Toronto from 47 cents to 45 cents. The pronounced decline at Montreal was said to be due to the embargo on the export of milk and cream to New York which resulted in increased supplies in Canadian creameries. The price of eggs continued toward lower levels, fresh at Montreal being down from 38-40 cents per dozen to 35-37 cents, and storage at Toronto from 37 cents per dozen to 33 cents. Beef hides advanced from 11-11½ cents per pound to 12-12½ cents. Mink skins declined from $13 per skin to $11, while muskrat advanced from $1.50-$2.20 per skin to $1.70-$2.40. Raw cotton at New York advanced from an average price of 14.3 cents per pound to 14.8 cents, due, it was said, to flood conditions in the Mississippi valley. The low price for the month was 14.3 cents at the beginning and the high 15.35 cents toward the end. Groundwood pulp declined from $28-$30 per ton to $27-$30. In non-ferrous metals copper was slightly higher, being up from $14.55 per cwt. to $14.80. Silver advanced from 54¼ cents per ounce to 56¼ cents. Lead declined from $7.70 per cwt. to $7.45; zinc from $8.27½ per cwt. to $7.95; and tin from 70 cents per pound to 69 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto was down from $13.02 per ton to $11.62.

Unification of Cost of Living Index Numbers in Italy

The Italian Government recently issued a Decree with the object of unifying the statistics of cost of living for the Kingdom as a whole. The Decree instructs the Central Statistical Institute to bring about the establishment of indices of the cost of living in all municipalities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and also, where statistical offices are present, in municipalities of more than 50,000 and the chief towns of the provinces.

The Central Statistical Institute and the Ministries of National Economy and Co-operation are instructed to determine the quantity and quality of the articles to be taken into consideration in calculating the index numbers. They are also instructed to take the necessary steps for the compilation of data according to an exact method and uniform criteria. The collection and tabulation of the data is left to the municipalities.

The Decree also provides that no public authority, organization dependent on the State, trade association or public body of any kind placed under the protection, supervision or control of the State, other than the municipalities indicated, may publish indices of the cost of living, even though this has been the practice hitherto.

Provision is made for the formation of special local committees, consisting of the mayor or his representative, a factory inspector, the chief of the Statistical Service of the Chamber of Commerce, and not more than three representatives of the employers' federation and a similar number of representatives of workers' unions, to check the prices reported by the offices, and also the tabulation of the data.

Finally, the Decree provides that the index numbers shall be calculated on the basis of the prices of one month in 1927, to be chosen by the Central Statistical Institute. After a period of five months, the publication of index numbers now carried out by the municipalities, chambers of commerce or other public offices is to be discontinued. The Central Statistical Institute may, by way of exception, authorize certain municipalities to continue to calculate index numbers according to former practice.

The extension of accident insurance in Germany to cover occupational diseases, which was made law by an order issued under the Federal Insurance Code on May 12, 1925, came into force on July 1 of the same year. During the first twelve months of the operation of the order, ended on June 30, 1926, 3,847 cases of alleged occupational disease, affecting 1,807 undertakings employing about 800,000 workers, were reported. The cases which were recognized to be real cases of occupational disease numbered 3,310. If the number of cases reported be taken into account, lead poisoning is easily the most important; but if the proportion of cases cured to cases declared be considered, phosphorus poisoning comes first, followed by X-ray lesions, and then third, but very much behind, by lead poisoning, poisoning by carbon bisulphide and mercury poisoning.

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PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Prices in the various countries continued to show a downward trend.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.6 for March, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month. All foods declined 3.4 per cent, with all groups lower. Non-foods were on the whole almost unchanged, with slight declines in iron and steel, in other metals and minerals, and in miscellaneous articles, and advances in cotton and other textiles. On the base "average for 1924=100," the index number for March was 84.6.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 123.6 in March, showing a decline of 0.4 per cent. Food stuffs remained unchanged on the average. Materials declined by 0.6 per cent, owing to lower prices in the minerals section. Textiles showed an improvement but were still far below the level of March, 1926.

The *Economist* index number declined slightly at the end of April to 178.2, on the base 1901-05=100, thus being about 0.6 per cent below the level of a month earlier. There were declines in the groups tea, sugar, etc., minerals, and the miscellaneous group, an advance in textiles due to higher cotton prices, caused by the Mississippi floods, and a slight increase in prices of cereals and meat.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.0 at the end of March, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. This level is the lowest at any time in the post-war period. Food prices declined 2.6 per cent, all groups falling, the greatest decline being one of 7.6 per cent in meat and fish. Materials rose 0.2 per cent, with an advance of 0.9 per cent in cotton and 4.7 per cent in other textiles, and declines in the remaining groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at April 1, as compared with 171 at March 1. This is the lowest recorded since January, 1917. Foods were 155 as compared with 162 in March, the fall being mainly due to seasonal decreases in prices of eggs, milk and butter. Fuel and light declined from 200-205 to 190, due to reductions in prices of coal and gas from the abnormal levels resulting from the coal mining stoppage.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 655 for March, showing a rise of 10 points for the month. Imports rose 2.6 per cent and native products rose only slightly. Foods rose 2.1 per cent and industrial materials rose about 1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 524 for the first quarter of 1927, a decline of about 4 per cent from the level of the last quarter of 1926. Foods, heat and light, clothing and sundries all declined considerably and rent showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Official Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 135.0 for March, a decline of 0.4 per cent. Agricultural products declined 2.2 per cent and industrial materials rose 0.8 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living was 144.9 for March, this being 0.3 per cent below the February level. This was due to a decline in the foods group. There was a seasonal decline of 23.8 per cent in the price of eggs, with declines also in meat and milk and their products, and a seasonal advance in vegetable prices (with the exception of potatoes). The other group index numbers were unchanged.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Service, on the base 1913=100, was 181 in March, and 182 in February. Foods rose 3 points during the period and materials declined 5 points.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of foods, fuel and sundries, Madrid, on the base 1914=100, was 194 in March as against 190 in February. Foods of animal origin, and of vegetable origin, and fuel and sundries all rose during the month.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office was 1,544 for

February, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1,000, showing a decline of 2.6 per cent for the month. Foods, etc., of vegetable origin, declined 7.6 per cent, textiles, metals and their products, and chemicals and manures also declined. Wood and wood products, and non-metallic minerals and their products rose slightly. Animal products showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The official index number for February, on the base July, 1914=1,000 (foods based on prices in 25 centres and other elements on prices in 4 centres), was 1,624, showing practically no change from the level of November, 1926. Rent rose slightly, clothing, etc., and the miscellaneous group declined somewhat and foods and fuel and light showed no change.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics registered 145.3 for March, compared with 146.4 for February, on the base 1913=100. This was a decline of 0.75 per cent. In all groups of commodities except metals and miscellaneous commodities, which were slightly higher, there were decreases in the price level ranging from less than 0.1 per cent in the case of house furnishing goods to 5 per cent in the case of fuels.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.4405 on May 1, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. The principal groups to show declines were provisions, metals, naval stores, and miscellaneous products. Advances were shown by hides and leather, textiles and bread stuffs.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 164.1 for March, as compared with 165.2 for February. The decline was due to falling food prices. Sundries and coal showed small decreases in price, and there was a slight increase in the cost of gas and electricity.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, was 159.0 in March being about 0.8 per cent below the February level. Foods declined less than one per cent; clothing declined about 0.6 per cent; shelter declined 1.2 per cent with lower rents outside the Metropolitan Boston District; and fuel and light prices were lower, owing to a decline in electricity and kerosene prices.

Industrial Unionism in the Building Trades of the United States

An article entitled "Industrial Unionism in the Building Trades of the United States" by E. E. Cummins, Ph.D., of the Department of Economics of The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, appears in the April number of the "International Labour Review" published by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

In most industrial countries the disappearance of different classes of occupation, due to the steadily increasing concentration of undertakings and to the growth in the use of machinery, has led to the gradual replacement of craft unions by industrial unions. A craft union is defined as an "organization of wage workers engaged in a single occupation. . . . The occupation may be limited strictly to one single task, or may include a number of closely allied tasks or crafts. The strict test of a craft union seems to be that each member of the organization performs or may perform all the tasks included in the occupation." An industrial union is described as a union which "attempts to unite into one homogeneous or organic group all the workers, skilled and unskilled, engaged in turning out and putting on the market a given finished product or series of closely related products." Many arguments are put forward on behalf of both types of organization. The author of the article above referred to has chosen the building industry as the most interesting field for study, in view of the long-drawn conflict between the two tendencies in the United States building trades, where the craft unionism which is traditional in the American Federation of Labour is still dominant, in spite of many inroads by industrial unionism. The Carpenters' Union, being by far the largest and most powerful of the building trades unions in the United States, and one of the most aggressive unions in America, naturally engages most of the author's attention in this study. Dr. Cummins is of opinion that, although industrial unionism has impressed itself upon the policy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, if it makes no more headway among the other building trades unions than it is making among the carpenters, it is hardly likely to be victorious over the craft principle in the near future.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927. The total number of immigrants was 143,991, of whom 49,784 were British, 21,025 were from the United States, and 73,182 from other countries. In addition to these immigrants, 56,957 Canadians returned from the United States, so that if this number be added to that of general immigration the combined total is 200,948 for the twelve months' period.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

—	Via ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	69,763	10,749	80,512
Adult females	29,648	5,180	34,828
Children under eighteen	23,555	5,096	28,651
	122,966	21,025	143,991
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	55,650	5,233	60,883
Females	5,460	1,203	6,663
Children	12,717	1,691	14,408
Labouring class—			
Males	4,862	1,323	6,185
Females	847	224	1,071
Children	1,454	205	1,659
Mechanics—			
Males	4,617	1,774	6,391
Females	1,562	398	1,960
Children	1,184	303	1,487
Trading class—			
Males	2,105	978	3,083
Females	1,064	362	1,426
Children	663	186	849
Mining class—			
Males	965	151	1,116
Females	104	10	114
Children	127	7	134
Female domestic servants	13,019	538	13,557
Other classes—			
Males	1,564	1,290	2,854
Females	7,592	2,445	10,037
Children	7,410	2,704	10,114
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	1,702	113	1,815
New Brunswick	911	247	1,158
Prince Edward Island	125	27	152
Quebec	13,735	2,907	16,642
Ontario	34,769	5,835	40,604
Manitoba	35,449	1,290	36,739
Saskatchewan	16,423	3,662	20,085
Alberta	11,780	4,587	16,367
British Columbia	8,060	2,316	10,376
Yukon Territory	4	30	34
Northwest Territories	3	.....	3
Not given	5	11	16

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

—	Ocean Ports		From U.S.A.	Totals
	British	Others		
April	7,897	7,589	2,007	17,493
May	7,986	8,571	2,063	18,620
June	5,940	4,074	2,177	12,191
July	5,293	8,737	2,197	16,227
August	4,125	7,269	2,552	13,946
September	4,152	6,267	1,990	12,409
October	3,654	4,560	1,799	10,013
November	2,471	3,939	1,311	7,721
December	1,275	3,082	1,058	5,415
January	899	2,360	905	4,164
February	1,180	3,403	938	5,521
March	4,912	13,331	2,028	20,271
Totals	49,784	73,182	21,025	143,991

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927.

Albanian	17	Magyar	4,863
Arabian	4	Maltese	33
Armenian	65	Mexican	1
Austrian	401	Montenegrin	5
Belgian	2,080	Moravian	36
Bohemina	22	Negro	51
British—		Persian	6
English	24,860	Polish	6,505
Irish	9,187	Portuguese	14
Scotch	14,296	Roumanian	292
Welsh	1,411	Russian	1,127
Bulgarian	126	Ruthenian	9,995
Chinese	2	Scandinavian—	
Croatian	1,085	Danish	2,030
Czech	721	Icelandic	30
Dutch	1,674	Norwegian	3,384
East Indian	60	Swedish	2,628
Esthonian	92	Serbian	885
Finnish	5,180	Slovak	4,274
French	548	Spanish	29
German	12,540	Spanish American	6
Greek	340	Swiss	568
Herzegovinian	3	Syrian	218
Italian	3,301	Turkish	8
Japanese	475		
Jewish	4,471	Via ocean ports	122,966
Jugo-Slav	2,084	From the United States	21,025
Korean	1		
Lettish	60		
Lithuanian	842	Total	143,991

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927.

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April	6,208	441	269	6,918
May	7,184	546	269	7,999
June	5,280	571	233	6,084
July	5,462	768	257	6,487
August	5,207	713	361	6,281
September	3,422	626	173	4,221
October	3,503	370	163	4,036
November	2,887	287	112	3,286
December	2,855	275	159	3,289
January	2,021	180	96	2,297
February	1,987	280	130	2,397
March	3,239	269	154	3,662
Totals	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957

UNITED STATES REPORT ON IMMIGRATION IN 1926

THE Annual Report of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, has been received from the Bureau of Immigration (Department of Labour). The year was marked by a more stringent control of immigration than in any former year. The Commissioner claims that the strict quota system, based on the policy that American wage standards are to be upheld, has been a noticeable factor in the existing prosperity of the United States. He further suggests that "thought might well be given to curtailing the numbers that may now come in annually without quota restriction from certain countries in the New World."

Some figures for the fiscal year are given in the following paragraphs:—

In the past fiscal year 304,488 immigrant and 191,618 non-immigrant aliens entered the United States, making a total of admissions of 496,106. Against this, 76,992 emigrant and 150,763 non-emigrant aliens, a total of 227,755, left the United States. The actual increase in population through immigration, therefore, was 268,351, as compared with an increase in 1925 of 232,945, in 1924 of 662,557, in 1923 of 472,820, and in 1922 of 87,121.

In addition to the 496,106 aliens admitted during the year, 20,550 applicants were denied admission and 1,030,679 alien seamen were examined, making a total of 1,547,335 aliens accorded immigration inspection in 1926. The number of all classes inspected in the previous year was 1,488,051, or 59,284 less than during the fiscal year just closed.

Of the 304,488 immigrant aliens admitted in 1926, the countries of northwestern Europe, mainly Germany, Irish Free State, and Great Britain, sent 126,437, or 41.5 per cent, and southern and eastern Europe only 29,125, or 9.6 per cent. Canada contributed 91,019, or 29.9 per cent of the total immigrants for the year; Mexico, 43,316, or 14.2 per cent; and the other countries, 14,591, or 4.8 per cent. While Canada and Mexico continued to furnish the bulk of immigration, neither country being subject to quota restrictions, there was a decrease in the past year of 9,876 from the former and an increase of 10,352 from the latter, compared to the year 1925, when 100,895 immigrants came from Canada and 32,964 from Mexico.

One of the outstanding facts shown by the statistical record of the year is the seemingly more permanent character of immigration under the quota law. There were 10,174 more immigrant aliens admitted in 1926 than in 1925, while the total emigrant aliens departed in 1926 was 15,736 less than the number of the same class leaving the country in the year 1925. In other words, only 25 emigrants left for every 100 immigrants admitted in the past fiscal year.

The occupations of the immigrants arriving in 1926 are shown in the following percentages, which represent the proportion in each group, with all occupations as 100: professional, 3.6 per cent; skilled, 18.7; unskilled, 33.7; farmers, 3.2; farm labourers, 5.7; common labourers, 14.3; servants, 10.0; commercial, 1.9; miscellaneous, 4.4; no occupation (including women and children) 37.7.

A table is given showing the immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, Asia, Canada and Newfoundland, Mexico, West Indies and other countries, by specified periods. The record for immigration from Canada and Newfoundland is as follows:—

IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 1911-26

Period	Number of Immigrants from Canada and Newfoundland
1911-1915	354,976
1911	56,830
1912	55,990
1913	73,802
1914	86,139
1915	82,215
1916-1920	387,209
1916	101,551
1917	105,399
1918	32,452
1919	57,782
1920	90,025
1921-1925	539,581
1921	72,317
1922	46,810
1923	117,011
1924	200,690
1925	102,753
1926	93,368

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN 1926

The *Board of Trade Journal* (Great Britain) gave the following statistics of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during 1926.

The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take up permanent residence (*i.e.*, residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 166,601 in 1926, as compared with 140,594 in 1925 and with 155,374 in 1924. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 51,063 in 1926, as compared with 56,335 in 1925, and with 64,112 in 1924. The following Table shows the emigration figures for the principal countries concerned in each of the last two years, figures for the Irish Free State being also given:—

Country of Future Permanent Residence	Emigrants of British Nationality			
	From Great Britain and Northern Ireland†		From Irish Free State‡	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
British North America...	38,662	49,632	1,861	1,989
Australia	35,006	44,513	1,076	1,267
New Zealand	11,730	16,565	290	236
Other parts of British Empire	19,827	21,596	416	371
Total, British Empire	105,225	132,306	3,643	3,863
United States	29,549	28,740	26,416	26,063
Other Foreign Countries.	5,820	5,555	108	115
Total, All Destinations.	140,594	166,601	30,167	30,041

†In addition there were 28 emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926, and 17 in 1925, who departed from ports in the Irish Free State. These emigrants are not included in the Irish Free State totals.

‡The figures in the Table show the total number of emigrants of British nationality, whether travelling direct from ports in the Irish Free State or *via* ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These emigrants are not included in the totals for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Each division of the British Empire for which separate particulars are recorded showed an increase in the number of British emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926. Of the total of 28,740 British emigrants to the United States in 1926, 13,978, or nearly one-half of the total, left permanent residence in Scotland.

Occupations.—The figures summarised in the following Table relate to British subjects of 18 years of age and upwards,* who left Great Britain or Northern Ireland to take up permanent residence in non-European countries:—

Occupations	Emigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
	1925	1926
Males (18 years and over)*:—		
Agricultural	9,912	14,238
Commercial, finance and insurance	8,574	9,798
Professional	3,543	3,492
Skilled Trades—		
Mining and quarrying	3,612	5,558
Metal and engineering	7,515	8,676
Building	1,008	1,189
Other	5,030	6,711
Transport and communications	2,198	2,584
Labourers not in agriculture or transport	4,224	4,989
Other and ill-defined occupations	6,183	7,401
Total, males	51,799	64,636
Females (18 years and over)*:—		
Domestic, hotel, etc., service	11,789	13,422
Commercial, finance and insurance	3,399	3,644
Professional	2,747	2,917
Clothing trades	1,593	1,551
Wife or housewife (not otherwise described)	24,958	28,365
Other and ill-defined occupations	6,756	7,279
Total, females	51,242	57,178

*Inclusive of a small number of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.

There were noticeable variations in the proportions in the several occupational groups as between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. High proportions of the total number of male emigrants in each of the years 1925 and 1926 were recorded in the cases of agricultural workers and of labourers (not in agriculture or transport) from Northern Ireland, in the agricultural and in the metal and engineering groups from Scotland, and in the numbers employed in agriculture and in commerce, finance and insurance from England and Wales. There was a noticeable increase in 1926 in the relative numbers employed in mining and quarrying from Scotland, as compared with the total male emigrants of 18 years and over from that country.

At a recent inquiry by a committee of the Alberta Legislature into the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province it was stated that hernia was one of the most common causes of dissatisfaction with the Board's medical findings. The Alberta Board follows the plan agreed upon by all the Boards of Canada, namely, that hernia cases shall come under the operation of compensation only when they are of recent origin and caused by a recent accident.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1927 was 255, there being 101 in January, 73 in February and 81 in March. In the first quarter of 1926, 217 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By industrial groups the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 29; logging, 32; fishing and trapping, 11; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 32; manufacturing, 47; construction, 21; transportation and public utilities, 59; trade, 4; service, 19; finance, 1. Of the mining accidents, 14 were in "metalliferous mining", 11 in "coal mining", 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining", and 4 in "structural materials". Of the accidents in manufacturing, 6 were in the group "vegetable foods"; 2 in "animal foods"; one in "textiles and clothing"; one in "rubber goods"; 6 in "pulp and paper"; 13 in "saw and planing mills"; 12 in "iron, steel and products"; 2 in "chemical and allied products"; 2 in "non-metallic mineral products"; one in "printing and publishing"; and one in "miscellaneous industries." In construction there were 7 accidents in "buildings and structures", one in "shipbuilding"; 5 in "bridge and highway"; 2 in "railway" and 6 in "miscellaneous construction". In transportation and public utilities, there were 34 fatalities in "steam railway"; 3 in "street and electric railway"; 13 in "water transportation"; 6 in "local transportation"; and 3 in "electricity and gas." In trade, there were 3 fatalities in wholesale trade and one in retail. In service there were 16 fatalities in "public administration"; 2 in "personal service" and one in "professional". There was one fatality in the group "finance".

There was a notable absence during the period of accidents involving many fatalities, the only one being that in which seven fishermen (two white men and five Indians) were lost in the capsize of a fishing boat off Vancouver Island early in January. Accidents involving two or three fatalities were as follows:

Two labourers on power dam construction at Chelsea, Que., on January 10, while standing on a log being lowered to the bottom of an emergency gate opener to act as a stop-log, fell forty feet into the river owing to the breaking of a cable, and were fatally injured; two track labourers were fatally injured near Hope, B.C., on January 1, by falling rocks as they were clearing tracks after a rock slide; a sectionman and a section foreman, riding on a jigger, near Otterburne, Manitoba, during a snowstorm, on March 5, were killed by colliding with a freight train. In "Water Transportation" on March 3, the captain, mate and cook (as well as two Newfoundlanders, whose deaths are not included in the statistics) of the Nova Scotian schooner *Montclair,* were lost when the schooner struck on a bar in a gale. Two other members of the crew were saved by coastguards, who took them in on a breeches buoy. In Montreal on March 28 two fire fighters were killed when a pump wagon struck a tree on the way to a fire.

Supplementary list of accidents.—The supplementary list of accidents occuring during 1926, to be found at the conclusion of this article, contains 22 fatalities, of which one was in agriculture; two in logging; 7 in mining; two in manufacturing; five in construction; one in trade; and four in service. Of these, five are known to have resulted fatally in 1927. Two of the accidents occurred in April; three in July; three in August; seven in October; three in November; and four in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Holland Landing, Ont.	Jan. 3	57	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer's son	Haysville, Ont.	" 5	22	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer	Hillhurst, Que.	" 10	61	Struck by falling limb of tree. Died March 2.
Farmer	Indian Head, Sask.	" 11	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	St. Marc, Que.	" 14	60	Struck by train on his own farm.
Farmer	Foxwarren, Man.	" 17	32	While operating sawing machine was struck by piece of broken balance wheel.
Farm hand	Stouffville, Ont.	" 18	21	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer's son	Beauceville, Que.	" 20	18	Sawing firewood, was thrown to ground when clothes caught in shaft.
Farmer	Esterhazy, Sask.	" 20	21	Fell beneath wheels of moving train.
Farmer	Near Priceville, Ont.	" 29	35	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer	Near Iroquois, Ont.	" 29	.....	Crushed by a falling tree.
Farm pupil	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	" 31	22	Lit fire with gasoline; burned to death.
Farmer	Saskatoon, Sask.	Feb. 4	.....	Sleigh struck by train.
Farmer's son	Grey Townsnip, Ont.	" 5	22	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Near Halifax, N.S.	" 9	55	Was chopping wood when his son's axe slipped, severing artery in victim's leg.
Farmer	Chatham, Ont.	" 10	63	Fell from a load of wood, presumably following apoplectic stroke
Farmer	St. Hubert, Que.	" 10	.....	Clothing caught in shafting; victim crushed by machinery.
Farmer	Near Saskatoon, Sask.	" 11	40	Fell into well; drowned.
Farmer	Chatham, Ont.	" 11	.....	Crushed by cave-in of gravel pit.
Farmer	Near Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	60	Fell into a well; drowned.
Farmer	Lunenburg, N.S.	" 15	70	Trapped in burning barn, attempting rescue of livestock.
Farm hand	Near Humboldt, Sask.	" 21	.....	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer	Lancaster, Ont.	Mar. 4	.....	While loading logs was crushed by log rolling off load.
Farmer	Theodore, Sask.	" 6	.....	Killed in a runaway.
Farm hand	Vineland, Ont.	" 9	.....	Fell from a wagon, breaking neck. Died March 14.
Farmer	Kitchener, Ont.	" 13	60	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	St. Mary's, N.B.	" 23	.....	Struck on head by breaking winch while moving a house.
Farmer	Near Wainwright, Alta.	" 29	.....	Clothing drawn into power saw.
Farmer	Lakevile, N.S.	" 31	.....	Fell from load; died from exposure.
LOGGING—				
Chokerman	Bloedel, B.C.	Jan. 3	.....	Struck by root rolling down hill.
Logger	Near Cranbrook, B.C.	" 12	45	Driving load of logs which collapsed, crushing him.
Cook	Phoenix, Alta.	" 13	58	Rupture.
Logger	Ste. Perpetue, Que.	" 13	25	Struck by falling tree.
Boy	Near Trois Pistoles, Que.	" 13	15	While clearing road for logging, was carried down hill by snowslide, striking a tree.
Logger	Hayden Lake, B.C.	" 19	40	Fell from donkey engine; died Jan. 22.
Labourer	Robinson, Ont.	" 19	.....	Struck by tree.
Chokerman	Myrtle Point, B.C.	" 21	22	Crushed between logs.
Swamper	Carrot River, Sask.	" 25	35	Crushed by a falling tree.
Crane operator	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 26	.....	Jumping from crane to water tank, he fell between them and was crushed.
Section man	Near Courtenay, B.C.	" 27	.....	Dynamite exploded in his shack.
Logger	Lac du Saumon, Que.	Feb. 7	20	Crushed between two loads of logs.
Logger	Le Pas, Sask.	" 7	35	Crushed by a falling tree.
Timber inspector	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 9	.....	Struck by a falling tree.
Rigging slinger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 12	30	Struck by falling pole, caught by knot and thrown through air. Died Feb. 14.
Bushman	Phoenix, Alta.	" 14	24	Crushed by load of logs when stake broke.
Loader	Mayo Siding, B.C.	" 16	34	Caught against car by rolling log.
Logger	Flanders, Ont.	" 18	.....	Struck by logs.
Logger	Glendale, Ont.	" 22	.....	Struck by skid.
Bushman	Near Dunnville, Ont.	" 22	52	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman	Youbou, B.C.	" 23	23	Struck by falling snag.
Chokerman	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	Mar. 3	25	Struck by snag pulled off by a lead line.
Logger	Homfray Channel, B.C.	" 5	.....	Crushed between logs.
Labourer	Rainy Lake, Ont.	" 5	41	Struck on head by tree.
Logger	Mink Lake, Ont.	" 8	.....	Struck by a falling tree.
Logger	Denman Island, B.C.	" 10	24	Crushed between logs. Died Mar. 12.
Section foreman	Flanders, Ont.	" 10	.....	Fell on logs.
Logger	Hotham Sound, B.C.	" 15	23	Struck by a cable.
Logging contractor	Salmon Arm, B.C.	" 19	.....	Drowned when hand-sled of provisions broke through ice on lake.
Logger	Rock Bay, B.C.	" 26	58	Crushed while moving a donkey engine.
Logger	Osprey Lake, B.C.	" 26	23	Struck by a falling tree.
Bushman	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 26	.....	Struck by a tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
7 Fishermen	West Coast of Vancouver Island	Before Jan. 6	.....	Fishing boat capsized.
Captain of vessel	Ketchikan, B.C.	" 18	.....	Painting hold with hot mixture; handed up pot which overturned, burning victim.
Fisherman	Cape Lago, Vancouver Is.	Feb. 4	.....	Drowned in fishing boat.
Hunter	Cascade, B.C.	" 11	60	Drowned on hunting trip, crossing lake on skates.
Fisherman	Cape Fairweather, Alaska	Mar. 28	.....	Canadian halibut vessel ran on rocks in snow storm and broke up, man drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining:				
Chuteman	Anyox, B.C.	Jan. 16	41	Powder placed in large rock exploded when rock came down chute. Died Jan. 17.
Furnaceman	Trail, B.C.	" 17	30	After signalling electric train to charge furance, he stepped on track and was caught and crushed against furnace.
Mine Superintendent	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 17	38	Fall of rock.
Concrete foreman	Timmins, Ont.	" 21	44	Struck by concrete carrier owing to breaking of cable.
Engineer	Timmins, Ont.	" 22	42	Silicosis.
Miner	Gowganda, Ont.	" 23	42	Silicosis.
Electric crane operator	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 31	22	Cage on elevated track ran through open switch.
Shaftman	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Feb. 8	26	Struck by rock.
Cage tender	Timmins, Ont.	" 8	26	Crushed between cage and wall.
Mine driller	Creighton Mine, Ont.	" 14	24	Struck by fall of broken rock.
Mining prospector	Near Stewart, B.C.	Mar. 3	53	Smothered in a snowslide.
Miner	Wanup, Ont.	" 9	.....	Fell into pit.
Chief electrician	Cobalt, Ont.	" 18	39	Electrocuted while repairing a switch.
Trammer	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 29	.....	Buried when chute came down with a rush.
Coal mining:				
Timekeeper	Corbin, B.C.	Jan. –	.....	Run over by coal locomotive which he failed to hear.
Fireboss	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 13	53	Fall of material in mine, causing suffocation.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 26	40	Fall of coal.
Miner	Grace Bay, N.S.	Feb. 3	45	Struck by fall of stone.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 4	18	Run over by a coal "trip."
Miner	Crow's Nest, B.C.	" 11	39	Explosion.
Shiftman	Stellarton, N.S.	" 18	27	Struck by car which broke coupling and rushed down incline.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 19	30	Crushed by fall of coal from roof.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 21	39	Struck by fall of coal. Died Feb. 22.
Overman	Forestburg, Alta.	" 24	31	Explosion.
Miner	Banff, Alta.	Mar. 24	.....	Anthrocosis.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:				
Employee of salt co.	Windsor, Ont.	Jan. 2	55	Fell in a concrete abutment while vaulting over a barrier.
Foreman in mine	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 18	50	Crushed between loaded car and travelling crane at pit.
Quarry worker	Laprairie, Que.	Feb. 14	37	Explosion of delayed charge.
Structural materials:				
Labourer	Hagersville, Ont.	Feb. 1	.....	Crushed by machine.
Quarry worker	St. Damase, Que.	" 17	23	Crushed by frozen lump of gravel.
Labourer	Pilot Butte, Sask.	" 21	.....	Crushed by cave-in of sand.
Labourer	Calgary, Alta.	Mar. 23	38	Crushed in cave-in when thaw loosened frozen ground.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Baker	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 4	72	Cut finger on bread pan; infection; died Jan. 9.
Stable foreman	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Labourer	Halifax, N.S.	" 20	68	Walked into open elevator shaft.
Grist mill owner	Ste. Croix, Que.	" 20	50	Cleaning ice off mill wheel which revolved and crushed him against wall.
Labourer	Teeswater, Ont.	Mar. 12	46	Struck by train.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 24	61	Fell from ladder.
Animal foods:				
Labourer in packing plant	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 15	.....	Fell from ladder.
Fireman at factory	Hickson, Ont.	" 17	24	Crushed by falling coal.
Textiles:				
Labourer deepening waste dump	Valleyfield, Que.	Mar. 14	21	Struck by a rock following blast.
Rubber goods:				
Operative	Elmira, Ont.	Feb. 22	70	Fell on head on floor.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Labourer	Fort William, Ont.	Jan. 27	40	Crushed while hoisting a beam which fell out of sling following jerk on rope.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Pulp, paper and paper goods—Con.				
Labourer	Mattawa, Ont.	Feb. 2	19	Fell through coal chute; suffocated.
Scaler	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Mar. 1	35	Found dead in shack; violence.
Paper maker	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	" 8	31	Skull crushed by falling heavy roll of newsprint.
Foreman with pulp company	Cornwall, Ont.	" 16	39	Caught in shafting.
Labourer	Port Alfred, Que.	" 24	.....	Buried under slide of ashes.
Printing and publishing:				
Employee of newspaper	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 5	79	Struck by a street car on way home from work. Died Mar. 9.
Saw and planing mills:				
Saw operator	Fesston, Sask.	Jan. 3	.....	Fell against blade, severing arm.
Grader	Victoria, B.C.	" 19	25	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer	Sarnia, Ont.	" 24	44	Caught arm in machinery. Died Feb. 4.
Saw mill worker	Near Blissfield, N.B.	" 28	.....	Slipped into boiling water (used to take frost out of wood). Scalded. Died Feb. 1.
Labourer	Irish Settlement, N.B.	Feb. 2	65	Struck by deal thrown back by rollers of an edger. Died Feb. 4.
Saw mill owner	Jaffrey, B.C.	" 4	.....	Blasting operations at sawmill.
Mill hand	Oxford, N.S.	" 11	.....	Struck by piece of wood.
Caretaker	Sudbury, Ont.	" 14	30	Fractured skull.
Planerman	Mission, B.C.	" 22	57	Putting on belt; hand caught, throwing him over pulley. Concussion. Died Feb. 26.
Lumber teamster	Cobalt, Ont.	Mar. 7	.....	Fell from load of logs. Died Mar. 8.
Sawyer	Weldon, Sask.	" 11	19	Mangled by wood machine saw.
Sawyer	Biscotasing, Ont.	" 22	39	Caught between couplings.
Scaler	Barrhead, Alta.	" 29	17	Broken arm; gangrene and peritonitis; died April 1.
Iron, steel and products:				
Teamster	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 3	30	While helping to unload car-wheels with a crow-bar, wheel fell and crowbar struck him on head.
Labourer	Galt, Ont.	" 10	41	Explosion under boiler; burns.
Labourer	Brantford, Ont.	" 11	76	Threw match into gasoline; burned by explosion.
Machinist	Brantford, Ont.	" 13	59	Was grinding piece of steel which slipped, striking victim on head.
Labourer	Brantford, Ont.	" 19	59	Caught in shafting.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 27	34	Was crushed between sleigh load of machinery and tractor drawing same. Died Jan. 29.
Labourer	Pont Rouge, Que.	Feb. 9	38	Drowned while cutting ice to open channel.
Planing machine operator	Montreal, Que.	" 14	47	Syncope.
Labourer	Welland, Ont.	" 21	.....	Fractured ankle.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	Mar. 1	40	Sitting on door sill of oven, was crushed by machine.
Oiler	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 9	17	Leg caught in moving gears. Died Mar. 11.
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 31	.....	Caught fingers; infection.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Labourer	Near Windsor, N.S.	Jan. 29	18	Overcome by blast in lime kiln. Burned to death.
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Mar. 14	.....	Dropped small motor on toe; septicaemia.
Chemical and allied products:				
Manager of plant	Erindale, Ont.	Feb. 23	33	Automobile accident.
Worker in fuse plant	Brownsburg, Que.	Mar. 4	32	Explosion; cause unknown.
Miscellaneous industries:				
Labourer	Goderich, Ont.	Jan. 11	67	Clothing caught in belt, drawing victim around shaft.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 12	45	Fell from scaffolding when plank slipped.
Labourer	Drummondville, Que.	" 12	45	Struck on head by falling steel beam.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 20	.....	Struck by falling stone. Died Jan. 25.
Labourer	Beaupré, Que.	" 25	.....	Fell from top floor of a mill under construction.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 1	28	Pulled wrong rope to lower swinging stage, fell to ground. Died Feb. 3.
Carpenter	Ottawa, Ont.	" 16	26	Fell from top of a building under construction when derrick gave way.
Labourer on building excavation	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 31	30	Failed to heed a signal; blown up with rocks.
Railway construction:				
Driller	Crilly, Ont.	Jan. 24	60	Crushed by rock.
Driller	Crilly, Ont.	Feb. 17	33	Drowned.
Shipbuilding:				
Riveter	Kingston, Ont.	Jan. 25	56	Slipped off scaffold plank and fell onto ice.
Bridge and highway construction:				
Foreman	Dain City, Ont.	Jan. 28	50	Struck by derrick which collapsed following buckling of boom.
Bush worker	89 Waterways, Man.	Feb. 9	17	Crushed by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927—Con;

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Bridge and highway construction—Con.				
Labourer	Cascades, Que.	Feb. 24	26	Pinned against a sleigh by cave-in of sand pit. Died Feb. 26.
Mechanic	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 8	26	Fell from bridge; drowned.
Labourer	Lac la Hache, B.C.	Died Mar. 31	55	Caught in a rock slide on highway, a long illness being caused.
Miscellaneous construction:				
Labourer	Chelsea, Que.	Jan. 10	37	Were standing on logs which were being lowered when cable gave way, throwing them into water.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que.	" 10	24	
Labourer	Chelsea, Que.	" 17	23	Arm drawn into machinery of stone crusher.
Machinist	Bitobe Dam, Que.	Feb. 19	.....	Was unloading boat when jack slipped, victim crushed.
Labourer	Bitobe Dam, Que.	Mar. 8	.....	Fell 73 feet from dam.
Concrete finisher	Grand Falls, N.B.	" 15	45	Crushed by carload of concrete which jumped rails.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Track labourer	Near Hope, B.C.	Jan. 1	23	Struck by falling rocks while clearing tracks after rock slide. One died same day, one died Jan. 4.
Track labourer	Near Hope, B.C.	" 1	28	
Section hand	Sooke, B.C.	" 3	63	Collision of gasoline coach with hand car.
Foreman switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 5	50	Shaken from back of freight car while shunting, run over.
Foreman	Near Kathryn, Alta.	" 6	60	Slipped on stringer and fell, striking a cross-piece at bottom of flume.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	28	Crushed while unloading heavy objects. Died Jan. 10.
Employee in bridge department of railway	Near Thorold, Ont.	" 10	19	Working on trestle; knocked down and run over by train.
Carpenter	St. John, N.B.	" 13	65	While dismantling shed, fell from roof.
Janitor	Leaside, Ont.	" 13	63	Struck by auto.
Labourer	Near Moncton, N.B.	" 13	24	Fell from snow train; run over.
Trackman	Montreal, Que.	" 14	42	While shovelling snow, run over by a backing freight train.
Cook	Lloydminster, B.C.	" 15	.....	Slipped on ice and fell under moving engine.
Brakeman	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 17	37	Crushed between cars.
Section foreman	Near Mossbank, Sask.	" 19	62	Struck by train when removing hand car from track.
Car repairer	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	40	Crushed between cars while repairing car on siding.
Fireman	Thompson Station, N.S.	" 31	.....	Collision of passenger trains owing to locked switch.
Brakeman	Port Coquitlam, B.C.	Feb. 5	.....	Slipped from frosty car roof, falling to death.
Brakeman	Pacific Junction, N.B.	" 9	35	Fell from a box car, struck by an oil box.
Sectionman	Shumka, Ont.	" 9	33	Struck by snow-plow.
Yard labourer	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 10	56	Struck by a yard engine.
Labourer	Megantic, Que.	" 11	63	Struck by a locomotive.
Carpenter	Raith, Ont.	" 19	27	Struck by train.
Yardman	Brockville, Ont.	" 23	23	Fell under a car when coupling.
Brakeman	Spence's Bridge, B.C.	Mar. 4	26	Fell from freight train, run over.
Labourer	Superior Junction, Ont.	" 4	54	Struck by train.
Section foreman	Near Otterburne, Man.	" 5	47	Gasoline speeder ran into train in snowstorm, on slippery track.
Sectionman	Near Otterburne, Man.	" 5	43	
Tramways switch cleaner	Montreal, Que.	" 8	65	Struck by taxicab while cleaning a switch.
Ergineer	Redpass Junction, B.C.	" 8	52	Caught between drawbars when investigating break away of cars.
Engineer	Near Jasper, Alta.	" 9	.....	Caught between knuckles of engine connection while repairing.
Car inspector	Coteau, Que.	" 9	38	Apparently struck by train.
Yard foreman	Calgary, Alta.	" 11	33	Knocked down and run over by car.
Car repairer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14	22	Crushed beneath box car when jack collapsed.
Painter	Calgary, Alta.	" 24	56	While painting pipes in a tunnel connected with shops, was scalded owing to breaking of valves.
Street and electric railways:				
Motorman	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 18	50	Crushed while coupling cars.
Lineman	Point Grey, B.C.	Mar. 9	43	Pole which was being hoisted to position slipped and struck victim.
Employee	Near Thorold, Ont.	" 20	68	Struck by car while walking on tracks.
Water transportation:				
Marine engineer on coal barge	Nanaimo, B.C.	Jan. 8	33	Fell through hatchway into hold.
Longshoreman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 12	35	While loading ties was struck by one and knocked into water; drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con.*				
Water Transportation—Con.				
Longshoreman	Union Bay, B.C.	Jan. 23	63	Fell from dock into water, striking head on piling.
Carpenter	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 26	53	Was hit by sling and thrown through open hatch into hold.
Sailor	Liverpool, N.S.	Feb. 19	29	Fell between steamer and wharf; drowned.
Cook on tug boat	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	Feb. 19	34	Fell overboard; drowned.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 24	38	Struck by sling load of scrap iron which fell into hold.
Captain of schooner	Off Cape Cod, Mass. (U.S.A.) coast	Mar. 3	.....	Wreck of Nova Scotian schooner off Mass. coast in storm.
Mate of schooner	" " " "	" 3	.....	
Cook of schooner	" " " "	" 3	.....	
Captain of schooner	Lockport, N.S.	" 8	35	Walking across ice, fell through hole; drowned.
Seaman	St. John, N.B.	" 9	.....	Fell on steamer.
Superintendent of stevedoring firm	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21	45	Fell into hold of vessel.
Local transportation:				
Auto driver	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 3	32	Pinned beneath car in an elevator pit.
Teamster	Near Dryden, Ont.	Feb. ..	.....	Crushed by collapse of load of ties.
Carter	Near Turgeon, Que.	" 19	55	Lost in snowdrifts; frozen.
Taxicab driver	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	31	Hurled through windshield when taxicab collided with a street car; died Mar. 2.
Tractor operator	Near Red Lake, Ont.	Mar. 19	.....	Crushed under overturned tractor.
Teamster	Bible Hill, N.S.	" 26	79	While driver walked down hill, horses began to trot so that he lost footing and fell beneath wheels; run over.
Electricity and gas:				
Conduit worker	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 4	28	Asphyxiated by gas. Died Jan. 5.
Lineman	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 10	27	Touched live wire; electrocuted while at top of pole.
Lineman	Burford, Ont.	Mar. 7	48	Electrocuted when wet ladder touched high tension wires.
TRADE—				
Wholesale:				
Fur buyer	Digby, N.S.	Jan. 8	.....	Car skidded and crashed through bridge rail.
Salesman for biscuit manufacturing company	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 3	26	Automobile struck by train.
Warehouseman	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 24	.....	Died from results of infection of scratch.
Retail:				
Teamster	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 11	.....	Crushed between waggon and wall while backing up to coal chute.
FINANCE—				
Bank messenger	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 8	15	Crushed by elevator which he operated contrary to orders.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Civic labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 6	50	Buried by cave-in of sewer; suffocated.
Manager of government experimental farm	Prince George, B.C.	" 8	.....	Gored by bull.
Customs officer	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 24	45	Fell from deck into harbour. Died Jan. 25.
Labourer in municipal workshop	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 2	.....	Fell 20 feet owing to faintness. Died of pneumonia Feb. 8.
Park guardian	Quebec, Que.	" 4	74	Struck by a passing train while on way to work.
Employee of incinerator department	Montreal, Que.	" 14	51	Riding on sleigh which was struck by street car; crushed. Died Feb. 28.
Labourer	St. Damase, Que.	" 24	.....	Struck by rock in quarry.
Firefighter	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 10	34	Thrown from pump waggon which struck a cart to avoid another collision.
Farmer on road maintenance	Ste. Ursule, Que.	" 12	62	Hauling gravel from a quarry through a cut-out whose sides collapsed; victim was crushed.
Police constable	Montreal, Que.	" 18	30	Hurled from a motorcycle which crashed into a taxicab.
Wireless operator	Merry Island, B.C.	" 22	40	Burned in gasoline explosion.
Firefighter	Montreal, Que.	" 28	.....	Pump waggon struck tree, speeding on icy pavement.
Firefighter	Montreal, Que.	" 28	.....	
Driver of forestry branch speeder	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 28	.....	Speeder struck by train on bridge, hurled into current.
Firefighter (cad.)	Fredericton, N.B.	" 29	.....	Run over by hose truck.
Labourer on sewer excavation	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	51	Buried under cave-in of sand.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—*Con.*				
Personal:				
House cleaner	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 14	60	Turned on gas not knowing fittings were disconnected; overcome and asphyxiated.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 15	48	Slipped from roof while shovelling snow; fell to ground.
Professional:				
Porter in university	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 17	52	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Mar. 18.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

AGRICULTURE—				
Farm hand	Vassar, Man.	Oct. ..	32	Gored by a bull. Died Mar. 2, 1927.
LOGGING—				
Logger	Aleza Lake, B.C.	July 21	18	Fell from boom; drowned.
Engineer	Boedel, B.C.	Dec. 28	.....	Struck by log falling from choker.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Foreman	Howrey Creek, Ont.	April 13	31	Fell from scaffold on water tank.
Driller	Copper Mountain, B.C.	Oct. 13	37	Slivers in hand from handling drilling apparatus; infection. Fatal Oct. 20.
Miner	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 15	59	Crushed between cars. Died Jan. 15, 1927.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	" 30	41	Silicosis.
Coal mining:				
Miner	Queen's County, N.B.	Aug. 17	54	Jammed hand and leg; infection.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:				
Labourer	Caledonia, Ont.	April 8	20	Fall of gravel from bank.
Labourer	Preneveau, Ont.	July 1	42	Fell in pit.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Fireman	Newcastle, N.B.	Oct. 4	35	Overalls caught fire; died of anaemia and exhaustion Feb. 5, 1927.
Wood products:				
Salesman	Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 17	50	Fractured ankle; infection.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 31	45	Struck by skip of cement mixer. Died Jan. 28, 1927.
Labourer	Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que.	Nov. ..	25	Fell from a mill under construction. Died Mar. 2, 1927.
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 14	46	Struck by belt which had broken.
Miscellaneous construction:				
Labourer	Stratford, Ont.	Nov. 3	.....	Crushed by cave-in.
Labourer	Kelowna, B.C.	Dec. 15	26	Fell from staging.
TRADE—				
Wholesale:				
Warehouse foreman	Salmon Arm, B.C.	Dec. 20	49	Fell down freight elevator shaft. Died Dec. 21.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Stableman with corporation	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 17	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Park warden	Near Banff, Alta.	" 27	.....	Car overturned; suffocation resulted.
Street sweeper	Westmorland Co., N.B.	Nov. 21	.....	Struck by auto; fractured leg; pneumonia.
Recreational:				
Workman with theatre	Hamilton, Ont.	July 27	.....	Thrown off bicycle.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Powers of Adjustment Board under Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926 (page 1177), contained a note on the decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in the case of *Rex versus Robertson and Hackett Sawmills Limited,* in which defendants appealed from the dismissal by Chief Justice Hunter of an appeal from a conviction by a magistrate at Vancouver. The prosecution was founded on the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act (Statutes of B.C., 1925, chapter 32, section 7), which enacts that every employer shall post up in his establishment a copy of the order of the Board of Adjustment fixing a minimum wage for his employees. In this case the Board had issued an order fixing a minimum rate of wages for the lumber industry at 40 cents an hour. This order the company refused to post up in its establishment. The Court of Appeal affirmed the conviction of the defendant, four judges dismissing the appeal, while one would have allowed it.

Chief Justice Macdonald, in giving judgment, pointed out that it was for a breach of the order of the Board that the appellants were convicted. "Their answer to the charge and the only one open to them, is, that the order was made without authority of the Act, and is therefore null and void. They submit that no obligation was imposed upon them by the Act to post up a piece of paper which in contemplation of law had no existence. The question for decision, therefore, is not whether the Board made the right order or the wrong order, but whether they had power to make the order, whether it were right or wrong."

Counsel for the defence argued that the Board was authorized under the Act to fix a minimum wage for those engaged in "occupations," but not for those engaged in "industries," and that the order was of the latter description. Secondly, it was argued that the Board was authorized to fix a minimum wage only for all those engaged in an "occupation" throughout the province, not for some of them merely.

On the latter point the Chief Justice said: "The question, it will be borne in mind, is not whether the order is right or wrong, but whether it is or is not null and void. It is conceded that the Board have power to fix a minimum wage for those in occupations to which the Act applies. It is also conceded that the Board is authorized to make an order that all those employees, for instance, engineers, blacksmiths, etc., throughout the province, shall receive not less than a stated wage. But it is denied that this may be done as it were, piecemeal. It must be applied to all engineers, etc., irrespective of the particular industry to which they may be attached for the time being. That is the appellant's contention. That contention, in my opinion, goes only to the legality of the order, not to the powers of the Board to make it. The Board have power to make a general order. We will assume that they mistakenly made a limited one; that order may be wrong, but not a nullity; the latter is the only question we are concerned with. The Act itself, I think, contemplates successive orders and admits of the fixing of minimum wages for all employees engaged in occupations connected with particular industries. It would be difficult otherwise to give effect to the peculiar circumstance of separate employers contemplated by the Act."

On the question whether the Board had authority to fix a minimum wage for an "industry" rather than an "occupation," the Chief Justice pointed out that the order fixed a minimum wage of 40 cents for all employees in the lumber industry whatever their several occupations might be. "True, it does not specify those occupations by name, but it includes them all in the 40 cent rate. Now, whether or not that is a fair way of dealing with them, having regard to the different standards of wages, is not the question. The question is one of *ultra vires* or *intra vires,* not merely right or wrong."

Judge Galliher, on the other hand, in a dissenting judgment, held that the Board "should first fix a minimum wage for a class of occupations, say a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a stationary engineer, so that not less than a stipulated wage may be paid to him in the carrying on of his occupation generally, no matter how favourable the conditions are, thus establishing a basis which shall be the minimum in that occupation. Then having established the basis, the Board may, where the employee is engaged in his occupation, where the conditions are hazardous to life or health (to instance mining) or for other good reasons within the Act, grade up (if I may use the expression) the minimum wage to the employee under such conditions. Once you have established your minimum wage for an occupation you cannot grade down—if conditions call for it, it may be graded up, and to grade up you must have a basis or foundation to start from."—(British Columbia—*Rex versus Robertson and Hackett Sawmills Limited.*)

According to reports in the press a decision was given in Prince George during April to the effect that cook-house employees in lumber camps are not entitled to the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, which has been fixed by the Board for the industry as a whole.

Question of Validity of Manitoba Sunday Legislation

The Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general of Manitoba, announced on April 27, according to the *Manitoba Free Press,* that the provincial government intended to join the Lord's Day Alliance in requesting the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Justice, to make a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada as to the meaning of certain provisions contained in the Dominion Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 153). This question arose out of legislation passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1923 permitting the conveyance of passengers to summer resorts on Sunday, and so enabling citizens of Winnipeg to make excursions on that day to Winnipeg Beach. The Lord's Day Alliance questioned the validity of this act, which was upheld unanimously by the Supreme Court of the province, and on appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Labour Gazette, July, 1924, page 624, etc).

The Attorney General stated that when the validity of the Sunday excursion trains measure was tested in the courts, two points were raised. One was as to whether permissive legislation permitting something that was otherwise prohibited by the federal Lord's Day act was possible. The other point was as to whether, even without that permissive legislation, Sunday trains were lawful in Manitoba.

The Manitoba appeal court held—and the Privy Council upheld its decision—that the legislation, being permissive, and not prohibitory, was within the power of the Manitoba Legislature. Regarding the second point, some of the judges of the Manitoba Court of Appeal held that the legislation was not necessary, the effect of their conclusion being that the law in Manitoba with reference to Sabbath observance was the statute, or common law of England as it was in 1870, when Manitoba became a province. The point was not dealt with by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the ground that as they had decided the matter on the other phase of it, there was no necessity to consider this aspect.

The opinions of some of the judges of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, together with a prior decision in a civil case, have left the question, from a legal and constitutional point of view, uncertain as to just what is the law in Manitoba in regard to Sabbath observance. "In other words," Mr. Craig pointed out, "the question is whether the federal or Lord's Day act is the law of Manitoba, except as it may be varied by some permission statute, or whether it is the common law of England as it was in 1870?"

In the opinion of the Lord's Day alliance, the matter has been left pretty much up in the air, so to speak, and the alliance has been pressing for some time to get an authoritative pronouncement on the meaning and effect of several sections of the federal act, particularly those in which the words "or law" are somewhat ambiguously used.

Objection Made by Trade Union to Manufacturer's Trade-Mark

Announcement was made on April 25 that an action which had been instituted in the Exchequer Court of Canada in 1925, under the Trade-Mark and Design Act, by Mr. Max Jacobs, of the Union Overall Manufacturing Company of Canada, Montreal, for the registration of a certain trade-mark, had been discontinued without costs. The discontinuance of the case followed a settlement which had been reached between Mr. Jacobs and representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, who had objected to the registration of the company's trade-mark on the ground that the same was liable to mislead the public owing to its resemblance to their union label.

When proceedings in this case before the Exchequer Court were commenced, Mr. W. F. Bush, of Greenwood, Ontario, an officer of the United Garment Workers of America, sought the right to oppose the proposed registration on behalf of the members of the United Garment Workers of America. Counsel for Mr. Jacobs opposed Mr. Bush's application, but in December, 1925, Mr. Justice Maclean rejected Mr. Jacobs' application to dismiss the objections of Mr. Bush. The facts of the case were stated by Mr. Justice Maclean on this occasion as follows:—

By his petition filed herein on the 17th of March, 1925, Max Jacobs, doing business in Montreal as a manufacturer of overalls and other garments under the name and style of the Union Overall Manufacturing Company of Canada, seeks to obtain an order of the court directing that a mark or label consisting of two clasped hands with the words "Mechanics and Labourers are you Union Men", and the

words "Union Overalls of Canada" be registered as a specific trade-mark in Canada.

On the 6th of June, 1925, an order was made by me directing that,

> Walter Frederick Bush, of Greenwood, in the province of Ontario, be and he is hereby authorized to oppose this application on behalf of and for the benefit of the United Garment Workers of America, and that all members of the said association be bound by the result of this action or proceeding as though they had been before the court throughout the action or proceeding.

On the 9th of July, Bush, in his representative capacity, filed a statement of objections to the petition alleging, among other things, that the United Garment Workers of America was a voluntary association or trade union having its chief place of business in New York City, U.S.A., that it had a large membership throughout the United States and Canada, and that he, Bush, was a member of it. He further alleged that the association was organized in April, 1891, and about that time had adopted as its distinguishing badge or union label a representation of two clasped hands; that such label had been used by the association continuously since its adoption in connection with its various activities, and is usually associated with other features, as for instance, the name of the association; that the association has contracts with a large number of manufacturers in the United States and Canada whereby such manufacturers operate their establishments as union shops and are permitted by the association, as a method of advertising and as a means of promoting sales, to affix the union label to all garments manufactured by them under such contracts; that the petitioner has no contract with the association, and that his establishment is not operated under or in accordance with the rules of the association, nor is union labour employed therein; that the said label is used by the petitioner without the permission of the association. The association further alleges that the label is not the proper subject of a trade-mark, is calculated to deceive or mislead the public, and that the association would be aggrieved by such registration.

Elsewhere the judgment stated:—

> It is no answer to the objections of this voluntary association or trade union to say that they have as a body no legal right to register as a trade-mark the label used by them in connection with their various activities. That might well be the case, but it does not derogate from their right to oppose the registration of their label, as a trade-mark by the petitioner.

Dismissal for Cause may be Justified by Series of Minor Causes

The assistant manager of a firm in Toronto was appointed to act as manager of a new branch of the business at Winnipeg, and he served in the latter capacity from June, 1925, to June 26, 1926, when he was dismissed. He brought an action in the Manitoba Court of King's Bench against the employers for damages, alleging that the dismissal was wrongful and illegal. At the same time he claimed certain sums alleged to be due in damages, and as commission on sales effected by the Winnipeg branch.

Contradictory evidence was given as to the terms on which the plaintiff was engaged by the company, the company's general sales manager stating that he had engaged the plaintiff at a straight salary, while the plaintiff on the contrary stated that he had been appointed by the president of the company, who had fixed the terms of his employment, including salary and bonuses. The court accepted the evidence of the company's officials on this point in preference to that of the plaintiff, as being more probable. As to the alleged wrongful dismissal, the defendant company alleged that the plaintiff was dismissed "for cause", that is, for wilful disobedience of the instructions of the defendants given in the course of his employment, and for habitual neglect and failure properly to perform his duties.

The court sustained the contention of the employers, the judgment stating that "it is not always easy for an employer who finds an employee thoroughly unsatisfactory and deficient in obedience or competence to point to a single instance which would justify his summary dismissal. But I do not think it is necessary to rely upon such a single instance where the employee's conduct shows a general laxity and disregard of instructions in a business requiring energy, accuracy of accounts, and strict adherence to instructions, such as this business required."

—(Manitoba—Ross versus Willard Chocolates, Limited).

Illegal Overtime in Belgium

An award of the *Conseil des prud'hommes* of St. Josse-ten-Noode, in Belgium, provides that a worker who works overtime in contravention of the Eight Hour Day Act of June 1921 makes himself liable, not to be prosecuted, as is the case with the head of an undertaking who causes or allows a worker so to work, but to be refused payment of overtime pay or any remuneration for work outside the legal hours of work. If the employer refuses, no court can compel him to pay for work which is done contrary to the Act. Further, in the event of dismissal without notice, the indemnity due to the dismissed worker (which is equal to half the wage for the period of notice not given) may be calculated only on the number of hours worked in accordance with the law.

Disciplinary Power of Union Executive

The Court of Appeal at St. Louis, Missouri, recently refused the application made by a member of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, for an injunction against the officials of the union, who on account of certain irregularities on the part of the applicant had fined him and debarred him from holding office or attending meetings for a certain period. He claimed that the general executive board of the union had no authority to try him. On this plea the court gave judgment as follows:—

If this were true, it is manifest that he could not have been tried at all, and he might as suggested by defendants, have committed any offense with impunity, no matter how derogatory to the interests of the association, so long as he was careful at the same time, to include some slander against the members of the general executive board. Or, if the argument is carried to its logical conclusion and plaintiff's theory adopted that the tribunal could never be composed of persons having a possible interest in the subject matter, in the event that a member of an organization should slander the entire membership of his association, no one competent to try him could be found, and the association would be thus rendered utterly helpless to defend itself against such member's attacks, no matter how vicious or unwarranted they might have been.

There are many instances that occur to us in which the members of the tribunal before which the hearing is had are either directly or indirectly affected by the offences alleged to have been committed. Courts cite and try persons for contempt. Directors of boards of trade and stock exchanges try members for offences which have injured the very directors sitting in judgment, and similar practice is to be found in the case of police boards, medical societies, bar associations, clubs and other social organizations.

We conclude, therefore, that, inasmuch as the manner of plaintiff's trial was governed by the contract existing between him and the international association, and inasmuch as the hearing appears to have been conducted in substantial conformity with the laws and rules of practice provided in the constitution by which he had agreed to be bound, his objections to the validity of his trial and conviction are not well taken.

In a judgment rendered by the First Divisional Court at Hamilton, Ontario, in a case concerning non-payment of wages, it was held that when a contract of employment has been made by a person acting for the employer, who does not disclose that he was acting for a principal, such a person becomes personally liable for the payment of wages.

Legality of Deductions from Piece-Workers' Wages

The question of the legality of the customary method of paying piece-workers in the textile trades in Great Britain was decided in a judgment given in April by the Master of the Rolls in the Court of Appeal, dismissing an appeal brought by a female employee against a decision of a divisional court of the King's Bench Division. The point at issue was whether or not the employer could lawfully make deductions from the employees' wages for bad or careless work. The employee had submitted a claim under the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, for the sum of 6 pence, being the balance of wages alleged to be due to her and unlawfully deducted by the employers, who counter-claimed for one shilling in respect of damages sustained by them through the negligence of the employee. It was admitted that the appellant was negligent, and that the one shilling claimed by the employers was a fair claim for the damage done to the employers' cloth through her negligence.

The case stated found that it was the duty of the appellant to weave a good merchantable cloth by performing her work without negligence and in a careful manner; that she was to be paid for her work according to a standard list, an implied condition of which was that the prices in the list should apply to good merchantable cloth produced by the observance by the appellant of her duty as a weaver. There was a practice to pay more than the standard price if the materials provided by the employer were defective, as payment for extra work due to defective material. But if the workmanship of a weaver was bad or negligent, there was, and had been for many years, a custom to pay a sum less than the sum contained in the standard list—namely, the standard list price less compensation assessed by the employer of a reasonable amount in respect of the loss suffered by him for damage to his cloth. It was admitted for the purpose of the case that the deduction of six pence was fair and reasonable and less than the actual loss caused to the employers.

The employers contended that section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, which made deductions from standard wages illegal, had nothing to do with a deduction for bad work; that the

amount of wages "earned by" and the amount "payable to" a workman were not necessarily the same thing, but that in this case the amount shown in the standard list was not "earned" because some of the work was bad and that that amount was subject to a deduction for bad work. Nor was it "payable" to the weaver because the amount to be paid was the net wage after the deduction, which formed no part of the wages.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that he agreed with the majority in the Divisional Court. He would be sorry to weaken in any way the effect of the Truck Act, 1831, which said in section 3 that

> The entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to any artificer . . . in respect of any labour by him done in any such trade shall be actually paid to such artificer in the current coin of this realm. . . .

But the facts as found in the case stated must be considered and the court was bound by those findings. In those findings was the fact that the right to make certain deductions had always been part of the weaver's contract of service. There had always been a scale allowing for deductions and additions, and, though it was also found that the weavers as a class had always objected to the deductions, yet the custom had gone on for very many years.

In the standard list of prices payable to the piece workers there was not only provision for deductions in the case of unsatisfactory work, but there was also a provision that if the materials provided by the employer were not good he was to pay the piece workers on a higher scale. Further, as those provisions were bound to lead to disputes, there was a provision for settling them.

The point was made that by deducting the six shillings the employers had not paid the "entire amount" to the artificer, but, if a calculation could be made which allowed a deduction for bad work and an increase for bad material, it was impossible to say until that calculation had been made what the wages earned really were, and, therefore, what the "entire amount" might be.

Question of "Loss of Earning Power"

The continuance of payments of compensation to an injured workman who was dismissed from his employment owing to the abnormal condition of the labour market was the subject of a decision of the Court of Appeal (England and Wales), during April. The case concerned a miner, 64 years of age, who had worked for many years for his employer. He had been injured in 1904, when he lost an arm. Subsequently he was given light work with the same company. In September, 1924, the pit in connection with which he worked closed down owing to industrial conditions. When the workman applied for his compensation payment the County Court refused to make an award, holding that the employment would have been terminated in any event, even if he had not received injury. The plaintiff appealed, and the Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment in appeal, said that the object of workmen's compensation was to give an injured man a livelihood so long as the incapacity due to the accident lasted. The statutes made no reference to intervening causes. Old age had been held to be no bar, and even a man imprisoned for theft had been held to be entitled while he was actually in prison. It had been repeatedly pointed out by the Court, the judgment stated, that the condition of the labour market was not a factor to be taken into account. Compensation was to be measured by the disability due to the accident in a normal state of the labour market, without regard to ephemeral and abnormal conditions. On the facts found by the County Court judge, the miner was entitled to compensation for partial loss of earning capacity.

The appeal was allowed, and the case remitted to the County Court judge for further consideration.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a pronounced increase at the beginning of May, the gain being larger than that reported at the same date since 1920, which was the first year of the record. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns sent in by 5,948 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees in all industries except agriculture, fishing and highly specialized business operations. The working forces of these firms aggregated 830,850 persons, as compared with 794,146 at the beginning of April. The employment index number (based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) rose to over 4 per cent during the month, standing at 100.6 on May 1, as compared with 96.2 on April 1, and with 94.3, 90.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during April, as indicated by the average daily number of placements in employment showed the substantial increase of 53 per cent over the previous month, while a decline of 5 per cent, due to fewer placements in farming, was recorded in comparison with April, 1926. At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among the members of local trade unions stood at 6.0 as compared with percentages of 5.7 at the beginning of April, 1927, and 7.3 at the beginning of May, 1926. The percentage for May is based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,549 local trade unions with a combined membership of 164,948 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.76 at the beginning of May, as compared with $10.80 at the beginning of April; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 151.9 for May, as compared with 148.5 for April; 157.0 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1927, was greater than in April, 1927, but less than in May, 1926. Seventeen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 4,772 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 20,766 working days. Corresponding figures for April, 1927, were: twelve disputes, 853 workpeople, and 10,082 working days, and in May, 1926, fifteen disputes, 4,018 workpeople and 59,591 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During April the Department received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes involving certain employees of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, and the British Columbia Telephone Company. Three new applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and the Board established in the previous month in connection with a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of their employees was completed. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 604.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The hearing of evidence in the inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was completed in Montreal on May 5, forty-three sessions in all having been held, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Lindsay. On June 7 and succeeding days, the case was argued before Mr. L. V. O'Connor, the Commissioner, by Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., who has been conducting the inquiry, and by the several counsel representing the Association. It is expected that the report of the Commissioner will be presented to the Minister of Labour during the course of the next month.

Procedure in connection with International draft conventions

New procedure was applied for the first time in connection with the discussions at the 10th session of the International Labour Conference. The innovation was the "double discussion" procedure, adopted at the 8th session on the recommendation of the Governing Body. Each question coming up for consideration is to be subjected to two distinct discussions. The first is of a general character, and at its close the conference decides by a two-thirds majority whether the question should be placed on the agenda of the following session. The second discussion takes place at the following session, which will vote on the adoption of a draft convention or recommendation. The plan is therefore that the first session holds a general discussion of principles, and the second session discusses definite proposals.

The "double discussion" procedure was adopted as a substitute for the "double reading" procedure which was first applied in 1925. This consisted in taking a vote on draft conventions at two successive sessions of the conference. It had the advantage of moderating the rapidity with which conventions were formerly adopted, and allowing more time for the full investigation of the questions at issue. In practice, however, the "double reading" plan involved serious difficulties, as substantial amendments were sometimes proposed on the second reading, and discussions that were supposed to be closed at the first session had to be re-opened and continued at the second. The question of changing the procedure once more was therefore referred to the Governing Body, which recommended the plan of double discussion now followed. The Director of the International Labour Organization in his annual report, states that the new system has all the advantages of the system which it replaces. It will make the proceedings more thorough and less hurried. After the general discussions and the suggestions which it may bring forth the conference will be able a year later to frame draft conventions or recommendations with full knowledge of the facts.

Male minimum wage in British Columbia

The Board of Adjustment which has charge of the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia opened last month an investigation into wages and working conditions throughout the province, the intention being to apply the act to new industries and undertakings. (The first order of the Board, establishing a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for the lumbering industry, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948.) The Board is investigating the prevailing conditions of labour for workers in factories, hotels, restaurants and rooming houses, for janitors and elevatormen, and for store clerks and clerical workers. Advance notices of meetings are sent to employers and employees so that they may be prepared to lay before the Board any information that may assist in fixing a suitable minimum rate of wages for each class. The commissioners are considering whether to make one general minimum wage for all industries, or to fix separate rates for each. It is stated that the minimum wage for the lumber industry has affected about 9,000 employees, who formerly received less than 40 cents, some of them having been paid only 25 cents an hour.

Minimum wages and collective bargaining

In a pamphlet on the non-compulsory Minimum Wage Act of the State of Massachusetts Professor A. F. Lucas, of Clark University, reaches the conclusion that "it may well be that the most fruitful action which the government can take in the regulation of wages is not the fixing of definite minimum rates, but is the encouragement of what amounts to collective bargaining. The State," he continues, "can provide the machinery for those industries which have shown themselves to be incapable of settling their difficulties if left alone. In the last analysis this is virtually what is being done in Massachusetts."

Massachusetts was the first American State to enact a minimum wage law for women, and since the District of Columbia Statute was declared to be invalid it remains the only law of the kind in the eastern States. The Massachusetts law is also unique in the United States in being advisory instead of mandatory in its powers. This characteristic was shared only by a Nebraska statute which was repealed in 1919 after six years of inaction.

The non-compulsory nature of the Massachusetts law has drawn special attention to its provisions since the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the compulsory laws of the District of Columbia and Arizona to be "repugnant to the constitution of the United States."

Professor Lucas's pamphlet (which is published as a supplement to the last volume of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science) describes the origin, contents, and results of the Massachusetts law. This law was the product of a general agitation for minimum wage legislation, which

reached its height between 1910 and 1915, and was caused by rising prices. It established a minimum wage commission, which in turn might establish a Board, representative of the parties concerned, in connection with any occupation in which the wages are found to be inadequate. The recommendations of the wage boards are subject to the approval of the commission. The commission has power to publish the names of non-complying employers as it sees fit.

This advisory or recommendatory feature has made the Massachusetts law unique among minimum wage laws. Compulsory powers were left out through the fear that they would render the law unconstitutional. As Professor Lucas says: "The public does not coerce an employer to pay any particular minimum wage, but directs the commission to ascertain what the minimum wage should be and then to inform the public as to those employers who are paying wages below this minimum." Minimum wage decrees have been established for eighteen industries in Massachusetts, employing over 80,000 women and girls in over 5,000 establishments, about one-fifth of the number of female wage earners in the State.

Answering the question whether mandatory powers are necessary to secure acceptance of minimum rates, Professor Lucas says: "Our conclusion on this point is that it is not. The minimum wage rates in Massachusetts have been generally accepted. The number of women not receiving wages in conformity with the decrees has been a small fraction of all women covered. The largest number of cases of non-compliance that the commission has had on hand at any one time has not been over 3,000. The total number of women under minimum rates, however, is close to 85,000."

The writer concludes by calling attention to the cessation of the agitation for minimum wage legislation, and to the greater stress laid in recent times on developing the means for collective bargaining.

Increases in number of industrial accidents

Marked increases in the number of industrial accidents during the past year are shown in the reports of the Ontario and Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Boards, reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Such increases, occurring in spite of concerted measures for greater industrial safety, are by no means confined to Canada, and have been the subject of numerous investigations in this country and in the United States and other countries. For example, in the June issue of *Industrial Canada* (published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association) Professor Michell of McMaster University, Toronto, discusses the probable cause of the bad showing made by recent accident statistics. Two facts stand out, he thinks, in the annual figures of fatalities in Canada from 1904 to 1926, as reported by the Dominion Department of Labour; first, that fatal accidents fluctuate with activity in business; and, second, that the number of fatal accidents actually shows a relative decrease when the growth of industrial population is considered. Professor Michell points out however, that an increase in the volume of employment results in an increase of accidents in a higher ratio, and that if employment increases 10 per cent, accidents will increase more than 10 per cent, and *vice versa*. This statement agrees with the opinion of Mr. L. W. Hatch, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labour of the State of New York, which is quoted by Professor Michell from the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 148. "Accidents naturally increase faster than employment," Mr. Hatch wrote, "because increase in working forces brings out an increase of hazard arising out of the human element in accident causation." It is explained that there are two elements in accident causation, the mechanical and the human. The mechanical risks are disposed of once and for all by the provision of adequate safeguards for the machines, but the human causes call for continuous safety education, which must begin again every time additions are made to staffs.

Professor Michell also quotes with approval from a recent paper by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 31), in which the following reasons are given for the growth in industrial accidents:

"First: In every recovery from a depression large numbers of new men are taken on and the accident rate for new men is always very much greater than for employees older in point of service;

"Second: There is a general speeding up of workers, both skilled and unskilled, a production per man hour increase which registers a greater number of accidents, and this would probably especially affect the accident rate among new men;

"Third: Better reporting;

"Fourth: During the War a great deal of safety work was done by a large number of firms and even where a safety engineer was not added to the personnel of the establishment, yet the care and safety of employees at work was very generally made a function of the welfare administration. Since the war

a great many of these positions have been abolished and much of the accident prevention work which requires a mechanical engineer has been thrown into the welfare departments presided over by sociologists."

Employers' share in rehabilitation of injured employees

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, in its report for 1926, reviewed on another page of this issue, invites the co-operation of employers in "rehabilitating" their injured employees. The Board commends the work of the Ontario School of Occupational Therapy, an organization which developed from the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, experience having shown that disabled men could be helped to recovery by means of light occupations of a kind to engage their attention and interest.

In connection with industrial accidents which render the victims incapable of following their usual occupations the Workmen's Compensation Board has been using the School of Therapy to teach these men new trades. The Board also endeavours by means of special courses to re-establish men in industry in some position where their disability is not an insurmountable hindrance. In their report for 1926 the Compensation Board says:

"The Board desires to again emphasize the responsibility of employers for the casualties in their own industry and the obligation which is imposed upon them to see that their men who have been disabled are taken back to work and given suitable work at as early a date as possible, and would point out that accident costs can be very substantially reduced thereby and the morale of the employee maintained by as prompt a return to work as possible. Where this is not possible and it is necessary for the men to seek new forms of employment, the Board is, where the workmen are young and able to take commercial courses, paying the costs of a number of workmen to give them commercial courses, fitting them for office or clerical work. Others who are not suited for such work are being treated at the Ontario School of Occupational Therapy so that full use of the injured limb or member of the body whose functions have been impaired may be restored. Good work is being done by this school, the success of which is due very largely to the unselfish service of a number of surgeons and doctors and a Board of Directors who are carrying on at a minimum of cost very largely contributed by voluntary subscriptions. A number of aides are now being trained at the University of Toronto so that it might be possible in cities where a great number of employees are engaged to have local schools of occupational therapy where the employees could be restored much more quickly to industry by receiving instruction under these trained aides. This matter should be considered by employers of industry in the different cities and inquiries made as to whether accident cost cannot be reduced and the efficiency of their workmen increased by establishing such local classes."

Employers as working partners under Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation acts of most of the provinces in Canada make provision for the payment of compensation to employers who work side by side with their employees. The Nova Scotia Act, for example, provides that "any employer in an industry within the scope of this Part (i.e. Part 1 of the Act) may be admitted on such terms and conditions and for such period and from time to time as the Board may prescribe as being entitled, for himself or his dependants as the case may be, to the same compensation as if such employer were a workman within the scope of this part." This phase of workmen's compensation was discussed at the last meeting of the International Association of Industrial Boards and Commissions when a paper on "Working Partners" was read by the chairman of the Idaho Board. In the discussion on this paper Mr. V. A. Sinclair, chairman of the Ontario Board, stated the practice of the Compensation boards in Canada. "In the provinces," he said, "we do not find any difficulty at all in extending the benefit of the act to employers as well as to employees. In Ontario any man who puts in a wage roll and asks to be covered must cover himself for not less than $1,200 and not more than $2,000. If he is willing to put himself on his payroll for $1,200 or $2,000 and pay his assessment on it, we do not see any reason why he should not receive the same benefits from state insurance as the men he employs. More often than not the carpenter who employs one or two men is worse off than the men he employs. He is anxious to have the same benefits of the act as the employees. We cover such men right along. The only difficulty we have run into is in connection with stevedores and longshoremen unloading boats. They take a contract to unload a boat at so much per bushel. They all work together; they have no head. We have to get them to give us a name. They will give us some such name as the Fort William Longshoremen. Then we try to strike an average basis and tax them on this

basis in connection with their systems. We try to cover them because they are really all labourers, employees, although they work together under one head and do not take wages. We find no difficulty—and we do not reduce it to an absurdity—in paying the employers as well as employees."

Labour turnover as cause of accidents

Mr. Alex. R. White, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Ontario, in a paper read at the recent convention of the National Safety Council at Detroit, referred to "Labour turnover" as one of the chief causes of accidents to workmen in the woods. A great proportion of new men cut themselves, or are injured in some manner, during the first two weeks of their employment. "Your new employee" he said, "comes to his job with insufficient training and in many instances has no knowledge of the use of edged tools, viz., the ax, saw, etc. He therefore makes mistakes which eventuate in accidents so that he is himself injured or is the cause of some one else being injured, perhaps fatally."

"My contention," Mr. White continued, "is that forest product industries are to-day, by reason of the extremely low rate of wages paid to workmen in the woods, the seasonal nature of the occupation, and the absence of city comforts and home life after working hours, being forced to accept only such labour as has already been rejected by the other more favourably situated industries in the country.

"Labour turnover may be caused by distasteful working conditions such as long hours, low wages and undesirable physical surroundings, and may easily be lowered by systematic effort to improve the conditions under which men live and labour, and also if some wholehearted effort is made to teach the new employee to carry on his work more skillfully and thus more intelligently.

"It does not appear possible to estimate correctly just exactly what percentage of turnover actually exists among lumberjacks in Ontario to-day. Camps drawing their quota of men from a farming community nearby seem to have succeeded in stabilizing their labour to a remarkable degree while others far removed from the railway and from settled territory have a turnover of easily two hundred per cent or even higher.

"This same state of affairs obtains to-day in most of our building trades. There are practically no more apprenticed carpenters, stonemasons or bricklayers, and as I see it little is being done to induce the young man starting out in life to apprentice himself to any of these trades. Thus we find such occupations to-day filled up with what is known as the handy-man who is able to carry on well enough at rough work, but who falls down badly when something out of the ordinary is to be accomplished.

"There is this advantage with the building trades, however, that once the handy-man becomes proficient with the tools of his craft to hold his job, you find him back on the work year after year. This is not the case with the men employed in the lumber woods. The men hired by agents in our large cities come to the camp from necessity not from choice, and apparently leave for good at the first available opportunity. Thus we find that in Ontario to-day we are depending much more than is now being appreciated upon a remnant of the old guard of experienced woodsmen, which cannot be more than one quarter of the men required to act as a leaven among the thirty thousand men required each winter."

Welfare work as remedy for labour turnover

The *Canadian Textile Journal* is publishing a series of articles on "industrial management" written by Mr. James A. Coote, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at McGill University, Montreal. Professor Coote finds that the employment departments and "welfare" undertakings of large industrial concerns owe their existence to the discovery about fifteen years ago of the magnitude and importance of "labour turnover." "In the year 1912," he says, "Mr. Magnus Alexander of the General Electric Company made an investigation of the extent and cost of labour turnover. He found that twelve factories, which at the beginning of the year had 37,274 employees, increased their working force during the year by 6,697 employees, but during that period 42,571 people were hired, so that 35,874 must have been dropped from the payroll during that time. The smallest factory employed 300 people and the largest 10,000. It was found that of the employees engaged during this year twenty-seven per cent of them had worked in them before.

"The publication of these figures," Professor Coote continues, "caused a great stir in the industrial world and the leaders immediately took steps to cope with the problem of reducing the turnover. The first step was the organization of the employment department and greater care in the selection and placement of employees. But while this worked some improvement it did not go far enough. Employers then turned their attention to "Welfare Work," which, generally, was a well-meant

endeavour to minister to the needs or desires of the workers so that they would remain on the job"

Increased productivity of labour

The Federal Reserve Board of the United States now publishes an index of industrial production, commencing with the year 1919, and estimated to cover about four-fifths of all industrial production in the country, the new index being related to indexes which existed previously. It is estimated that in the twenty-six years from 1899 to 1925 the volume of production in the United States increased by 175 per cent. In the same period the number of wage earners increased 60 per cent, and the average production of each wage earner increased 50 per cent since 1899, and 33 per cent since 1921.

Commenting on these figures Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, says: From the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, the sweat and toil of the old slave populations, man has thrust his burden upon the machine, and now watches the index gauges reveal their welcome increases in *per capita* output. Power has been substituted for human labour. Moreover, electric power is taking the place of steam-power. Oil is being used instead of coal. The willingness of the people to take standardized articles permits large-scale operations and mass production. . . . American unionism has taken kindly to quantity production; as a result American employers pay their workingmen double and treble what the handicrafts unions of England and the continent would dream of demanding. This tremendous productive development has been built up by our great internal market."

Displacement of labour by machinery

Some of the consequences of the payment of high wages in American industry are described in the opening article in the current number of *Industrial Management* (New York), contributed by Henry H. Williams, the manager of a large factory at Philadelphia. The writer, basing his assertions on experience of conditions in this and other factories, states that the high level of wages during the war, and the subsequent continuance of war rates, forced employers to apply machinery to tasks formerly done by hand. "Fifteen years ago our factory was filled with hand workers. Now there are scarcely any of them left and the few machine operators who have replaced them turn out a greater volume of work." After comparing conditions in Great Britain and in other countries where wages are lower, and employers therefore have not been induced to substitute machinery for hand labour, Mr. Williams concludes that "high wages seem everywhere to be an advance requisite to the adoption of machinery." Increased outlay on wages, however, is more than balanced by the increased productivity of the machines. "In spite of the fact that wages in our factory have more than doubled in the past fifteen years, our manufacturing costs are actually lower now than they were at the beginning of that period. High wages, forcibly thrust upon us by the war, and always opposed by those in charge of our business, have lowered our manufacturing costs, by making us apply machinery and power to tasks formerly done by hand."

As a further illustration of the principle that high wages encourage the use of machinery and actually result in lowering the cost of production, the writer mentions that "a couple of years ago we installed about seventy-five thousand dollars worth of machinery in one of the departments of our plant. This machinery was of the most up-to-date type and was installed in accordance with the best current practice. This year we find that by spending a few thousand dollars on changes we can nearly double the productive capacity per operative. This, of course we shall do, but we also know now that with a very considerable re-design of this machinery we would be enabled again to double the productivity per operative. This latter step is indefinitely delayed because of the expense involved, but but if our wage scales were doubled we would undertake it at once."

Mr. Williams states that each time that he has laid off people who have been displaced by machinery he has wondered where they turn for employment. They must go elsewhere, into other industries, and the question arises whether or not other industries will continue to keep pace with mechanical progress and improvement. He concludes by appealing to bankers to forget "their well-known fondness for old and well established enterprises," and to learn to prospect in new fields and foster industries whose limitations have not been reached. "They must pave the way for progress by providing employment for the people whom progress is releasing."

Labour unions as partners in industry

The Central Labour Union and Labour College of Philadelphia held a conference during April on the "Elimination of Waste in Industry," the speakers including not only union members, but also industrial engineers and public economists. All were agreed in

observing evidences of a new scientific spirit now said to be transforming industrial relations. The *Survey* (New York) states that "the best papers presented at the Philadelphia conference were read by local labour leaders who were masters of the new techniques and were eagerly putting their technical skill at the service of industries in the perfection of which they took pride." On the other side it is stated that the new attitude of the scientific managers was equally impressive. For example, a member of the Taylor Society, in advocating joint committees for job analyses, stated his opinion that "the joint-job-analyses committee in any industrial establishment needs the reinforcing strength of the workers' regular trade union." The *Survey* anticipates that a "new industrial epoch" will begin if the spirit of accommodation and co-operation that were evident at the conference on the part of both organized labour and management prevails and becomes dominant in American life.

The preference of labour for co-operation rather than militant tactics is expressed by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, in the May issue of the *American Federationist*, as follows:—

"The essence of partnership (that is, between employer and employee) is mutuality of confidence, responsibilities and duties. Either member of the partnership may be handicapped in what he may do by shortcomings of the other. So the trade-union movement is prevented from rendering maximum service when employers do not enter into agreements with union representatives so that there may be clearly defined rights and conditions of employment which beget confidence, safeguarded by an agency controlled solely by the workers. Upon such a foundation may be developed the technique and agencies of co-operation.

"The American Federation of Labour has declared that the materials of increased productivity are essential to sustained increases in standards of living, and that the union holds itself ready to do its part in working out better methods and plans for production. Where employers are ready to make co-operation possible, trade unionists are ready to do their part.

"The development of the methods of peace may grow out of co-operative relations. These methods cannot be achieved in a year or a decade. Peace does not mean the absence of problems, but the finding of methods to solve problems on a basis of intelligence. They will develop out of experience that will test patience and strength of purpose, but if employers and unions have confidence in each other and are willing to follow facts and principles, the trade unions will indeed have the distinction and the satisfaction of showing the way to constructive relations between those who work together in industry."

Unemployment relief in the printing trades

On June 1 the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 23 in New York put into effect a new arrangement for limiting the volume of seasonal employment during the slack summer months. The press feeders and assistants who work twenty days each month agree to take one day off in that period to make room for a competent substitute. Night men usually working eighteen nights in the four weeks' period take one of these nights off. It is hoped that this plan will give work for about two or three days a week to substitutes during the summer. The plan has been carefully worked out so as to affect as little as possible the smooth and efficient operation of the shops in which substitutions are to be made. Several forms have been prepared by the Labour Bureau, Inc., which has co-operated with the union in putting the new arrangements into effect. Its success depends entirely on the shop chairman and the shop foremen, who are responsible for keeping the records of lay-offs and substitutions. Shop chairmen and other persons concerned are subject to discipline by the Executive Board of the Union in case of failure to comply with the regulations for the days off or of failure to keep the required records.

British Whitley Councils claim power to fix wages

A proposal that any agreement as to wages or other conditions that is reached by a Whitley Council should, on the application of the council, be made legally applicable to the whole of the industry concerned, was put before the British Government recently by the Association of Joint Industrial Councils (a bulletin on "Joint Councils in Industry" was published by the Department of Labour of Canada as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, and a review of the nature and work of these councils in Great Britain was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920). The association has advocated this proposal for several years past, experience having led the members to believe that the future of the councils is dependent upon securing the observance of "Whitley Council" conditions, not only by the firms represented on the councils, but by others who, because unaffiliated, are under no obligation to pay

the same rates of wages, and are, therefore, in a position to intensify competition. One member of the delegation recalled that in the first instance Whitley Councils were blessed by the government of the day, and the Ministry of Labour not only circulated the Whitley scheme and the Whitley report, but conducted a campaign throughout the country among interested parties. Since then, he said, "Whitleyism had been left severely alone. During periods of industrial trouble there had been many difficulties. He cited the case of the road transport industry, in which the Industrial Council went out of existence because of the competition within the industry and the bad state of organization among the employers. When the industrial council fixed a wage rate, the non-associated employer refused to pay it. This intensified competition and the employer who wanted to pay a fair wage was unable to do so. A movement to reduce wages was followed by strikes and the complete collapse of the industrial council. As an instance of the value of Whitleyism, he said that there had not been one strike in the furniture removal industry during a period of eight years.

Dr. David Jamieson, former speaker of the Legislature of Ontario has been appointed chairman of the Mothers' Allowance Commission of the province in succession to the Rev. Peter Bryce, who retired from this position early in May.

The Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia recently investigated the wages and other conditions of labour of waitresses in restaurants in the province.

Letters patent were issued in April under the Ontario Companies Act, to the Labour League Mutual Benefit Society with headquarters at Toronto, with power to transact any class of insurance for which a mutual benefit society may be licensed under the Ontario Insurance Act.

By an order in council under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act of Alberta the fee for a chauffeur's license in the province has been fixed at $3.

Government Bills have recently been introduced in the Cuban Parliament dealing with the following subjects: workers' pensions, seamen's pensions, establishment of an arbitration court, the eight-hour day, pensions for employees in private commerce, pensions for journalists and the printing and allied trades, pension funds for salaried employees and manual workers in the sugar industry, and the obligation of employers to recognize the legal personality of trade unions. The object of these Bills is to carry out the wish expressed by General Machado, President of the Republic, in his message to Parliament urging the speedy establishment of labour legislation of such a kind as to satisfy the aspirations of the Cuban workers.

The Queensland Arbitration Court (Australia) recently allowed the appeal of a worker's widow against the decision of a lower court refusing to allow her compensation for the loss of her husband, a carpenter's labourer, who died as the result of a chill contracted in the course of his employment. The doors of the building where the deceased workman was employed were kept unfastened, exposing him to intermittent draughts. The employer admitted that the conditions favoured the contraction of a chill, but contended that they were usual in the course of a carpenter's employment. The court allowed the claim under a section of the act which extends compensation to any "accident" at the place of employment, whether or not such accident arose out of, or in the course of, employment.

The Hon. Chief Justice Harvey, the commissioner appointed by the government of Alberta to conduct an inquiry into conditions at the McGillivray Mine, Coleman, Alberta, is stated to be waiting for a favourable time to commence the investigation. The delay was due to repeated slides which blocked some of the main passages in the mine, much clearing work being necessary before the investigation can proceed. The Chief Justice was appointed to make the inquiry following an explosion in the mine last November, when ten men lost their lives (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 377).

The Toronto Board of Education are considering the recommendation of a committee that employees who have been in the service of the Maintenance Department for five years or more should receive one week holidays. These employees are engaged by the hour, and have not been eligible hitherto for yearly vacations. About 109 employees have been five years or more in the Maintenance Service of the Board. The cost of granting holidays with pay would amount to about $694 per day.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of May was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The fishing industry in the province of Nova Scotia reported good catches. Although the logging industry in this province was seasonably quiet, some workers were being placed. The manufacturing industries showed normal activity, but the iron and steel group reported a temporary slackening in some districts. The coal mining industry was fairly active, with a rather satisfactory production reported. Farmers were busy on the land. The building and construction group were busy in Halifax, with more projects in sight; elsewhere, conditions were fairly quiet Transportation was commented upon as being fair, while trade showed some improvement.

In New Brunswick farm work had been held up by the weather, but the farmers were fairly busy. The fishing industry recorded rather satisfactory activity. In the logging industry, with conditions quite active for the season, there was some demand for workers. The manufacturing industries in this province were well engaged, with the lumbering group rapidly attaining its usual summer level. The amount of building construction under way was not very great, but road work was brisk, and railroad maintenance was showing some activity. Transportation was stated to be satisfactory and trade good.

The demand for farm workers as registered at the Quebec offices was fair. The calls for workers for the logging industry were satisfactory for the time of year. In this province the general situation as regards manufacturing was normal, with the printing trades and the rubber and textile industries mentioned as active. Although weather had interfered with construction work, this industry was busy, with a satisfactory number of vacancies being registered at the employment offices. Trade was good. While the general situation throughout Quebec was satisfactory the backward weather had interfered with those industries carried on out of doors.

Substantial increases in the demands for farm help were reported from a number of the Ontario employment offices. Manufacturing industries were operating steadily, with fairly high levels of production. Although an improvement had been shown in construction activity the weather was holding back work of this nature. In the northern portion of the province the mining industries were normal, with a normal number employed but not many additional workers were being taken on. The usual shortage of female domestics at practically all points in Ontario was reported.

The weather in Manitoba had been holding up farm work, with the result that at the end of the month there were not many demands for workers, while plenty of applicants were registered. In the building and construction industry also the weather had been retarding operations. However, in Winnipeg this latter industry was increasing in activity, and a fair number of building projects were in sight. Some logging placements were being made by the Winnipeg employment office. With a few local shortages of female domestic workers the demand for such workers was rather slack, and generally speaking there seemed to be sufficient applicants.

A decline in the demands for workers and plenty of applicants for farm work, with surpluses in some centres, were reported from Saskatchewan. The weather being backward, construction was not gaining in momentum to the same extent as ordinarily at this time of year, although there were some demands for extra gang workers reported from the offices. With no pronounced shortages of female domestic workers reported in Saskatchewan, owing to the fact that the demands for such workers were not exceptionally heavy, some small local shortages did exist. Weather having interfered with the opening up of work generally, employment conditions in the province were not the best, and surpluses of applicants in some groups were reported at different centres.

In the province of Alberta it appeared that weather conditions had been more favourable for outside work, with the result that seeding was further advanced, and hence, spring farm help having mostly been hired, the demands to the employment offices for workers of this class were declining. With activity reported as favourable in building construction, road work, and extra gang work, several placements were being made in the construction industry. Although the production of the coal mining industry was not less than usual for the season, several miners were unemployed. The demand for female domestics was not exceptionally heavy and no acute shortages were reported.

Although two or three points in British Columbia reported making placements in the logging industry, this line was not very active. The metal mining industries were normal, with some increases reported, but not much of a demand for workers. The volume of construction being carried on throughout the province

was satisfactory, but while some centres reported this industry as very busy, no shortages of tradesmen were apparent. Employment conditions throughout the Coast Province, generally speaking, were fair, though some surpluses of labour, mostly of the "transient" type, existed.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

There was an important increase in employment at the beginning of May, when the 5,948 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased their staffs by 36,704 persons to 830,850. This was the largest gain indicated on May 1 in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The index number (with January, 1920, as 100), stood at 100.6, as compared with 96.2 on April 1 and with 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Greater activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases. In the maritime Provinces, there was a considerable advance, contrasting with the decline indicated on May 1 last year. Manufacturing and construction showed the most pronounced improvement, while transportation was seasonally slacker. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services, trade, mining, communications and logging registered large additions to payrolls, those in the last named being due to river-driving operations. Employment was much brisker than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the increase was smaller. In Ontario, the expansion was the greatest reported on May 1 in the last eight years, and conditions were decidedly better than in the spring of any other since 1920. Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most extensive gains. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, transportation, services and construction showed heightened activity, the general expansion exceeding that reported on May 1 in any of the last three years. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the improvement was not so pronounced as in the spring of 1926, or of 1925. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade and construction.

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed increased activity, Montreal and Toronto registering the most marked gains. In Montreal, transportation, construction, trade and manufacturing recorded the largest advances. In Quebec, there was a general increase. In Toronto, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade made important increases in personnel. In Ottawa, lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement. In Hamilton, manufacturers were somewhat quieter, but there was seasonal activity in construction. In the Border Cities, considerable recovery was shown in automobile factories, although some of the large plants were working on short time. In Winnipeg, construction reported the most noteworthy expansion. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the greatest increases.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that important advances were made in practically all groups except logging in which there was a considerable seasonal loss, in spite of river-driving operations in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The improvement in manufacturing was especially marked in the lumber, iron and steel, fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and malt liquor, building material, electric current and some other groups. Mining, communications, transportation, services, trade, construction and maintenance also made important advances, the gains in the last named being particularly noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of May.

TRADE, UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as reported by 1,549 local trade unions at the close of April with an aggregate membership of 164,948 persons showed a slight increase as compared with March, the percentage of idleness standing at 6.0 in April as against 5.7 per cent at the end of the previous month. The inactivity in the Province of Quebec among the garment trades was mainly responsible for the adverse situation reported, although the coal mines of Alberta also contributed in a lesser degree to the unemployment. In the Nova Scotia coal mines there was considerable improvement, and a greater volume of employment was also afforded in building and construction, both in Quebec and in Ontario, but the gains were not sufficient to offset the other reductions. The situation was better, however, than in April last year when the percentage of unemployment stood at 7.3, the most noteworthy increase in employment being in Nova Scotia where the coal mines registered heightened activity.

A report in more detail of the conditions existing among local trade unions at the close of April will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of April, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 31,254 references to positions, and effected a total of 29,949 placements. The placements in casual employment during this period were

9,465, while those in regular work were 16,681 of men and 3,803 of women, a total of 20,484. Employers notified the Service of 33,199 vacancies, of which 22,238 were for men and 10,961 for women. The number of applications for work was 41,077; those from men were 30,039 and from women 11,038. A comparison of the reports for this period with those of the preceding month showed a substantial increase in the volume of business transacted, while a nominal decline was shown in the work carried on in the office of the Employment Service as compared with that of April, 1926, the records for March, 1927, showing 24,657 vacancies offered, 35,993 applications made, and 21,898 placements effected, while in April last year there were recorded 36,166 vacancies, 42,029 applications for work, and 31,772 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of April, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

* (Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	152,702,035	217,798,985	179,147,123	128,716,330	214,820,449
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	74,297,620	110,581,152	86,052,253	67,801,253	100,854,640
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	77,337,964	105,605,107	91,353,423	60,166,868	112,263,910
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,872,926	17,514,446	12,944,735	11,216,756	16,041,827
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,639,971,080	2,600,367,571	2,415,275,589	2,631,481,440	2,309,312,348
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,538,700,000	1,476,000,000	1,465,171,889	1,472,000,000	1,347,800,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	172,105,609	163,807,355	164,334,624	161,311,976	163,952,225
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,405,213,554	1,396,800,107	1,334,842,107	1,340,450,250	1,337,573,158
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	1,022,450,926	994,988,280	926,508,698	930,964,621	900,379,266
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		178·0	178·4	173·4	141·0	142·3	143·4
Preferred stocks		105·5	104·6	103·8	95·5	98·2	100·3
Bonds		110·8	110·3	110·4	109·5	109·4	109·4
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		151·9	148·5	148·7	157·0	160·6	160·1
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	20·95	21·02	21·29	21·54	21·64	21·77
†Business failures, number		152	151	.....	157	152	159
†Business failures, liabilities	$	1,794,489	1,555,092	.....	1,760,449	3,115,990	2,268,379
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		100·6	96·2	96·3	94·3	91·4	91·5
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*6·0	*5·7	*6·5	*7·3	*7·3	*8·1
Immigration		.....	35,441	20,271	18,620	17,495	15,229
Building permits	$	.....	18,512,196	11,641,427	18,513,422	19,044,499	10,538,423
‡Contracts awarded	$	46,758,500	38,582,300	17,465,900	57,140,000	37,292,000	19,779,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	78,987	77,240	75,637	72,762	67,607	53,251
Steel ingots and castings	tons	96,711	109,107	107,381	89,513	79,936	58,765
Ferro alloys	tons	2,788	2,747	3,331	3,396	2,487	3,463
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,401,278	1,139,137	972,106	1,065,561
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,114,724	695,096	1,072,536	1,015,122	.....	1,023,704
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	197,110,806	.....	258,295,272	227,714,427	224,200,410
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	239,162	235,591	253,141	241,939	222,242	220,835
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,449,769	17,547,354	18,757,377	18,643,447	16,360,399	17,988,865
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,594,969	16,457,299	14,622,131	14,668,970
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,121,289	15,433,137	15,492,758	13,856,101	14,261,818
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,867,701	12,448,942	13,043,881	11,706,461	11,437,641
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,774,767,011	2,630,256,804	2,109,277,145	2,487,904,447
Newsprint	tons	.....	166,460	174,094	153,969	151,739	154,093
Automobiles, passenger		.....	28,090	19,089	21,429	17,929	17,989
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	148·5	149·3	135·0	134·3	129·9
Industrial production		.....	.....	172·8	151·4	149·4	139·2
Manufacturing		.....	.....	167·4	149·7	146·7	141·3

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending May 28, 1927, and corresponding previous records. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 601.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the weighted index of the physical volume of production in Canada was 149.3 in March, representing a gain of 9 points over the preceding month and 19 points over the same month last year. The index in March was at the highest point in the post-war period and probably in the history of the country. The index is the most comprehensive indicator of the volume of Canadian business, being a weighted average of 12 group indexes, several of which are in turn composites of a number of factors. Among the group indexes available at the time the report was prepared, carloadings, construction, imports, exports and shares traded, after adjustment for seasonal variation, showed an increase in April over the preceding month, while forestry and bank debits showed a decrease.

A considerable part of the increase in the index of physical volume of business noted above was due to exceptional activity in most of the branches of manufacturing. Each of the 16 commodities, with one exception, upon which the index of manufactures is based, showed, after seasonal adjustment, greater volume in March than in the monthly average of the base period from 1919 to 1924. The production of automobiles showed a gain of 126 per cent over the base period, while imports of petroleum and rubber also indicated the heavy demand in connection with the use of the automobile. The production of newsprint was the greatest in the history of the industry. The imports of cotton and wool indicate active conditions in textile mills, or the making of provision for future requirements. While the statistics for April were not complete at time of writing, it appeared that operations were well maintained during the month, gains being recorded in cotton imports, lumber exports and the primary iron and steel industry.

The Bureau of Statistics also reported that production of coke pig iron in Canada amounted to 77,240 long tons in April, an advance of 2 per cent over the 75,637 tons of March and 14 per cent over the output of 67,607 tons reported for April a year ago. The increase was accounted for by the greater tonnage of foundry iron produced mostly for sale; production of this grade at 11,250 tons was almost double the March output of 5,729 tons. For the four months ending April the cumulative production of pig iron in Canada was 255,289 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the 227,248 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1926. As no additional furnaces were blown in during the month and none blown out or banked the same six furnaces were in blast on April 30 as at March 31. Active furnaces in April having a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada were located at the following points: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The production of ferro-alloys consisting mostly of the grade having a high manganese content dropped 18 per cent to 2,747 tons in April from 3,331 tons in March. Small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced. The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during April at 109,107 tons showed an increase of about 2 per cent over the March figure of 107,381 tons. In April last year the output was 79,936 tons.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during April are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during March was one per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and nine per cent greater than the average for March in the past five years. The figures were 1,401,278 tons in March as against 1,377,173 tons in February, and an average of 1,276,752 tons during the five preceding years. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada, working underground and on surface respectively during March, 1927, were, by provinces, as follows:—

Nova Scotia, 10,974 underground, and 2,345 surface, as compared with 11,121 underground, and 2,321 surface for February, 1927; Alberta, 6,333 underground and 2,254 surface, as compared with 7,680 underground and 2,499 surface, for February, 1927; British Columbia, 3,553 underground and 1,550 surface, as compared with 3,639 underground and 1,546 surface, for February, 1927; New Brunswick, 479 underground and 121 surface, as compared with 449 underground and 118 surface, for February, 1927, and Saskatchewan, 374 underground and 94 surface, as compared with 456 underground and 115 on surface for February, 1927, making a total during March of 28,077, of whom 21,713 worked underground and 6,364 on surface, in comparison with 23,345 in the previous month working underground and 6,599 working on surface. Production per man was 49.9 tons in March as against 45.9 tons per man in February. During March the production per man per day was 2.4 tons, being the same as in February. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of April, 1927, amounted to $18,512,196, as compared with $11,646,227 in the preceding month, and with $19,044,499 in the corresponding month last year.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in May, 1927, at $46,758,500. Of this amount $16,878,100 was for residential construction work; $16,502,700 came under the heading of business building; contracts for public works and utilities were awarded to the value of $10,006,400, and industrial construction amounted to $3,371,300.

The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during May, 1927, was: Ontario, $19,618,100; Quebec, $18,125,000; Prairie Provinces, $5,395,300; British Columbia, $2,229,200, and the Maritime Provinces, $1,390,900.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during May, 1927, according to the same *Review,* totalled $43,122,600, $16,857,600 of this amount being for residential building; $11,488,700 for business building; $3,178,500 for industrial building, and $11,597,800 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in April, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $74,297,628, as compared with $110,581,152 in March, and with $67,801,253 in April, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $77,337,964 in April, 1927, as compared with $105,605,107 in March, and $60,166,868 in April, 1927.

The chief imports in April, 1927, were: Iron and its products, $22,647,564 and fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,109,035.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $33,715,152, and wood, wood products and paper, $16,842,041.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1927, was greater than during April, 1927, but less than during May, 1926. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 4,772 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 20,766 working days as compared with twelve disputes in April, involving 853 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 10,082 working days. In May, 1926, there were on record fifteen strikes, involving 4,018 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 59,591 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May terminated during the month as did eight of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, affecting 376 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again slightly lower. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.76 at the beginning of May, as compared with $10.80 at the beginning of April; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. Besides a seasonal decline in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, the prices of potatoes, beans, evaporated apples and tea were somewhat lower, while beef, mutton, fresh pork and bacon advanced. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.95 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.02 for April; $21.54 for May, 1926; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to lower prices for coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 151.9 for May, as compared with 148.5 for April, 157.0 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, while four declined and two were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, the former due to substantially higher prices for grains, flour and potatoes, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for

cotton. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, higher prices for cattle, beef and eggs being more than offset by lower prices for hogs, sheep, mutton, mess pork, milk and butter; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for silver, lead, tin, spelter, solder and antimony; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of reductions in the prices of gasoline and coal oil; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Iron and Its Products group and the Wood and Wood Products group were practically unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1927

DURING the month of May the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local 98, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; (2) the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners; and (3) the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals 230 (Victoria, B.C.) and 310 (Vancouver, B.C.) of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applications received

During May three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. The application, which was received in the Department on May 7, was defective at certain points, and an amended application was submitted on May 21. The differences in question related to the demand of the employees for a wage increase of three cents an hour and certain alterations in working conditions. Efforts of the Minister of Labour were effective in bringing about a renewal of negotiations, during which the Company offered the employees concerned a general increase of one cent per hour each year for three years, together with other improvements in working conditions. The offer was accepted by the employees and a three-year contract was signed, Board procedure being accordingly rendered unnecessary.

(2) From certain employees of the Hamilton Hydro Electric System, being members of Local 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The number of employees affected by the dispute was said to be 24 directly and 15 indirectly. The points at issue pertained to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. The dispute not relating to employment on work or business within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a Board could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. The employer's consent being refused, no Board was established.

(3) From firemen in the employ of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg. The number of employees affected by the dispute was given as 242. The dispute grew out of the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. The industry in question not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a Board could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. At the end of the month the Department had not been as yet informed if joint consent was forthcoming in this case.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

A Board was completed early in May in the case of a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners. The Reverend Dr. John Shaw of Halifax, N.S., was appointed chairman on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, Messrs. R. S. McLellan, Sydney, N.S., and Angus L. Macdonald, Halifax, N.S., nominees of the employer and men, respectively. The Board submitted its report during May and its text is included in the present article.

Report of Board in Dispute Between The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and Certain of Its Employees

On May 13 the Minister received an unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local 98, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The company had consented to refer to a Board the applicants' claim that certain employees had been dismissed by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, because of their membership in a labour union. Twenty-five employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, and five hundred indirectly. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Mr. W. A. Dowler, K.C., Fort William, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. Emile Rioux, K.C., Sherbrooke, P.Q., and J. T. Foster, Montreal, P.Q., the employer's and employees' nominees, respectively. The report of the Board embodied the terms of an agreement signed by both parties concerned, which disposed of all the points at issue.

Report of Board

EAST ANGUS, QUE., May 10, 1927.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

After having had a number of sittings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 and Amendments in respect to the dispute between the "Brompton Pulp and Paper Company Limited" and its employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 98—in respect of a claim on the part of the applicants that certain employees have been dismissed and refused employment because of their membership in the labour union, the undersigned members of the above referred to Board of Conciliation and Investigation beg to report.

That, as a result of conferences between the Board and the representatives of the employees of the Company and representatives of the Company and with the applicants the following agreement has been arrived at between the employees of the Company and the Company and agreed to by the two sides of the controversy or dispute above referred to, and the Board has, by reason thereof, been relieved by the applicants of the necessity of any finding on the particular point referred to the Board, and this report has been signed by the representatives of the Company and by the applicants referred to, as well as by the Members of the Board.

The agreement referred to is as follows:—

It is agreed on behalf of the employees of the Company and by the employees that no propaganda favouring the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers or any other union shall be carried on in the buildings or on the property of the Company, and that no improper pressure shall be put upon any employee of the Company by any other employee of the Company to join such International Brotherhood or any other union, and the Company and its management agree on its part that there will be no discrimination in employing or retaining in employment between union and non-union employees on that ground or in advancement in employment or otherwise.

The Company and its management also agree to reinstate in employment, as nearly as possible as before, all the employees of the Company who have been laid off since the first of the year, as fast as the same may be done and as to all within thirty days, with the sole exception of those who have been guilty of direct personal antagonism to the Company or to the management of the Company.

(Sgd.) W. A. DOWLER,
(Sgd.) EMILE RIOUX,
(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER,
Members of the Board.

(Sgd.) FÉNÉLON PICHETTE,
(Sgd.) EGIDE THÉRIAULT,
Applicants.

BROMPTON PULP AND PAPER CO., LIMITED,
Per (Sgd.) J. A. Bothwell, on behalf of the Management

Report of Board in Dispute Between The Inverness Railway and Coal Company and Certain of Its Miners

The Minister received on May 23 the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners. The application, which had been supported by the Mayor and Board of Trade of the town of Inverness, who considered the situation to be quite serious, had protested against an alleged lockout of employees by the employing company and a reduction in wages. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute was given as 270.

Investigation by the Board showed that the applicants belonged to the One Big Union, while other employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America, had on April 14 signed an agreement with the company providing for a closed shop and accepting a reduction in wages. The Board report, which was signed by the Reverend Dr. Shaw, Chairman, and Mr. Angus L. Macdonald, the employees' Board member, recommended that the members of the One Big Union be allowed to return to work without any condition of union affiliation attached; that within three months there should be a plebiscite, the union receiving the majority of votes to be the only organization recognized and to continue the agreement of April 14 with respect to wages, hours of employment and working conditions. Mr. McLellan, the company's Board member, submitted a minority report, recommending the immediate fusion of both organizations in the United Mine Workers of America. Advice received at the close of the month was to the effect that the employees making the application for a Board had returned to work, a settlement having been reached between the parties concerned. The text of the majority and minority reports of the Board follows.

Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Re Differences arising between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners.

The Hon. PETER HEENAN, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the commission dated April 27, 1927, establishing a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in connection with a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company as Employer and certain of its miners as Employees, we have the honour to report:

The Board assembled at Inverness on the morning of Wednesday, May 18, and after a statement by the Chairman of the purpose for which the Board was appointed, was sworn in by the Stipendiary Magistrate of the town. It was the unanimous judgment of the Board that the best way of accomplishing the purposes for which it was appointed, set forth in the Act as "Conciliation and Investigation," was to use its utmost endeavours to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute through private conference with all the parties involved.

With this end in view four days were spent in conference with representatives of the company, of the non-U.M.W.A. employees, and of the U.M.W.A. employees, in course of which the following facts were brought to the Board's attention, and, after investigation, were accepted by it as the relevant facts in the case:—

1. In the year 1924 and for some years previous thereto all employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company at Inverness belonged to the United Mine Workers of America (U.M.W.A.), and from October of that year operated on what is called the "Open Shop" arrangement, that is to say, without any requirement that all employees should belong to the U.M.W.A. organization. Towards the end of that year (1924) internal dissensions arose within the local union of the U.M.W.A. and a vote was taken on December 30 of that same year to ascertain whether employees wished to remain in the U.M.W.A. or to organize a branch of what is called the "One Big Union" (O.B.U.). The result of this vote was that by a substantial majority it was decided to form a local branch of the "O.B.U." and for two years thereafter, 1925 and 1926, both organizations functioned amicably side by side in Inverness.
2. In 1927, and in February of that year, notice was sent out by the Company of a proposed reduction in wages, this to become effective on February 26 of the same year. The U.M.W.A. accepted the proposed reduction, but on the condition of the "Closed Shop" arrangement being put in force, that is to say on the condition that only members of the

U.M.W.A. organization be given employment in the mine. The reduction contemplated was opposed by the O.B.U. and application made for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to deal primarily with this matter.

3. On March 16, 1927, the Company intimated its refusal to accept the condition proposed by the U.M.W.A. and posted up at the mine a notice of the new wage scale without any condition attached, that is to say, on the "Open Shop" understanding. Immediately a strike was declared by the local U.M.W.A. after a vote of its members was taken. Some U.M.W.A. men, however, who were engaged in maintenance operations continued to work, together with a larger number of non-U.M.W.A. men. Straightway, on March 21, 22 and 23 the U.M.W.A. posted pickets, thereby forcibly preventing many non-U.M.W.A. employees from reporting for work. The issue was that on March 24 the mine was put on a maintenance basis with the majority of those at work non-U.M.W.A. men.

4. On March 25 and 26 there was held in Halifax a conference between representatives of the Company, of the U.M.W.A., and of the non-U.M.W.A., together with two representatives of the Federal Department of Labour, Messrs. Quirk and O'Neill. This conference seems to have had no definite outcome.

5. On April 4 a telegram was sent by Mr. H. R. Silver, representing the Company, to Messrs. M. J. McLean and Alex. L. McIsaac of Inverness, representing the non-U.M.W.A., intimating that Mr. J. W. McLeod, District President of the U.M.W.A. had guaranteed sufficient men to work the mine efficiently. This telegram seems to have been interpreted by the non-U.M.W.A. men as a reversion to the "Closed Shop" arrangement, and representation was immediately made to this effect to the Company, which drew from them (the Company) on April 5 a telegram to non-U.M.W.A. officials promising that there would be no "Closed Shop" agreement.

6. The next development in order of events was that on April 9 the non-U.M.W.A. employees were informed by the management of the Company that they must become members of the U.M.W.A. organization or forfeit employment at the mine.

7. On April 14 a contract was signed between the Company and representatives of the U.M.W.A.—a contract drawn up in these terms, "to operate the mine with the U.M.W. employees men and boys, if they have sufficient to carry on the amount of work required"; this contract to become effective on April 15 (on which date the proposed wage reduction was apparently for the first time to come in force), and to remain in force until April 1, 1928.

8. On April 19 an application was made for the appointment of a Board of conciliation by Messrs. McLean and McIsaac, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the committee of non-U.M.W.A. employees represented to be about 270 in number. In response to this application the present Board was appointed.

In the light of these facts and after the most careful and deliberate consideration the Board agrees with the Company that, in the particular circumstances of the present situation at Inverness, it seems advisable that the employees at the mine should all belong to one organization.

The contention of the Company and of the U.M.W.A. representatives was and is that a contract had been entered into on April 14, 1927, between the Company and representatives of the U.M.W.A., and that under this contract none but U.M.W.A. men could be employed at Inverness. It does not appear to the Board that the clause of the contract dealing with this point amounts to a full or precise declaration of the "Closed Shop" policy. The clause states that the mine is to be operated "with U.M.W.A. employees, men and boys, if they have sufficient to carry on the amount of work required". Under such a clause, it seems to the Board, the Company might employ any number of non-U.M.W.A. men if it could show the necessity of employing them so as "to carry on the amount of work required". It was submitted by the Company that more skilled labourers were needed in the mine than were being supplied by the U.M.W.A., and there would seem from the mere terms of the contract to be no objection to the supplementing of such labourers from outside the U.M.W.A. ranks.

Objection has been taken by the non-U.M.W.A. men to the validity of the contract in question on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, inasmuch as the dispute between the U.M.W.A. men and the company arose as far back as February of this year, and that this

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dispute had not been settled when the contract was made. The Board is of opinion that the objection of the non-U.M.W.A. men is well founded and that a contract entered into before the dispute was finally dealt with by a Board contravenes the terms of section 57 of the Act.

It should be noted at this point that the company's representatives raised a question as to the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Nova Scotia), 1926. The Board cannot undertake to pass judgment on this contention. It is a contention the validity of which can be settled only by our courts. The Board feels, however, that it is entitled to assume that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, apply to the dispute in question until our courts have otherwise decided. Even assuming that the contract referred to is valid and that it does call for a "Closed Shop" arrangement, the Board feels that, having regard especially to the evident circumstances of stress under which it was entered into by the company and to the serious situation which has developed in the community of Inverness as a result of it, both the U.M.W.A. and the company might reasonably consider the desirability of waiving the provisions of the contract in respect of the employment only of U.M.W.A. men while allowing the other provisions of the contract relating to wages, hours of employment, etc., to remain in force.

Accordingly the Board recommends as follows:—

1. That the non-U.M.W.A. men at Inverness presently out of employment be allowed to return to work immediately under the wage agreement of April 14 without any condition of affiliation attached, on the understanding that, on the expiration of three months from the date of the communicating of this recommendation to the parties involved, a plebiscite or referendum of all employees be taken to determine which organization shall be recognized at the mine,—it being definitely and distinctly understood that the minority shall fall in with the decision of the majority, and that the organization receiving the majority of votes shall continue the agreement of April 14 with respect to wages, hours of employment and working conditions.

2. That no discrimination be made against any employee as regards either his return to work or his continuing at work on the ground of his affiliation with any particular organization.

3. That those entitled to vote in the referendum shall consist of those who, on the tenth day before the date of the referendum, are *bona fide* employees of the company as shown by the company's employment roll.

4. That the voting shall be by secret ballot, and as nearly as possible after the manner followed in the election of members to the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia—the election to be conducted by a committee of five composed of the Resident Mine Manager and two representatives from either side.

5. That no organization shall be allowed to bring into the town for election propaganda purposes any person not ordinarily employed at the mine, but that the entire decision in this matter be left to the free judgment of the employees themselves.

Mr. R. S. McLellan, representing the Employer, finds himself unable to agree with the Board's recommendations, and is forwarding a minority report.

All of which is respectfullly submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN MACKINTOSH SHAW,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ANGUS L. MACDONALD,
Representing certain employees.

Minority Report

To the Honourable The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The undersigned having, on the recommendation of the employer, been appointed a member of the Board of Conciliation in this matter by formal instrument under your hand and seal dated the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1927, begs to report as follows:

The Reverend Chairman furnished the members of the Board with copies of the statements and complaints alleged herein by the applicants, from which it appears that the matters complained of are an alleged lockout of employees and a reduction in wages.

The Board was convened at Inverness, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, May 18, at 10 a.m., and it was thought advisable to ascertain by informal inquiries the facts and circumstances in connection with the dispute and try to effect an amicable settlement between the parties before proceeding with a public inquiry and taking evidence under oath. With this end in view, a series of conferences were held between the Board and representatives of the applicants, who are all

members of the organization known as the One Big Union, and between the Board and representatives of the employer, and also between the Board and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, who are at present operating the mine at Inverness under contract with the employer. During these conferences it quickly developed that the real trouble at Inverness is a dispute between two rival labour organizations namely: the One Big Union and the United Mine Workers of America, with respect to the "closed-shop" policy adopted and put into effect by the latter.

The facts in connection with the organization and development of the rival labour unions at Inverness are fairly clear. It appears that, for some years previous to and including 1924, the great majority of the employees belonged to the U.M.W. of A., and that the mine was being operated under a "closed-shop" policy. During 1924 internal dissensions began to develop among the members of the U.M.W. local with the result that, about January 1, 1925, a number of the employees broke away from the U.M.W. and organized a branch of the One Big Union.

The company continued to employ the members of these rival organizations until the beginning of the present year, when it was found necessary to begin negotiations with its employees for a new wage schedule, including a reduction in wages.

These negotiations resulted in an agreement between the company and the U.M.W. with respect to a new wage schedule, but the U.M.W. insisted upon a "closed-shop" policy limiting employment at the mine to members of their own organization. The company, however, made an attempt to operate the mine without the "closed-shop" policy and posted the new wage schedule at the mine and offered work to all of its employees irrespective of union affiliations. The U.M.W. immediately declared a strike to oblige the company to adopt the "closed-shop" policy, and it was found impossible to carry on successful operations at the mine with the number of O.B.U. men who reported for work. The company then found itself obliged for the sake of operations and the safety of the property to enter into an arrangement with the labour organization that would undertake to furnish the largest number of men. The U.M.W. immediately undertook to supply sufficient men to carry on operations and protect the property, provided the company would employ only men who were members of their organization. At this stage of the trouble the U.M.W. furnished the company with a list of 360 mine workers at Inverness who were ready and willing to begin work, and irrespective of any difficulties that might arise between the company and the men to provide sufficient maintenance men to protect the property. The O.B.U., on the other hand, could not undertake to provide sufficient men to carry on mining operations, and would not give the company any definite assurance with respect to maintenance men in the event of future strikes.

At the present time there are only 212 members of the O.B.U. at Inverness who were former mine employees. It would, therefore, appear that the company did the only thing it could do under the circumstances, namely conclude an arrangement with the U.M.W. for the operation of the mine and the safety of its property under a "closed-shop" policy.

Under such circumstances I doubt that there was even a technical lockout within the meaning of the Act, which has as one of its great objects the safety of property and the ultimate success and prosperity of industrial communities in which disputes of this nature arise.

In view of the circumstances above noted, the Board felt that the most satisfactory settlement of the trouble at Inverness would be for all the employees to forget their past differences and alleged grievances against each other and become members of one or other of the now rival labour unions. In an earnest effort to bring about such a solution, the Board spent four days on the ground conferring with representatives of the labour unions and the company, but failed to bring about an amicable settlement. A special consideration in favour of a fusion of the two labour unions at Inverness is the prudent and practical attitude of the company. The representatives of the company told the Board that, in arranging wage schedules and adjusting day to day grievances with its employees, the best results can only be obtained when the workmen are all members of a recognized and responsible labour organization. The company further says that it is practically impossible to carry on successful operations at the mine with two rival and hostile labour unions on its hands and that the cost of producing coal under such circumstances is so great that they will not undertake to operate the mine.

It would, therefore, appear that the only practical solution of the difficulties at Inverness is for one or other of the rival labour unions to disband and all of the employees become members of the continuing organization. In arriving at a conclusion as to which of these unions should continue to function, the following considerations appear to weigh

strongly in favour of the United Mine Workers of America:

1. The majority of the mine workers at Inverness are now members of the U.M.W. in the proportion of 360 to 212.
2. The U.M.W. has already been accepted and recognized by the Company and is operating the mine under a definite written contract to furnish sufficient men for mining operations, and to supply under all circumstances the number of maintenance men required to keep the mine clear of water and otherwise protect the property.
3. The vast majority of the mine workers in Nova Scotia are members of the United Mine Workers of America and this organization is generally recognized as the miners' organization in this Province.
4. The Province of Nova Scotia constitutes a separate District with complete autonomy under the International Constitution and the District is governed by a District Executive elected by popular vote of the membership under the Presidency of Mr. J. W. MacLeod, who is generally regarded as the fairest, ablest and most reliable labour leader we have ever had in Nova Scotia.

It would therefore, appear that, if there is any force in the argument that the majority should rule, the question is already settled for the miners at Inverness. It would also appear that the U.M.W. cannot be asked to disband at Inverness and leave the District Executive and the Company in the air so far as the present contract to furnish sufficient men is concerned. And it would undoubtedly be in the best interests of the miners at Inverness to belong to an organization that commands the loyalty and respect of the vast majority of workmen in Nova Scotia engaged in the mining industry, and with complete autonomy as a District under the present able leadership to work together in peace and harmony for the greatest good for the greatest number, which is an objective beyond which no labour organization or other institution can hope to attain.

During one of our conferences with the representatives of the O.B.U. they were asked to state frankly their objections to becoming members of the United Mine Workers of America. These objections are noted below and I have not the least doubt that they are seriously regarded as quite sufficient by the local membership of the O.B.U.:

1. The alleged misapplication of funds in the U.M.W. local at Inverness in 1924, and the failure of the Local and District officers to account for same upon demand.
2. The check-off of Union dues and assessments at the colliery office and the distribution of moneys thus collected.
3. Dissatisfaction with the present local officers of the United Mine Workers.
4. The question of local autonomy, the local branch of the O.B.U. at Inverness not being subject to any District or International interference.

With respect to the first of these objections it appears that the misapplication of funds complained of was the use for the purpose of paying local obligations of moneys that should have been remitted to the International and District Executive. This matter appears to have been satisfactorily adjusted between the local union and the District and International Officers and a new system of auditing and checking funds adopted, under which a complaint of this nature is not likely to arise again. In view of the above adjustment and the precautions taken for the future I doubt that the objection as to a former misapplication of funds should be allowed to stand in the way of peace and harmony in the community.

The distribution of monthly dues, however, is more difficult of explanation. Eighty per cent of the monthly dues collected by the U.M.W. are forwarded to the District and International Executives for administrative and strike fund purposes, while the Winnipeg headquarters of the O.B.U. only exacts a monthly per capita tax of fifteen cents. If, then, the District and International Executives require a monthly per capita tax of eighty cents for administrative and strike fund purposes and the O.B.U. only requires fifteen cents per month for the same purposes, the difficulty would appear to be to explain where the O.B.U. obtains the balance of the funds which it must necessarily require.

The objection to the present local officers of the U.M.W. was settled out of hand by the offer of the membership to accept the resignation of their officers and agreeing to elect a new slate of officers fairly representative of both factions. The U.M.W. even went further as they thought in the interests of peace and harmony in the community by agreeing to waive all penalties imposed by their constitution upon workmen who desert their ranks for the purposes of joining a dual organization and definitely assuring the mem-

bers of the O.B.U. fair and generous treatment if they would consent to break the deadlock by becoming members of their organization.

With respect to local autonomy and the interference of District and International officials, it would appear that a provincial organization as large as the U.M.W. and which includes probably 12,000 miners should have the guidance and assistance and be subject to the control of some provincial executive authority. It cannot be disputed, however, that the International Executive of the United Mine Workers has to some extent interfered in the internal affairs of the District and particularly on one memorable occasion. In 1922 a District convention in defiance of the International constitution undertook to pass a resolution linking up this District with the Red International of Moscow and again in 1923 in defiance of their constitution undertook to break a solemn contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation by coming out on strike in sympathy with the steel workers of Sydney. Mr. J. L. Lewis, the International President of the United Mine Workers of America, then promptly and in no uncertain manner interfered in the internal affairs of District 26 by revoking the District Charter, dismissing the District Executive and all subordinate officers and setting up a provisional District whose officers he ordered to assume the equity and obligations of the agreement entered into in good faith with Besco. I do not think the people of Nova Scotia or the great majority of the coal miners in this Province resent international interference of this sort in the internal affairs of District No. 26, and on the other hand I have much doubt that the organization in Canada known as the One Big Union is entirely free from outside or international interference.

In recommending the immediate fusion of the rival labour unions at Inverness and the continuance of the organization that is now recognized by and has a definite written agreement with the Company, I am not unmindful of the fact that there are many good and fine men among the membership of the O.B.U. there. This is particularly true of the gentleman who acted as chief spokesman for their representatives before the Board. He is indeed the type of man that any labour union or other organization might well be proud to have in its ranks. Neither am I unmindful of the fact that I am suggesting that these men sacrifice everything that they fought and stood for during the last two and a half years. But in the best interests of peace and harmony in the community and the future success and prosperity of the town and county of Inverness, this, in my judgment, is the only practical and satisfactory solution of the present difficult and unfortunate state of affairs.

The Board is unanimous on the major point involved, namely, that under the circumstances all the employees at Inverness should belong to one labour union. I deeply regret, however, that I am unable to agree with my colleagues as to the manner in which this should be brought about.

I am firmly convinced that the situation requires immediate and definite action along the line suggested above, and that any solution of the difficulty which does not contemplate the immediate bringing together of the men in one labour organization will probably make matters very much worse than they are and will be detrimental to the best interests of the industry and the town of Inverness.

The matter of the reduction in wages was not seriously stressed by the representatives of the applicants before the Board, and, in view of the fact that the schedule of rates for the different classifications at the mine appear to be fairly satisfactory and compare favourably with the wages paid by other coal operators in the Province, a recommendation on this point is hardly necessary.

I have, therefore, the honour to report to the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, that there has been no lockout of employees at Inverness within the meaning of the Act, and that the action of the Company as above detailed appears to be amply justified under the circumstances. I have the honour also to recommend that the best and most practical solution of the difficulty before us is the immediate and voluntary disbanding of the organization known as the One Big Union and the return to work of as many of the men as the Company can at present employ as members of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America.

Appended hereto and for the information of the Honourable, the Minister, are copies of statements filed by the parties interested in this matter and which the Board felt fully disclosed the facts and circumstances without taking evidence in the usual manner at public hearing and under oath.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Halifax, N.S., May 25, 1927.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ROBT. S. MCLELLAN,

Member of the Board of Conciliation, Re: Dispute between Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its Mine Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the British Columbia Telephone Company and Its Electrical Workers

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals 230 (Victoria, B.C.) and 310 (Vancouver, B.C.) of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were received by the Minister of Labour on May 28. The dispute related to the employees' request for recognition of the union by the company and the question of wages, hours and other matters. Two hundred and sixty employees were said to be directly affected. The report was signed by Mr. F. J. Gillespie, chairman, and Mr. James A. Campbell, employer member of the Board. A minority report was received from Mr. Robert H. Neelands, the workmen member of the Board.

Report of Board

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 21, 1927.

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada.

Re "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," 1907, and re Differences between the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals 230 and 310, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

HONOURABLE SIR,—Pursuant to the appointment of Mr. J. A. Campbell on the Board of Conciliation and Investigation made on the 21st day of April, A.D. 1927, and your Chairman on the 29th day of April, A.D. 1927, we sat at all sittings of the Board and beg to submit the following report:—

An agreement, dated 31st December, 1921, made between the British Columbia Telephone Company and Local Unions 230 and 310, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Exhibit 6), was in existence until on or about the 21st day of June, 1926,—a thirty days' notice of termination of the agreement having been given by the Union on the 21st day of May, 1926 (Exhibit 8). This agreement provided, *inter alia,* for a closed shop. According to the evidence of Mr. LaBelle, General Superintendent of the plant of the British Columbia Telephones, the same would be in existence to the present day if it had not been terminated by the Union. Nothing was said at the hearing as to why the Union terminated the 1921 agreement other than to meet changing conditions. In terminating the said agreement, the Union fully expected to be able to negotiate a further agreement with the Company; but on or about the 21st day of June, 1926, the Company decided on a new policy, namely, dealing direct with its employees, a policy followed by Telephone Companies in the Western States and the Pacific North West. The Company accordingly, on or about June 21st, 1926, posted in the plant a synopsis of working conditions (Exhibit 2) and addressed a personal letter to each one of its employees setting out the rate of wage that would be paid each employee. This letter showed the base rate of pay and included from four to five merit rates. It was clear the Company intended to pay extra money to any employee showing efficiency and faithfulness to duty from then on. After the above working conditions were posted, the Company's new policy was discussed in the Union and a committee to negotiate the intended agreement appointed. A strike vote was taken in the Union, but later in July a motion was passed to the effect that no strike be considered and the negotiating committee be discharged; and the men to all intents and purposes accepted the new rate and the working conditions. Later, however, a committee of five representing the maintenance men, and headed by an employee, Mr. F. R. Hurst, was appointed to discuss with the Company the question of shift and holidays. At the end of December progress was reported by this committee, and in January the committee stated that they could get no further. In February the Union decided to send for an International officer. Mr. Noble arrived from Toronto representing the International Electrical Workers. When here, the resolutions dated March 15th and 16th, 1927, referred to in the Application, were passed, and the application for a Board was sent forward to Ottawa.

The Application sets out six different claims and demands on behalf of the Union, these being as follows:—

(1) Recognition of Union as representing employees of Plant, Construction and Maintenance Departments;
(2) Refusal of employer to negotiate an agreement with the applicants covering conditions and wages;
(3) Wage schedule;
(4) Hours of work and working conditions, generally;
(5) Proportion of numbers of journeymen and apprentices to be employed;
(6) Acceptance of agreement, copy of which is enclosed herewith and marked "A".

The representatives of the Union were asked by the Board if they had any complaint regarding the working conditions set out in

Exhibit 2. They replied that the matter of shift should be settled; that men put to work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays should be paid extra time and not straight time as paid shift men. The Company replied that they had always been and are prepared to discuss this with a committee of the men, but not with the Union. The Company contended no serious complaint exists in respect of shift; that the clause in the working conditions dealing with shift was copied verbatim from the Agreement of 31st December, 1921, that had been in existence for approximately five and a half years and no objection or complaint had been advanced during that time by the men regarding shift.

It was further pointed out by the men that under Section 2 (b) the men are to be paid double time for working on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, and that by Section 3, subsection (b), they should receive an extra hour's pay for time worked on a holiday. The Company pays double wages for overtime on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and we do not think triple pay was intended by the condition, and, if so, would not be fair.

Employees called by the Board, namely, Mr. Hurst referred to, Mr. Hillier and Mr. Williams, stated that there is no major dispute between the men and the Company. Mr. Williams, a member of the Union, who resigned from the Union within the last two or three weeks, stated that no action was taken by the Union from July, 1926, until February or March on account of the Union not being able to find a grievance against the Company that would justify the Union in applying for a Board.

The wages paid to the men appear to be higher than paid to similar employees elsewhere. Mr. Hillier referred to, a former employee of the Alberta Telephone Company, came here on account of the larger wages paid here. Mr. Halse, President of the Company, stated in evidence that wages and working conditions are better between the employees and the British Columbia Telephone Company than elsewhere in America. This was not challenged by the representatives of the Union. Mr. Halse frankly stated to the Board and to the representatives of the Union that if they would show him anything unfair the Company is doing, he was prepared to discuss it; and outside of the minor matters referred to, nothing was advanced by the representatives of the Union for consideration. The representatives of the Union did not know what the employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company are being paid at the present time. We thought at the time and still think this admission is most singular and that the Union does not seriously raise the question of wages.

Mr. Halse further stated that he was at all times, and still is, prepared to recognize a committee of the employees.

At this time, Mr. Shannon, financial secretary of the Union, stated that the men were prepared to negotiate an open shop agreement, notwithstanding that the agreement terminated by the Union in June, 1926, provided for a closed shop.

In addition to the wages paid by the Company, they give the men the following useful benefits, which Mr. James Hamilton, Comptroller of the Company, said costs the Company approximately nine cents per day per man to carry out. These benefits are:

(1) Employees' Benefits for disability and death (Exhibit 12).
(2) Employees' Savings Plan (Exhibit 13).
(3) Payment of medical aid.

Mr. Noble, in his summary, said that the Union stands for an ever-increasing standard of living as Canadian citizens, but failed to show that the wages they were receiving at the present time did not give them this privilege.

No coercion of employees by the Company was shown. Mr. Halse emphatically stated that, if the representatives of the Union would show him that any coercion exists on behalf of the Company directing any men to work on Sundays or otherwise, the person responsible for such would be immediately discharged. He further stated that no employee was ever let out for refusing to work on Sunday. This was not replied to by the Union representatives.

We find that no grievance of real merit exists between the Company and the employees, and that the object of having the Board appointed was to have the Union recognized. The representatives of the Union stated that they wanted the Union recognized because working conditions would not eventually be as satisfactory for the men working under the present system as it would be under the Union. Their contention in this regard might be sound, but there is no evidence of it as far as the present application is concerned.

It was further pointed out that men belonging to the Union obtain death and sick benefits which are of great use to them. This is correct, but there is no reason, as far as we can see, why the Union should not be sustained by the employees and all benefits kept up, even although no agreement is signed by the Company. The men should keep the Union intact, build up its morale, which at the present is sadly lacking, as evidenced in part by (Exhibit 13) the resignation of approximately eighteen active members from the Union. Internal differences exist in the Union, and evidence was given that a new

organization called the "British Columbia Telephone Electrical Employees" is being formed by the men. The organization is said to contain sixty per cent of the maintenance men, who, representatives of the Union state, were the cause of the Application for the present Board.

We accordingly find:—

(*a*) That the Company should be given a chance to work out is present policy of dealing with the men, particularly since they did not adopt it until the Union itself terminated the old agreement.

(*b*) That no grievance or complaint has been shown to exist that would warrant the making of an Order directing the Company to depart from its present policy of dealing with the employees and which appears to be working fairly satisfactorily.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. J. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

Minority Report

On April 14, 1927, I was appointed by the Hon. Minister of Labour to serve as a member of Conciliation Board to inquire into the above matter. Having fulfilled that duty, and not being in agreement with my colleagues on the Board, the following is respectfully submitted as my minority report

By evidence submitted to the Board it was shown that on December 31, 1921, a working agreement (Exhibit 6) was entered into between the British Columbia Telephone Company and Local Unions No. 230 and 310 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said agreement to remain in effect until January 31, 1923, and continue unless terminated by thirty days' notice by either of the parties to the agreement to the other.

The agreement was continued until May, 1926, when a committee of the Union met officials of the company with a view to negotiating a new contract. Following that interview a letter (Exhibit 9) was sent by the company to the Union stating that no negotiations could be carried on until the contract was cancelled. The Union replied giving formal notice (Exhibit 8) of its desire to terminate the existing agreement and to enter into a new one.

No consideration was given the Union in its request for a new agreement, and in June 1926, the company issued to its employees individually a "Synopsis of Working Conditions and Wages" (Exhibit 2).

During February of this year the Union renewed its efforts to open up negotiations with the Company with a view to reaching a working agreement, but its request was refused. (Exhibits 3 and 4.)

This all goes to show that the Union acted in good faith throughout, and it is difficult to understand why the Company should assume such an attitude, particularly in view of the fact that there appears to be very little difference between the men and the Company regarding wages and working conditions—none but what could be amicably settled at one or two interviews; also the chief witnesses for the Company stated before the Board that there had been absolutely nothing to complain of in their dealings with the Union. No reason for their change of policy was advanced by the Company further than that it was "thought not in the best interest to have a contract," and that "there is no organization of telephone workers in the Pacific States."

While it may be true there are no working agreements between the Pacific States Telephones and their employees, representatives of the Union in the present case gave evidence to the effect that working agreements exist between some ten locals of the Electrical Workers Union and Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company; also between companies and unions in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Taking into account all the circumstances as brought out in evidence my conclusion is that the men should not have been denied the right of recognition and collective bargaining, and I do not agree with my colleagues on the Board on that point. For years the Telephone Company had recognized that principle—a principle which is conceded by fair-minded people—and no evidence was produced in this case which would show cause for a change of such policy.

On the question of wages, Exhibit 19, being an agreement recently entered into between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers covering employees doing a very similar class of work to that of telephone employees covered in the present instance, is a very fair basis, and my conclusion in that matter is that Locals 230 and 310 are entitled to an increase of fifty cents per day over the rates set forth in the 1921 contract (Exhibit 6) for foremen, headgangmen and journeymen; working conditions to remain as set out in said 1921 contract.

(Sgd.) R. H. NEELANDS.

Vancouver, B.C., May 23, 1927.

ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

Report on Proceedings During the First Year.

THE first annual report of the minister in charge of the administration of the Alberta Labour Disputes Act (Statutes of 1926, chapter 53) is contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labour of the Province for the year 1926. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 447. Its enactment followed the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring invalid those sections of the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which deal with matters properly coming under provincial jurisdiction (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 241).

Four applications for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the year, and a board was granted in one case only. These applications were as follows:—

1. From the employees of the Greenhill Mines, Blairmore. The dispute arose out of the discharge of an employee in connection with which discrimination was charged. Following negotiations carried on by representatives of the government, the employee was reinstated in his former employment, and the application was withdrawn.

2. From the employees of the Hillcrest Collieries, who charged discrimination in connection with the discharge of four employees. No board was granted, as the persons involved were not employees within the meaning of the Act, and the alleged discrimination was prior to its enactment.

3. From members of the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation, employed by four companies in this field. The organization had made three requests of the employers:—

(1) Recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada;

(2) 13 per cent increase in wages of all men employed in and around mines, who are members of the said Miners' Federation;

(3) Reconsideration of dead work, and payment thereof.

It was found that there were four separate agreements by the parties concerned in this case, and therefore four disputes instead of one, and while efforts were being made to have one board established, to which all matters could be referred, most of the men returned to work under the terms of the existing agreements, and the application was allowed to lapse.

4. From the employees of the Greenhill Mines, Blairmore, members of Canadian Mine Workers' Union, Local No. 1.

Prior to the application the employees, relying on an agreement dated April 7, 1925, had requested an increase in the minimum daily rate in respect of machine pick mine workers, and a readjustment in respect of rates paid for laying of sheet iron in places other than chutes. A board was granted, composed of H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton, Chairman, named by representatives of employer and employees; L. P. Roberts, Bellevue, named by the employer as his representative, and F. Wheatley, Blairmore, named by the employees as their representative.

Report of Board

The majority report of the Board was as follows:—

(a) *Re claim of miners in respect of machine pick mining*—

(1) The earnings of the men on contract, under the new system of mining by machine picks, without the use of explosives, are not in dispute, whether these be in excess of the earnings by the old method or whether in a normal working place they fall even below the minimum rate fixed in the minimum rate clause—that clause applies only to earnings in abnormal places.

(2) We find from the agreement, dated April 7, 1925, and effective to April 7, 1926, that it was the intention of the parties to that agreement to fix $5.40 a day for a fair day's work in an abnormal place.

(3) From the above we find that the company has no right to expect anything more than a fair day's work. If the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen, it would be a matter to be dealt with by regulations under the powers given to the respective bodies by The Mines Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of the Province of Alberta. An increase in the minimum rate for working abnormal places would not be a proper way or adequate way of meeting any condition of work which involved unavoidable injury to the workmen.

(4) We find on the evidence submitted to us that the disabilities which have so far occurred might have been avoided by proper precautions in the way of protection against exposure to chill, and in taking steps to have the men become more gradually accustomed to the work.

(5) We dismiss the argument that the added productivity should be reflected in a higher minimum wage, because the latter only applies in an abnormal place and in the very nature of the case just when there is no added productivity. As stated above by the agreement, the company has no right in an abnormal place to demand more than a fair day's work, which the men undertook to furnish throughout the life of the agreement on condition that they would be made up to the minimum of $5.40 per day.

(6) We also dismiss the argument that, since the contract man in a normal place earns more than before, he has the right to expect a higher minimum in an abnormal place. Having regard to its greater expense in the new method, the company claimed in its reply that the higher earnings of the contract men were a proof that the contract rates were too high. As stated, the matter of contract rates is not in dispute before this Board. At the same time, it would not be fair in view of the company's side of the case, to use the higher earnings as an argument for a higher minimum. In any case, we do not think that this would touch the general principal of the agreement, that a fair day's work was to be given for the minimum stated.

(7) We therefore find against the claim of the employees under the first heading, namely: for the payment of a minimum rate of $6.50 per day for the new work of machine pick mining.

(Sgd.) H. M. E. EVANS, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) L. P. ROBERTS.

MINORITY REPORT

Mr. Frank Wheatley presented a minority report in which he commented on the findings contained in section (3) of claim (a) of the above report, which in his opinion contained the kernel of the dispute. Dealing with this section he said:—

In the first place, I contend, and am supported by good mining practice, that when any contract working place becomes abnormal, such place requires a maximum of skill and hard work to overcome the abnormality, and in consequence warrants a higher rate of pay, and instead of the minimum wage, such person undertaking the work should at least be paid the average wage earned in a normal working place.

Secondly, it is the custom to pay higher wage rates where machines are used, a reason itself which would justify the increase asked. As to the argument of the Majority Report—that if the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen it would be dealt with by the Workmen's Compensation Act, I wish to say: Sworn evidence of the medical doctor called to testify before the board, showed that the use of these machines did involve injury to the workmen, and for which injury the doctor prescribed rest as a cure. While the rest cure is usually obtained in the course of a few days, I must point out that the waiting period specified when making claim under the Compensation Act is "for and from the fourth day of the accident," with the result that few claims for compensation could be sustained. Owing to this waiting period, the workmen are, therefore, compelled to seek relief in the higher rate of pay.

Nor can I agree that The Mines Act would deal with the matter by regulation. The Mines Department advised the necessity for this new system of work in the interests of safety, and endorsed by the workmen, with the company sharing equally in the results, as the small added costs referred to elsewhere in the report is taken up as insurance in greater protection to its property as well as to the lives of its workmen.

I therefore submit the foregoing as sufficient grounds to warrant the increase asked in the minimum wage rate to men working in an abnormal place under the new system of machine pick mining and to justify non-concurrence in that part of the Majority Report marked (a).

(Sgd.) FRANK WHEATLEY.

UNANIMOUS FINDING

(b) *Re Claim by miners in respect of payment for paying sheet iron—*

(1) We find that neither the wording of the clauses in the agreement nor the established practice at the mine are sufficient to constitute a definite agreement in this point between the employer and the employees. In any case, a system of payment by lineal measurement does not appear to be satisfactory, because the sheet iron is often laid and relaid within the day period, or may be covered up with coal and inaccessible for measurement.

(2) We therefore recommend that the present basis of compensation for this work be abandoned, and that the following be inserted in the agreement under the heading "Greenhill both Seams," and immediately following the clause on "Chute Buildings," Chute in pillars: laying sheet iron in pillars, one and one half per cubic yard, the company to lay the sheet iron to the pillar.

(Sgd.) H. M. E. EVANS, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) L. P. ROBERTS.
(Sgd.) FRANK WHEATLEY.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during May was seventeen, as compared with twelve the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during May, 1926, being 20,766 working days as compared with 59,591 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
May, 1927	17	4,772	20,766
April, 1927	12	853	10 082
May, 1926	15	4,018	59,591

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Five disputes, involving 130 workpeople, were carried over from April and twelve disputes commenced during May. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May terminated during the month and eight of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May also terminated during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows: Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.; tile layers and terrazzo workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and plumbers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., July 28, 1926, fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926, and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927.

Of the disputes which commenced during May one was against an alleged violation of agreement, one for contract rates of pay instead of day rates, one for increase in wages and recognition of union, three for increases in wages and shorter hours, one was sympathetic and six were for increases in wages. Of the nine strikes which terminated during the month four were in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees, three were indefinite and one resulted in a compromise.

A dispute involving 850 coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., in a cessation of work from April 29 to May 2 was reported to the Department too late for publication in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The cause of the dispute was an alleged violation of the terms of the working conditions on the part of the employer, namely charging the workmen for tools. The men returned to work when it had been arranged that the dispute would be dealt with by the union officials and the employer.

A report has been received as to a strike of coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., about May 24, but no particulars have yet been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—In this dispute, which began on February 7, 1927, a great many of the employees involved had by the end of the month secured work with another factory opening up in this locality.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute which commenced April 13, 1927, caused by a proposed reduction in wages, a settlement was reached at the end of May, the employer agreeing to union wages and working conditions.

COAL MINERS (LANDING TENDERS), GLACE BAY, N.S.—A number of landing tenders ceased work on May 9, alleging a violation of their local contract because additional men had

been employed on the work, who should, they claimed, be paid by the company instead of being given their share of the earnings. On the second day the company posted a notice terminating the contract in thirty days, and the employees returned to work.

COAL MINERS, ROADMAKERS AND OTHERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—The employees ceased work when their representations that they should be given contract rates instead of day rates of pay in accordance with the recommendations of the Nova Scotia Coal Commission

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts occurring prior to May, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	100	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	5	125	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	10	240	Work ceased Feb. 7, 1927, for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	109	2,398	Commenced April 13, 1927, against reduction in wages. Terminated May 30, 1927, in favour of employers.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont...	2	50	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during May, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners (landing tenders), Glace Bay, N.S.	26	39	Commenced May 9, 1927, against alledged violation of agreement. Terminated May 11, 1927, in favour of employers.
Coal miners (roadmakers), Glace Bay, N.S.	68	340	Commenced May 13, 1927, for contract rates instead of day rates. Terminated May 19, 1927.
Coal miners, Glace Bay N.S....	3,992	7,508	Commenced May 14, 1927, in sympathy with roadmakers. Terminated May 19, 1927.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	73	1,500	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages Unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Sheet metal workers, Edmonton, Alberta.	25	475	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated May 25, 1927. Employees substantially successful.
Blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.	37	444	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man...	40	640	Commenced May 12, 1927, for increase in wages. Work resumed May 25, 1927.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Tile layers and terrazzo workers, Montreal, P.Q.	70	1,476	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increased wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.
Plasterers, London, Ont.....	52	52	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated May 3, 1927, in a compromise.
Structural iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.	80	960	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increase in wages and 5-day week. Terminated May 16, 1927, in favour of employers.
Plumbers, Vancouver, B.C....	175	4,375	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Steel workers, (reinforced concrete), Vancouver, B.C.	4	44	Commenced May 2, 1927, for increase in wages and 5-day week. Terminated May 16, 1927, in favour of employer.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union

(of which Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was Chairman), were refused. Miners in the same collieries and miners in other collieries ceased work in sympathy with these, but all returned to work on May 19, the District Executive of the union to take the matter up with the employer as both parties had previously agreed to accept the recommendations of the Commission.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Bakers employed in six establishments in Montreal ceased work on May 2 because an increase in wages was not granted. At the end of May thirteen of these men had secured work with other employers and the remainder were still on strike.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—Employees in a number of establishments ceased work on May 2 because a demand for an increase in wages from 70-90c. per hour to 80c.-$1 was refused. The employees requested the Minister of Labour to bring about a settlement and the Fair Wages Officer of the Department proceeded to Edmonton and secured a settlement at a wage rate of 75c.-$1 an hour, with a signed agreement for a year. (This appears among the "Recent Industrial Agreements" on another page).

BLACKSMITHS, ETC., SASKATOON, SASK.—A dispute caused by a change in wages and working conditions involving payment of piece rates to certain classes of employees resulted in a cessation of work on May 17, 1927, involving chiefly blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, etc., who demanded increases in wages from 50c.-60c. per hour for some classes and 50c.-55c. for others and from 40c. to 45c. or 50c. for still others, presenting a draft agreement embodying their proposals. The Trades and Labour Council of Saskatoon applied to the Minister of Labour, who dispatched the Fair Wages Officer, through whom negotiations between the employer and the blacksmiths' union were conducted until May 28, when the employer refused to continue the negotiations, a joint conference being held on May 24. The member of the Federal Parliament for Saskatoon, Dr. A. M. Young, also mediated. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

STONECUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Stonecutters employed in four stone yards in Winnipeg ceased work on May 12, 1927, for an increase in wages from $1.10 per hour to $1.25. After some negotiations the employers had proposed a signed agreement continuing the existing wages for two years at the rate of $1.10 per hour, and stated that any men who worked from May 12 would be agreeing to these conditions. After a conference on May 24 it was agreed that work should be resumed, the subject of the dispute to be again taken up with a view to arbitration if not otherwise settled.

TILE LAYERS AND TERRAZZO WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Tile layers and terrazzo workers employed in 15 establishments in Montreal ceased work on May 2, when a demand for an increase in wages from a range of 60c.-90c. per hour to $1 per hour, with the 44-hour week instead of a week of from 49½ hours to 54 hours, was refused. At the end of the month the dispute remained unterminated, but some of the strikers were reported to have secured work with other employers at the higher wages demanded.

PLASTERERS, LONDON, ONT.—A cessation of work occurred on May 2, when a demand for an increase in wages by plasterers from $1.10 per hour to $1.40 was refused. The next day work was resumed, the employer of most of the men having agreed to pay $1.15 per hour and in 1928 to increase the rate to $1.20.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A cessation of work occurred on May 2 when a demand for an increase in wages from $9 per day to $10 for erectors, and from $6.50 per day to $7.50 for fabricators, and the 5-day week instead of the 44-hour week, was refused. On May 12 negotiations were resumed, the employer refusing to make any concessions on the ground that the cost of building was already so high that it was difficult to get money invested in building. The men returned to work at the same wages and hours previously in force.

PLUMBERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Plumbers employed by the various firms in Vancouver ceased work on May 2, when a demand for an increase in wages from $8.50 per day to $10 was refused, the agreement which provided for a closed shop and the 5-day week having expired. On May 17 the employers announced that, the union having refused to accept their proposals, they would in future work on an open shop basis at the wages in force during the previous year, namely $8.50 per day. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

STEEL WORKERS (REINFORCED CONCRETE), VANCOUVER, B.C.—When a demand for an increase in wages from $6.50 per day to $7.50 was refused, the steel workers on reinforced concrete, members of the Vancouver local of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union, ceased work on May 2 on one building and on May 16 they returned to work at the wages and hours previously in force.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

During April, 16 new disputes were reported as beginning in the month and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress in the month. The number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly was 10,200, and the time loss 79,000 working days. Of the 16 disputes beginning in the month, 11 arose on questions of wages and 5 on other questions. Settlements were made in 20 disputes, 3 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 11 were compromised.

Two important coal mining disputes were settled during April. At Sunderland, a dispute involving 1,705 workpeople which began on December 1, 1926, "against local reductions in piece-work rates of wages offered on termination of the national stoppage" was settled on April 25, when the men accepted the employers' offer to postpone the reduction for six weeks. At Newport, Monmouthshire, 3,000 workpeople were involved in a dispute in two collieries which began on December 8, 1926, "against local concessions as to wages, etc., demanded on termination of the national stoppage." In the case of one colliery, work was resumed in January and an amicable settlement was reached at the other on April 14.

United States

Preliminary figures for March show the number of disputes beginning in the month to be 75, of which 53 involved 10,604 employees, making the average number of employees per dispute 200, while revised figures for February give the number of disputes as 66, of which 51 involved 10,217 employees. Of the 75 disputes in March, 23 were in the clothing industry and 15 in building trades.

Clothing workers in Baltimore, Maryland, to the number of 1,800 went on strike on March 23. The union demanded that the employers post bonds with the union guaranteeing the terms of the contract. The strike was terminated successfully on March 28.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—There was little change in the general situation regarding this dispute during May. The president of the miners' organization stated that while those union mines which were working under tentative agreements were producing about 8,000,000 tons per week, the consumption was about 11,000,000 tons, thus using up the reserve stocks. On the other hand, the market for coal was quiet and the demand light. In the Southwest a conference at Kansas City, Missouri, was reported to have reached a tentative agreement as to working conditions and was later to discuss wages.

In the Central Pennsylvania field, union mines continued to be operated under an interim agreement by which the old scale of wages is maintained pending a settlement of the dispute or further negotiations. A joint conference of operators and miners in this district was held in Philadelphia from May 23-27, but no basis of settlement was reached. Further negotiations were postponed until June 15.

In some localities affected by the dispute, operators were reported to be taking steps to evict miners from houses belonging to the operators with a view to employing non-union miners and operating open shop. This resulted in court proceedings which in some instances prevented evictions for the time. There were also reports of picketing and of some minor disturbances where operators were attempting to, or were reported to be about to operate mines on a non-union basis.

Plumbers' Dispute, New York.—No settlement was reached in May of the plumbers' strike in Brooklyn which began on April 1, and involved 3,000 plumbers and helpers, its purpose being to secure an increase in wages from $12 to $14 per day. An injunction, however, was obtained by the union forbidding the master plumbers in Manhattan and the Bronx from continuing the lockout which they had declared on April 27 as a protest against the strike in Brooklyn. As a result of this injunction, 5,000 plumbers in these two boroughs returned to work on May 20. The 2,000 plumbers and helpers also locked out in Queens and Richmond boroughs failed to secure a similar injunction, so that 5,000 were

still involved in this dispute. The master plumbers in Brooklyn advertised for plumbers to replace the strikers at the same wage rate as in force before the strike.

Belgium

In February, 1927, 10 strikes and one lockout began while 12 strikes were still in progress from the previous month, so that the total number of disputes in progress during the month was 23, involving 4,344 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 57,647 working days. Of the disputes beginning in the month, 6 were over wages questions and 2 against the discharge of workmen. Settlements were reached in 13 disputes, 2 in favour of workpeople, 3 by compromise and 8 in favour of employers.

In March, 1927, there were 16 new disputes while eleven were carried over from February. The total number of disputes in progress was 27, involving 6,252 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 93,140 working days. Of the 16 disputes beginning in the month 15 were disputes as to wages. Thirteen strikes and one lockout were settled during the month, 8 in favour of workpeople, 3 by compromise and 3 in favour of employers.

Finland

Figures for the year 1926 have recently been published. The total number of disputes was 72, involving 310 establishments and 10,230 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 374,474 working days. Of the 72 disputes, 36 were over wages questions, 26 over agreements, 4 concerning holidays of workmen or foremen, one a sympathetic dispute and 5 over various other causes. The results of the disputes were as follows: 39, involving 6,569 workpeople, were settled by compromise; 13, involving 2,430 workpeople, were in favour of employers; 14, involving 904 workpeople, were in favour of workpeople; and 6, involving 327 workpeople, were unterminated or the result was unknown.

In March, 1927, 12 disputes were in progress, involving 27 establishments and 1,327 workpeople. In April, 1927, 10 disputes were in progress, involving 18 establishments and 865 workpeople.

Netherlands

During March, 1927, 16 strikes began, 12 of which involved 650 workpeople. There were no lockouts during the month.

New Zealand

During the first three months of 1927, there were 14 industrial disturbances, involving 15 firms and 993 workers. The total duration was 40 days, the average duration 2.86 days, and the approximate loss in wages £2,212.

Industrial Disputes in the Irish Free State From 1923 to 1926

A statistical survey of industrial disputes for the four years 1923 to 1926 was published in the *Irish Trade Journal* for May, 1927. In the following tables, disputes are classified by industries, by causes and by results. The number of disputes is the number which began in the year, while the number of workpeople involved and working days lost refer to all disputes in progress during the year. The table showing results of disputes is based on the number of disputes which terminated in each year and the number of workpeople involved therein.

DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES

Industry Group	Number of Disputes				Number of Workpeople Involved				Number of Working Days Lost			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Food, drink and tobacco	19	15	8	5	4,419	1,154	917	141	207,903	19,521	8,724	14,960
Mining and quarrying	2	5	5	6	164	338	222	114	1,520	7,584	3,365	1,853
Building and allied trades	10	10	12	6	420	1,027	310	148	11,152	54,515	6,241	2,213
Engineering and shipbuilding	5	4	1	3	261	193	50	64	4,902	1,340	150	5,660
Textile	.....	3	2	2	.....	640	348	280	.....	7,000	12,312	11,440
Clothing, boot and shoe	5	5	.....	3	58	419	.....	106	273	5,779	.....	2,834
Printing and paper	2	1	.....	2	280	100	.....	77	7,480	4,400	.....	538
Furniture and woodworking	5	2	4	3	264	281	160	47	13,342	30,062	4,584	3,024
Chemical	3	2	2	2	350	260	85	156	34,020	5,900	1,250	2,045
Railway, tram and bus	5	2	.....	3	695	598	.....	535	36,434	16,688	.....	2,000
Other transport (dock labour, etc.)	36	7	13	9	7,438	3,953	2,124	422	482,935	4,745	88,032	11,396
Retail trades	6	3	8	5	398	365	804	90	44,417	7,415	73,939	3,151
Gas, water and electricity	2	3	3	.....	78	908	163	.....	12,624	12,014	497	
Public utility services	9	34	18	7	587	4,012	539	405	5,269	77,574	11,784	13,751
General and miscellaneous trades	22	8	10	1	5,223	2,155	1,133	870	346,463	47,168	82,914	10,480
Total	133	104	86	57	20,635	16,403	6,855	3,455	1,208,734	301,705	293,792	85,345

DISPUTES ACCORDING TO CAUSES

Cause of Dispute	Number of Disputes				Number of Workpeople Involved				Number of Working Days Lost			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Related to collective bargaining—												
(i) concerning trade union questions or refusal to conclude a collective agreement	4	10	19	2	273	2,089	2,331	91	1,359	72,154	110,115	492
(ii) concerning conditions of employment in relation to—												
(1) wages	73	50	39	28	17,136	8,133	2,836	1,769	1,032,515	183,862	160,210	56,509
(2) hours of labour	4	1	3	.....	300	20	153	.....	15,880	1,220	4,303	.....
(3) engagement or dismissal of workers	24	31	16	12	1,212	1,898	1,019	254	29,436	26,826	15,999	7,179
(4) other matters	16	4	7	8	890	324	478	549	40,638	3,656	2,683	18,382
Not related to collective bargaining—												
(i) sympathetic disputes	7	6	2	6	782	3,879	38	769	49,452	13,227	482	2,668
(ii) other disputes	3	2	.....	1	42	60	.....	23	39,454	760	.....	115
Total	131	104	86	57	20,635	16,403	6,855	3,455	1,208,734	301,705	293,792	85,345

RESULTS OF DISPUTES WHICH TERMINATED IN EACH YEAR

Result	Number of Disputes				Number of Workpeople Involved			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Workers' claims—								
wholly admitted	16	20	13	14	946	1,362	339	792
admitted in part	33	18	11	7	1,297	6,051	1,166	480
rejected	19	29	29	16	1,627	3,141	1,126	514
Employers' claims—								
wholly successful	6	19	27	11	702	1,391	3,298	915
successful in part	45	13	6	5	15,062	4,038	132	397
rejected	7	6	1	2	275	275	12	20
Total	126	105	87	55	19,909	16,258	6,073	3,118

Protection of Young Persons in Turkey

It is reported from Angora that the Turkish Cabinet has concluded the consideration of a Bill which, among other provisions, prohibits the employment of children under the age of twelve years.

Special instructions will be issued to define the establishments in which boys and girls under eighteen may be employed.

Hours of work are limited to ten a day, with an interval of one hour, which is, however, not obligatory in the case of work lasting less than six hours.

Further instructions will be issued to determine the conditions of intermittent employment in transportation industries by a system of rotation.

The dismissal of a worker is not permitted except on a fortnight's notice and on payment of a fortnight's wages.

A Labour Directorate is to be created under the Ministry of Commerce to supervise the enforcement of the Act.

Pupils in Canadian schools now have $907,862 on deposit in the Penny Bank, as compared with $795,154 a year ago. Cornwall (Ont.) children head the list with 87 per cent of the pupils having bank accounts. This compares with 30 per cent in Toronto and 21 per cent in Montreal.

British anthracite shipments to the Port of Montreal this season to the end of May totalled 128,661 tons, or an increase of 22,646 tons over the corresponding period of last year. At the present rate of progress those in the business predict that 800,000 tons will be handled in Montreal during the season, ending next December, though some authorities say a million would be nearer the mark. British steam coal and other bituminous material has also been coming to Montreal in goodly quantities, this season's receipts to date being 19,587 tons, as compared with nil last year, 1,894 tons in 1925 and 165 in 1924.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Address delivered by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, before the Union of Canadian Municipalities, Ottawa, June, 1927

IT is now twenty years since the subject of improving the condition of aged deserving poor persons in Canada was first brought to the attention of the Dominion Parliament. It was successively under consideration in 1907, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1926. On two different occasions, in 1912 and 1924, special committees were appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into an old age pension system for Canada, witnesses were examined, and the proceedings continued on both occasions into the ensuing session.

In 1908 an Act of Parliament was passed authorizing the sale of what are known as Canadian Government Annuities, a perfectly safe form of investment through which individuals may make financial provision for their old age. This Act is administered by the Department of Labour and efforts are being made at present to bring its advantages more generally before the public.

But notwithstanding that economic conditions and opportunities in Canada are vastly better than in most other countries; notwithstanding the fact that there is a very general disposition among our people towards thrift, as is shown by the large amount of life insurance, etc., per head of the population; notwithstanding the passage of generous workmen's compensation laws for the care of those who have suffered through disabling accidents and industrial diseases; and notwithstanding the existence of voluntary pension schemes in many industrial and commercial undertakings for the benefit of old workers, investigation has shown conclusively that many people reach old age without adequate financial means to provide for themselves during the period of life which may remain to them after their earning powers have ceased.

Moreover, it is becoming increasingly harder for workmen who have passed their prime to keep up with the rapid pace of present day industry, and unemployment, due to this cause, is on the increase, with consequent difficulty to the older workers in making the provision which all of us would like to do for our own declining years.

Under the British North America Act the responsibilities arising out of social problems of this nature devolve upon the respective provinces and circumstances have already compelled the adoption in all the provinces of measures for the relief of old persons who are without financial means. Large sums of money are indeed disbursed in the older provinces on relief work of this nature. The methods in force vary, however, in different parts of the country, on account of the population moving freely from one province to another, it is consequently difficult, if not impossible, for any province acting alone to meet the situation as fully as is desirable.

The Dominion Government was convinced through the representations made to it from various quarters, and through the investigation of Parliamentary committees, that the time had come when we should institute a country-wide system of old age pensions for the protection of persons of seventy years and upwards who were without the necessary means of support. An Old Age Pensions Bill was accordingly introduced by the Government in Parliament last year based on the recommendations that had been made by a special committee of the House of Commons in the preceding session. This measure passed the House of Commons but failed of adoption in the Senate.

The old age pensions policy of the Government was widely discussed during the last election campaign. One could hardly read a newspaper, indeed, during the campaign without noticing some reference to the desirability of establishing a system of old age pensions in this country, and if we are to interpret the will of the electorate in the way that electoral decisions are generally interpreted, there can be no question that the principle of old age pensions was endorsed by the people of Canada at the polls. The Government Bill was accordingly re-introduced during the past session and, after passing the House of Commons by general consent, was also adopted in the Senate on division by 61 votes to 14—a notable victory for public opinion.

The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry disclosed the fact that most of the important industrial countries of the world have already made provision by law for the protection of their aged workers. Among the countries which have already taken such action are: Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Argentina, Chili, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, and certain States of the United States of America.

Insurance against incapacity to work, due to old age, has been provided in these countries by a number of different methods.

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Probably the earliest systems were those established by fraternal and benefit societies and trade unions for their members. Schemes for voluntary insurance were introduced later, subsidized in some cases by the state. The failure of the voluntary system, even when assisted by public funds, to attract general support, led in many countries to the adoption of compulsory insurance laws or laws which are general in their application. The latter laws fall into two classes: those under which the beneficiary makes a contribution to the pensions fund, and those under which pensions are paid from the public treasury. The former type is found in Argentina, Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Portugal, Luxembourg, Greece, the Swiss Canton of Glarus, and Austria. Non-contributory systems are in force in Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and some States of the United States of America. In Great Britain a non-contributory system of pensions was introduced by legislation in 1908, applicable to persons of seventy years of age and upwards, which was followed in 1925 by the establishment of a contributory system applicable to persons between the ages of sixty-five and seventy. But let it be noted that in Great Britain the non-contributory pension for the protection of persons of seventy years and over was the first step taken.

The Committee which was appointed by the House of Commons of Canada in 1924 to make an enquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, reported that it has enquired into the systems which are in operation in England, Australia, New Zealand and certain other countries; that it had examined witnesses, carefully considered their suggestions and compared the information obtained from municipalities throughout Canada in reply to a questionnaire which had been sent to the mayors of cities and towns in every province. The Committee recommended the establishment of an old age pension system at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of 70 years of age and upwards; further, that the maximum rate of pension should be $20 per month, which would be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn, and that one-half of the amount of pension payable should be borne by the Federal Government and the other half by the Provincial Government of such provinces as expressed by legislation their desire to adopt the system. The Committee estimated that there would be approximately 98,841 eligible pensioners under the proposed system. If the maximum rate of pension of $20 per month were paid in all cases, the total annual expenditure would be approximately $23,000,000. This amount, however, would be reduced by any private income or partial earnings.

The Committee was reappointed in the following session (1925) in order that it might give consideration to correspondence which had been exchanged during the interval between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments. The Committee gave careful consideration to the views expressed by the different provinces and obtained also an authoritative legal opinion from the Deputy Minister of Justice as to the authority of Parliament to legislate on the subject of old age pensions.

In view of existing financial conditions and the heavy taxation of Canada, the Committee did not feel warranted in recommending that the Dominion Government should bear the entire cost of old age pensions; on the other hand, it regarded this measure of social reform as being very important and favoured co-operative action with the several provinces. The legal opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice quoted in the Committee report was to the effect that the payment of old age pensions was within the jurisdiction of the provinces, although open to assistance from the Federal treasury.

The report of the Old Age Pensions Committee was adopted at the close of the session of 1925 after a debate in which an amendment was moved in favour of a purely Federal scheme. This amendment was rejected by 139 votes to 17. The feeling of the House of Commons, however, was against a purely Federal system at that time, and although the question of a purely Federal system was raised again during the recent session of Parliament, no amendment was moved on the point and, as I have already intimated, the Government Bill, which was identical with one that had been presented to Parliament in 1926, was adopted during the past session in both Houses of Parliament, and became law on March 31.

In the course of the Parliamentary debate last year and again last session, some members advocated the desirability of a contributory system. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, dealt with this subject in the session of 1926 and pointed out that practically every scheme of contributory old age pensions in existence to-day began upon a non-contributory basis. Like the Prime Minister, I feel that if we were establishing an old age pension scheme with the younger people in view, I should myself be inclined to the contributory system, but having in mind the

fact that we are facing a practical problem and that we are dealing at present with the case of those who have already reached old age, and who through lack of opportunity or by reason of misfortune are without means to provide for themselves, I think you will agree with me that the non-contributory plan of pension is the best one, in fact the only one to meet the case. At the same time, as I stated in Parliament, I hope to see our present system of Canadian Government Annuities developed later into a broad scheme of social insurance on a contributory basis. From the financial point of view these annuities are at present a remunerative form of investment, but my hope is that in the not distant future they may be still further popularized and that arrangements may be made whereby annuities will be obtainable at the age of sixty-five through the payment of weekly contributions from workers and employers jointly, assisted, as in England, by small contributions weekly from the State.

With regard to the Old Age Pensions Act which passed the Dominion Parliament at its recent session, I would point out that it authorizes the Dominion Government to make agreement with the provinces for the payment of old age pensions by the latter, and sanctions the payment from the Dominion treasury to the provinces quarterly of half of the net sum which may have been paid out by the provinces for pensions. Pensions, therefore, will not be payable in any province until that province has passed legislation authorizing their payment and agreeing to bear one-half of the cost. Already one province, namely, British Columbia, has passed the necessary legislation approving of the scheme and giving authority for the Provincial Government to enter into an arrangement with the Dominion for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in the Pacific Coast province. A resolution approving of the principle of old age pensions was also adopted at the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature. With respect to the other provinces, it is expected that the subject will be discussed at a conference which is to be held between the Dominion and Provincial authorities later in the present year.

The administration of old age pensions is to be entrusted to authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The cost of administration will have to be borne by the province, but it is not expected that the same will be excessive in view of the fact that boards and commissions already exist in most of the provinces which are charged with the administration of workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, etc., through which the application for old age pensions can probably be handled at a minimum of expense.

The old age pension will be payable to every person who (a) is a British subject, or in the case of a widow who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage; (b) has attained the age of 70 years; (c) has resided in Canada for the 20 years immediately preceding and (d) in the province in which the application for pension is made for the 5 years immediately preceding the granting of the pension; (e) is not an Indian (Indians being otherwise provided for); (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year, and (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income, the amount of their old age pension would be subject to reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year. In some quarters it may be felt that this legislation strikes at self-reliance, thrift and industry, and that it may make for waste and extravagance. I cannot, however, feel that these fears are grounded in fact. The truth is rather that in spite of all our natural resources and accumulated wealth, we have not far to look anywhere for evidence of the necessity for an old age pensions scheme to take care of indigents. Right here in Ottawa, the municipality is at present contributing to the care of 641 old persons, many of whom do not belong here but who have come in from the surrounding country. This is one of the difficulties all through the country in relief work. Persons become indigent and come into the towns and cities for relief. The municipalities often feel that they are overburdened with their own indigents and try to evade the responsibility of taking care of the outsiders. In that way the burden is not shared equally nor are the people treated as they should be. Old age and poverty combined plead their own case. There is no necessity, I am sure, for anyone to advocate their cause. I am, however, pleased to have this opportunity of explaining our recent legislation and of bespeaking for it the cordial support of the public in order that the provinces may be enable to enter into co-operative arrangements with the Dominion Government looking to the adoption of a country-wide system of old age pensions from coast to coast.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND ONTARIO

Nova Scotia

THE Nova Scotia Legislature was in session from February 2 until March 11, 1927, and enacted a number of measures affecting labour, including an act providing for a two-platoon system in fire departments, a revision and amendment of the laws governing coal and metalliferous mines and quarries, and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Motor Vehicle Act and The Woodmen's Lien Act.

Hours of Fire Departments

The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act applies to cities having a population of at least thirty thousand, on condition that a resolution approving of the Act has been passed by a majority in the city council. Where the system is adopted, one of two plans may be followed. Under the first plan, a platoon may be kept on duty for twenty-four consecutive hours, after which it is allowed twenty-four consecutive hours off duty. Under the second plan, one platoon would be on duty for day work for ten hours and the other platoon for fourteen hours night duty, each platoon to alternate at least once in six days from day to night duty or *vice versa*. Provision is made for the attendance of all officers and employees of a fire department in case of a conflagration. No deduction may be made from pay or holidays of employees by reason of the provisions of the Act.

Coal Mines Regulation Act

In the revision of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, many changes were made and the provisions rearranged.

Parts I and II deal with management and qualifications for employees. No person who does not possess a mine manager's certificate may have charge of, direct or control work or operations at any mine or group of mines or interfere with any manager, underground manager, overman or mine examiner in the discharge of his duties. The Board of Examiners is charged with the duty of preparing and examining all examination papers used in the conduct of examinations.

There are a number of new provisions in regard to qualifications. The holder of a first-class certificate of competency under the British Coal Mines Act, 1911, may be a candidate for manager. A candidate for overman must be holder of a certificate of competency as a mine examiner. The three years' practical experience required of candidates for mine examiner must now be gained in a mine in the Province of Nova Scotia. The Act provides for two classes of certificates of competency for coal miners. An applicant for a second class certificate must be at least eighteen years of age and have been employed underground in a coal mine in Nova Scotia for at least one year. An applicant for a first-class certificate must possess a second class certificate, and, in addition, at least one year's experience at the working face in a coal mine in Nova Scotia. The provision that the year's experience necessary must be gained within the Province of Nova Scotia, incorporates in the Act a ruling made some time ago by the Department of Public Works and Mines. This ruling, which was based on an interpretation of the old Act, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1927, at page 128.

Under the new Act a person employed to mine coal under authority of a second class certificate must be constantly accompanied by and under the direction and control of a holder of a first-class certificate. A steam boiler must be in charge of a person possessed of a certificate as a stationary engineer or a license as a fireman. No shots may be fired except by a mine examiner. The examiner is also entrusted with the safety of the part of the mine assigned to him and the workmen employed therein. The deputy inspector must at least once a month make careful inquiries at every mine within his jurisdiction as to the size of the section of the mine which is assigned to every mine examiner and if he considers that owing to the size of the section or any other cause, the mine examiner is unable to carry out his duties in a thorough manner or that there exists anything dangerous or defective, he shall order the owner, agent or manager to remedy the matter immediately.

Returns made by the owner, agent or manager of a mine must now show the number of persons employed underground and above ground, distinguishing the persons and different classes employed underground and above ground.

Part III of the Act deals with inspection and contains several new provisions. The inspector is authorized to close a mine or a portion of it or to stop all work if he considers such action necessary for the safety of those employed in the mine. If, owing to

any order for the remedying of defects or the closing of a mine or part of it or the stopping of work, a question arises for settlement, the order must be complied with pending the settlement, subject to an appeal to the Minister. Dangerous conditions arising from old or abandoned workings are to be reported immediately by the Deputy Inspector to the Inspector who in his turn will report to the Minister. The Inspector, under instructions from the Minister, will examine the locality and issue directions governing operations until the dangerous condition is overcome.

Part IV contains provisions as to safety including many new and stringent regulations as to ventilation; the custody and use of locked safety lamps; the firing of shots; the use of underground haulage roads and the provision of sufficient man-holes or places of refuge; and certificates of physical competency for operators of mechanical apparatus. The minimum age for employment as driver of an animal working a windlass or gin is raised from fourteen to fifteen years.

Part V, which is entirely new, is devoted to mine rescue work and provides that the owner, agent or manager of a mine shall provide and keep on hand at every colliery properly constructed ambulances, stretchers and other medical supplies and appliances deemed necessary for giving first-aid. Oxygen helmets and other mine-rescue apparatus required by the Minister must be kept on hand and constantly maintained in workable condition. Provision is made for the organization of trained mine-rescue corps and the establishment of mine-rescue stations. These provisions as to rescue work do not apply to mines ordinarily employing fewer than thirty persons underground, or to mines exempted by order of the Minister, but two or more mines may be grouped by the Minister for the purpose of mine-rescue work, and when so grouped will be deemed to be one mine.

Parts VI, VII and VIII deal respectively with employment and wages, investigations, and submarine areas and contain little new matter.

Part IX contains a number of new general rules to be observed as far as reasonably practicable at every mine. These rules set forth the duties of the manager, underground manager, overman, mine examiners, mine examiners who are shot-firers, stablemen and drivers, and stationary engineers. Rules 21-26 deal with precautions against coal dust which will come into force on January 1, 1928, unless the time is further extended by the inspector.

Part X contains the same provisions with regard to special rules as the old Act.

Part XI is entirely new and directs the provision and maintenance of suitable washhouses at mines where more than twelve persons are ordinarily employed.

Part XII deals with notices and is practically all old legislation.

Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act

The law relating to metalliferous mines and quarries was also revised and consolidated under the new title "The Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act," and contains a number of new provisions. The minimum age for the employment of boys is raised from twelve to sixteen years. Wages may be paid only at the mine or at the general office of the company, and no deductions of any kind may be made without the written consent of the employee. Provision is made for the conduct of inquests in cases of fatal accidents by the coroner nearest the mine, unless he is interested in the operation or management of the mine, in which case he is ineligible to act and must be replaced by another coroner or justice of the peace not so interested. The inspector, and any person authorized to act on his behalf, is entitled to be present at any inquest and to examine or cross-examine any witness. If the inspector or his representative is not present, the coroner may adjourn the inquest and give the Minister not less than four days' notice of the time and place at which the evidence is to be taken. A certified copy of the evidence, together with the verdict and any recommendations as to the prevention of future accidents must be forwarded to the Minister. Additional safety measures to be taken at abandoned mines are also included in the Act. The inspector is authorized to give written notice to the owner, agent or manager of any mine of anything dangerous or defective, and require it to be remedied within the time named in the notice. He is also given power to order a cessation of work or take any measures necessary for the health and safety of employees. The general rules include a number of new provisions relating to the care and use of explosives, signalling, fencing of shafts, scaling, escapement shafts, hoisting, ladderways, protection of machinery, and operation of steam boilers. Dressing rooms must have supplies of clean cold and warm water. A properly constructed stretcher and adequate first-aid service must be kept at every mine and if poisonous gases are used or produced, satisfactory antidotes and washes must be kept in a conspicuous place, properly labelled and with explicit directions for use.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide that payments to a widow who has become entitled to compensation while a resident of Nova Scotia shall not be forfeited or reduced merely by reason of her absence from the province. A further amendment authorizes the Board to expend a sum not exceeding $20,000 per annum for the purpose of rehabilitating injured workmen, and also, where necessary to supply an artificial member or members or other apparatus and keep it in repair for one year.

An Act relating to the Workmen's Compensation Board Rates in Certain Industries provides that the rates of assessment for the year 1927 upon owners of vessels engaged in the fishing industry or upon employers engaged in lumbering operations shall not be greater than the rates in force during the year 1926. The preamble to the Act states that the Workmen's Compensation Board allege that the increased rates in the fishing industry were made necessary by unprecedented disasters to the Lunenburg fishing fleet in 1926, and that the masters and owners allege that the higher rate would be so burdensome to the industry that many would be obliged to discontinue fishing. The preamble further states that the rate levied upon the lumbering industry has been found burdensome especially during the present depression and that as lumbering and fishing are two important basic industries it is desirable that no increase be made in the rates until such time as the revaluation of the reserves being conducted by the Government is completed, and pending a thorough inquiry by competent investigators into the effect of compensation rates in these industries.

Other Legislation

The Woodmen's Lien Act was amended to include laths and pit-props in the definition of "logs and timber" against which lien may be claimed.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act reduces from $25 to $10 the minimum fine to be imposed upon a chauffeur who drives without a license, badge or button, or fails to produce them when required by a peace officer.

Ontario

During the session of the Ontario Legislature which opened on February 2 and closed on April 5, 1927, an Act was passed providing for pensions to employees of Hydro-Electric Systems and several laws affecting labour were amended, including the Wages Act and the Public Service Superannuation Act. In addition a number of Acts were passed consolidating and clarifying existing legislation, among these being the Mining Act, the Labour Department Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Fire Department Act, the Public Health Act and the Children's Protection Act.

The Wages Act was amended to provide that a portion of the debtor's wages not exceeding $15 shall be exempt from seizure or attachment unless the debtor is an unmarried man without dependents, or the debt has been contracted for board or lodging in which cases no exemption is allowed.

The Power Commission Insurance Act enables the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to make an agreement with municipal authorities authorizing the Commission to contract with an insurance corporation for insurance of employees of such municipal authority by way of service annuities, income annuities, death or disability benefits or such other benefits as the Commission may deem expedient. The cost of insurance and of the administration and operation of the contract is to be borne by the municipal authority or authorities. The amount of contributions by employees and other matters will be dealt with in regulations made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Sections were added to the Public Service Superannuation Act providing that an allowance payable to an employee incapable of managing his affairs shall be paid to his committee or to a member of his family, and also providing that an employee who is a contributor to the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund shall make a written election as to whether he will remain a contributor to that fund or come under the Public Service Superannuation Act. Those who take the latter course will not forfeit their title to the return of contributions made to the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, and will contribute to the Public Service Superannuation Fund as from the date of appointment or from November 1, 1920, whichever date is later.

In the consolidation of the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act a new section was added providing that where a teacher or inspector dies after becoming entitled to a superannuation allowance his personal representatives shall be entitled to receive from the Fund a sum sufficient to make the total amount received by him or his representatives equal to the total amount of his contributions to the Fund.

"CANADIAN LABOUR LAWS AND THE TREATY"

A STRONG impetus was given to labour legislation in all countries in 1919 by the Labour Section of the Treaty of Versailles, which set forth nine fundamental principles that ought to govern labour relations. The effect of the movement in Canada is described in a new book "Canadian Labour Laws and the Peace Treaty," by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly Director of the Employment Service of Canada (New York: Columbia University Press, 502 pages). "When Canada became a member of the International Labour Organization," Dr. Stewart states, "Canadian labour legislation entered upon a new phase. The promotion of laws for the protection of the workers against the evils of industrialism, which before had been mainly the concern of the trade unions, became a matter of international obligation. This function at once assumed new dignity and importance. Labour legislation is now receiving attention in Canada as never before, and fortunately so, for it rests with Canadians at large whether their country will rank among the nations as a leader or a laggard in this field."

Dr. Stewart traces to the end of 1925 the development of Dominion and provincial legislation in Canada which has any bearing on the nine principles laid down in the Labour Section of the Treaty. Each of these principles forms the subject of a separate chapter, a statement of the principle being followed, first, by a summary of the corresponding Draft Conventions, or Recommendations subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference; second, by an outline of Dominion or provincial laws on the subject of each principle, and finally by a summarized statement of the development of the legislation.

The nine fundamental principles which should govern industrial relations, as agreed upon by the "High Contracting Parties" to the Treaty of Peace, may be restated as follows:—

1. That labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

2. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

3. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

4. The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

5. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

6. The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuance of their education and assure their proper physical development.

7. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

8. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

9. Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

The parties to the Treaty declared their belief that the adoption and observance of these nine principles by the industrial communities who were members of the League would confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

After a detailed study of Canada's position on the nine labour principles of the Treaty, Dr. Stewart reaches the following conclusions:

On the first principle, the exclusion of trade unions from the operation of the "combine" laws of Canada is based, he thinks, on recognition of the doctrine that labour should not be regarded as a commodity.

In regard to the rights of association Dr. Stewart finds that as compared with British standards the rights of Canadian workers are very restricted. Trade Unions, he points out, are open to charges of criminal and civil conspiracy, and their funds are liable to seizure to satisfy damage action. While the law grants the right to strike for certain stated objects, sympathetic strikes have been held illegal. Canadian unions do not enjoy the protection with regard to picketing and injunctions granted under the law of Great Britain but are more nearly in the precarious position of the unions of the United States.

On the third principle, namely that wages should be sufficient to meet the requirements of an adequate standard of living, the writer mentions the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, the minimum wage legislation for women and children in various provinces, and the provision made by the Domin-

ion and various provinces for the payment of fair wages on government contracts.

Canada has enacted but little legislation on the eight-hour day principle. British Columbia has a law of general application, which however allows of exemptions, and the eight-hour limit is fixed for mine workers in the more important mining provinces, and for various classes of workers in certain provinces. However it is pointed out that a considerable proportion of the industrial workers have the eight-hour day by agreement with employers and the ground to be gained on this principle is not so great as appears at first.

The "weekly rest" principle is met to some extent by the Dominion Lord's Day Act, but numerous exemptions are permitted as "works of necessity and mercy." Moreover prosecution under the law may be undertaken only with the consent of the attorney general of the province concerned. Several provincial Lord's Day Acts are also in force, and the weekly rest for certain classes is provided in other provincial laws, e.g., street railwaymen, firemen, hotel employees, bakeshops, etc.

Much provincial legislation is in existence having a bearing on the "child labour" principle, there being special provincial laws to limit the age of children in mines and factories, while the Dominion Parliament in 1924 forbade employment of children under 14 years of age on vessels, or of young persons between 14 and 18 years of age as trimmers and stokers.

The seventh principle, the payment of equal wages to men and women for work of equal value, has received no legal recognition.

The principle that aliens should not be discriminated against by labour laws is violated to some extent in connection with the employment of oriental workers especially in British Columbia.

As to the establishment of a system of inspection in which women should take part, all the provinces but Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have mines inspectors, and factory inspectors have been appointed in every province except Prince Edward Island. Each of the provinces with factory inspection, except New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has at least one woman inspector. Inspection of workshops is now provided for under the factory acts. Several of the provinces have regulated employment conditions in retail stores, but they have been tardy in enforcement. Alberta, British Columbit, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario have inspection of bakeshops and Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan have legal provision for the enforcement of laws to protect workers in building construction. Inspection in the interests of workers employed on board vessels has been established by the Dominion Government under the Canada Shipping Act. The Dominion and several of the provinces have inspection of construction works and lumber and mining camps in their jurisdictions, and Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan have legal provision for the enforcement of regulations to protect electrical workers.

Canada is pronounced by the writer to be "in the lower ranks" among the members of the League of Nations which have ratified Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization. "While certain provinces have recognized some of the conventions in legislation, and indeed have surpassed them in some instances, no single province has taken action on all the proposals nor have all the provinces recognized any one. The Dominion Government has signified Canada's adherence to the conventions relating to the employment of children and young persons at sea, but this action is of no great importance for Canada is not an important maritime state. None of the other proposals have been ratified. It is quite evident that there is no considerable body of well-informed public opinion on the subject of the various conventions and recommendations."

Special difficulties have hindered the ratification of Conventions and Recommendations by Canada. The period from 1921 to 1925 was unfavourable to labour legislation as being one of industrial depression. The division of legislative powers between the Dominion and the provinces has also been an obstacle to ratification. Moreover, while most of the subjects mentioned in the Labour Section are the concern of the provinces, provincial legislatures hesitate to place their own province at a disadvantage by imposing restrictions on industry that are not accepted by sister provinces. "This difference in standards," Dr. Stewart states, "as between the provinces constitutes essentially the same problem as that between nations, which the International Labour Organization is designed to overcome. Canada's obligations under the Treaty have prompted the Dominion Government to seek to clarify the jurisdictional difficulty, to call the provinces together in conference in order to map out the field, and to promote a larger measure of uniformity. This constitutes a new phase in the history of Canadian labour law, and the policy gives promise, if continued, of sufficiently justifying the Labour Section and the International Labour Organization in so far as Canada is concerned."

Dr. Stewart pays a tribute to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and other labour organizations as the impelling force in recent labour legislation. "It is a story of a hope for better things, partially translated into legislation by the slow democratic process of discussion at local union meetings; presentation of resolutions at trades councils, provincial and national conventions; the work of legislative committees; lobbying of members of parliament and the legislatures; and annual delegations to the Dominion and provincial governments."

The book concludes with a sketch of trade union policy in Canada. Canadian trade unionism has shown more faith in legislation than the American movement, a difference that may, in the author's opinion, be due to the larger influence of British traditions and to the greater probability of retaining legislation in force as compared with the United States, where the courts have declared so many labour laws unconstitutional. "Canadian labour's part in the development of labour legislation must be viewed in relation to the British origin of many of the leaders. Several of these men, and a considerable proportion of the rank and file, had been members of the British labour movement before emigrating to Canada, and their desire to secure in this country on the threshold of its industrial history the laws enjoyed in the advanced industrialism of the United Kingdom has been one of the major forces in the growth of Canadian labour legislation."

The book contains summaries of practically all the recent labour legislation in Canada, and a full index adds to its usefulness as a work of reference.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO

Order Governing Hairdressing Parlours in Cities Outside Toronto

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently issued an order, dated April 30, 1927, respecting female employees in hairdressing and manicuring establishments, beauty parlours and similar occupations in cities of more than 30,000 population, excepting Toronto. A similar order covering these establishments in the City of Toronto, took effect on August 1, 1926. The rates established for the various classes of employees under these orders are as follows:—

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN HAIR DRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITIES OF ONTARIO

Classes of Employees	Toronto	Other cities of over 30,000 population
Experienced	$ 12 50	$ 12 00
Inexperienced—probationary period of 3 months	No prescribed rate	No prescribed rate
2nd three months	6 00	6 00
3rd three months	8 00	8 00
4th three months	10 00	10 00

Both orders contain the following provisions:—

An inexperienced employee who has had three months or more instruction in a school which teaches any of the occupations governed by this order shall be exempt from the probationary period.

The number of inexperienced employees in any establishment shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of female employees. This rule shall not apply where there are less than four employees.

The Toronto order, however, in regard to the exemption mentioned in the last paragraph, states that it is allowed in shops where there are four "female" employees. The Toronto order moreover provides that "no deductions below the minimum wage line shall exceed the value of the time lost," and that "an employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time so spent."

Each establishment is required to keep a copy of the order posted where it can be seen readily by the employees.

A record number of immigrants entering Canada through the port of Quebec, compared with the corresponding periods of recent years, is reported by the Harbour Commission. In the course of the first five weeks of navigation, over 30,000 immigrants disembarked. Immigration officials believe that over 200,000 will come in this year by the St. Lawrence route, as compared with 109,000 last season and 85,000 in 1925.

It is expected that by harvesting time the Alberta Wheat Pool will have 142 elevators in operation. It started into the elevator business last year with 42 interior and the Prince Rupert terminal elevator. It has bought a site for a terminal elevator at Vancouver, and will build 100 in Alberta this season to supplement the 42 elevators acquired last year.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada was held in Paterson, N.J., from May 31 to June 3. The convention opened with a complimentary dinner at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey; Mr. Colin M. McLean, mayor of Paterson, and Mr. James Wilson, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. James A. Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America and seventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, also delivered an address. The addresses of welcome were replied to by the president of the association, Mr. John S. B. Davie, who also appointed the committees necessary for the work of the convention.

The Federal Departments of Labour of Canada and the United States were represented, as well as the province of Ontario and the following States of the Union: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

At the business session on Wednesday morning, June 1, the reports of the president and secretary-treasurer were presented, the former dealing with the activities of the executive officers since the 1926 convention, and the secretary with the financial statement, which showed that after all liabilities had been met there was a surplus of $560.

The constitution of the association was amended to permit the United States Bureau of Mines to be represented at the annual conventions.

Among the reports presented on new labour legislation was one from the State of Michigan in which it was stated that the law pertaining to the public employment offices had been amended to provided for a fee of $1 for registration, this provision to be first introduced in Detroit, and if found satisfactory to be extended to all public employment offices in the State. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner, U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, reported for the Committee on Legal Aid and the Committee on Statistics. The convention subsequently decided to continue the Committee on Statistics, and instructed that a further report be presented on completion of the survey now being made under the auspices of the American Engineering Standards Committee. It was also decided to continue the Committee on Legal Aid, which body was instructed to work with the National Association of Legal Aid on a general survey of this subject and to report at subsequent conventions.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was given over to the discussion of employment problems, the main feature of the meeting being an address on "Public Employment Methods" by Russell J. Eldridge, Director of Employment, Department of Labour of New Jersey. Following the discussion on this subject, an address on "Rehabilitation" was given by Joseph Spitz, Assistant Director of Rehabilitation of the State of New Jersey. At the evening session papers on the following subjects were read: "Machinery Accidents and their Prevention," by James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York; "Labour Laws as a Means of Preventing Diseases of Occupation," by John Roach, Deputy Commisisoner, Department of Labour of New Jersey; "Mine Safety Work," by Wm. Boncer, president of Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, Richmond, Va.

On Thursday, June 2, the delegates were taken by automobiles to Jersey City where an inspection was made of the State Labour Department building. Following an address on the activities of the department by Dr. Andrew F. McBride, the Commissioner, the delegates were driven to the Singer Sewing Machine Factory in Elizabeth, N.J. After luncheon in the company's dining room the delegates were taken on a tour of inspection of the works, after which they returned to Paterson.

The Friday morning sessions was opened with the report of the Committee on Migratory Children and Children in Commercialized Agriculture, presented by Frank E. Wood, Commissioner, Bureau of Labour of Louisiana, followed by the report of the Committee on Home Work, read by Miss E. N. Matthews, of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. The last-named committee recommended the absolute prohibition of home work, where necessary for sanitary purposes, in regard to food and clothing. While no vote was taken on this proposal the delegates approved of a session of the next convention being given over to the subject of home work, and that all the States be asked to make reports.

Following an address on "The Work of a Bureau of Women and Children" by Miss Charlotte Carr, director, Bureau of Women and Children, Department of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania, brief discussions

took place on the problems connected with (1) Inspection work: (*a*) What methods are most effective in connection with violations of child labour laws? (*b*) What is the best time for making inspections? (2) Certification matters: (*a*) For what ages should certificates be issued? (*b*) What about the number of forms and content of certificates? (3) Public Employment Offices: Co-operation between the public employment office and the employment certificating office; (4) Child labour: (*a*) Effect on compensation laws on accidents; (*b*) Safeguarding the health of working children.

At the closing session on Friday afternoon Mr. John Moffitt of the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labour, read a paper which had been prepared by Mr. H. L. Kerwin, director of the service, on "Conciliation in Labour Disputes."

The concluding business was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, H. M. Stanley, Commissioner, Department of Commerce and Labour, Atlanta, Ga.

First vice-president, Dr. Andrew F. McBride, Commissioner of Labour of New Jersey, Jersey City, N.J.

Second vice-president, Maud Swett, field director, Woman and Child Labour, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.

Third vice-president, Jas. J. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Fourth vice-president, W. A. Rooksbery, Commissioner of Labour, of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.

Fifth vice-president, Charlotte Carr, director, Bureau of Women and Children, Department of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer, Louise E. Schutz, superintendent, Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission of Minnesota, St. Paul, Min.

New Orleans, La., was chosen as the convention city for 1928.

Coal Mining in Ohio

The Department of Industrial Relations of the State of Ohio recently published statistics of mines and quarries in the years 1924-5. In this period Ohio ranked as the fifth coal mining state producing 6.2 per cent of all bituminous coal mined in the United States. The production during the calendar year 1924 amounted to 30,096,893 tons. There were 1,938 mining machines reported in use in Ohio mines in 1924. The average number of tons cut per machine for the year was 13,486 tons, and the average number of tons cut per day per machine was 94.3 tons. Eighty-two steam and electric shovels were used in producing 2,407,935 tons of coal by the stripping method.

The number of employees in and around the mines in 1924 was 44,333, of whom 5.5 per cent were employed in pick mines, and 91.1 per cent in stripping operations. The average number of days worked during the year by the pick miners averaged 162, by machine mine loaders, 156 days, and by employees in stripping mines 122 days. During 1924, the average production per pick miner in pick mines was 558 tons, while in 1923 the average per pick miner for the year was 563 tons. The average production per machine runner for 1924 was 7,990 tons, as compared with 8,935 tons for 1923, while the average annual production per loader (including drillers and shooters) was 1,044 tons as compared with 1,242 tons in 1923. The production per employee per day, however, shows very little variation from preceding years. The average number of tons mined per day per pick miner in pick mines was 3.4 tons. The average production per day for machine runners and helpers was 55.2 tons, while the daily output per loader (including drillers and shooters) was 7.3 per day for the year.

Fatalities in all coal mines in 1924 numbered 99; about 64 per cent of these being caused by fall of roof. The total 1924 coal production was 30,096,893 tons, and the number of employees, 47,425 for the week of greatest employment. The frequency of the 99 fatal accidents in coal mines was, therefore, one to every 479 men employed and to every 304,009 tons of coal mined.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1927, was 200, as compared with 249 in the previous month and with 188 in April, 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 43 in April, 1927, as compared with 93 in the previous month, and with 50 a year ago.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA AND ONTARIO IN 1926

Manitoba

A SERIOUS increase in the number of industrial accidents in Manitoba is noted in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province for 1926. During the year the Board received reports of 10,917 accidents, as compared with 9,042 reported during 1925, an increase of 20.74 per cent. In addition to 45 fatal accidents—the largest number in any year in the history of the province—about 200 individual workmen suffered severe and permanent injuries in the course of their employment. The fatalities of the year included the loss of four city firemen during the burning of the Winnipeg Theatre. The report suggests that both the employers and the employees are in some measure to blame for the increase, giving examples to show that sometimes existing regulations are not observed by either party. Increased assessment rates are threatened if the accident record fails to show an improvement.

"Unless some form of effective and concerted action along safety lines, especially in the educating of the man on the job, is undertaken by employers generally, an increase in rates will be necessary in the near future. That such work is possible is clearly demonstrated by the experience of the Canada Cement Company, where an energetic effort is made to impress upon the minds of workmen the need for taking care. The Manitoba branch of this company, employing 150 men, has just completed 415 days of continuous operation without a single loss accident, winning the Safety Trophy of the Portland Cement Association, competed for by cement plants throughout the continent. Many manufacturing concerns in Manitoba, fully alive to the need for safety work, are grappling intelligently with the problem, but there is great need for concerted and vigorous effort along this line."

Examples are given in the report of accidents which might have been avoided by the exercise of more care. Among these are some of the accidents in the group of cases due to the collapse of scaffolding, for which the Board was called on to pay $50,000.

Injuries to Eyes.—Another such group includes accidents causing injuries to the eye, stated in the report to be "largely preventable and exceedingly expensive." For instance, during 1925 there were 981 compensable eye injuries which cost $40,367.11. In 14 of these cases workmen suffered permanent injury of varying degree. There were 9 enucleations. In 3 cases workmen suffered total loss of vision of one eye, while in two cases there was partial loss of vision in one eye. These 14 cases of permanent injury were occasioned by flying fragments whilst men were operating lathes, pneumatic tools, chipping castings, reaming and working on saws. Of the minor cases, 171, costing $1,279.51, arose from the use of emery wheels. The use of air guns and pneumatic tools was responsible for 151 cases, costing $1,180.82. From the operation of lathes and shapers arose 32 accidents costing $223.75. "And so the story goes," the report continues "hundreds of preventable accidents costing thousands of dollars and resulting in loss of eyes and partial or total loss of vision. In one case of preventable eye injury it was noted that the workman already had an artificial eye, and was foolish enough to undertake work involving danger to the eyes without the use of goggles. The fault seems to lie both with employers and employees. In some cases goggles are provided but their use not insisted upon; in others, no attempt is made to see that goggles are provided or, if provided, kept in good shape. Here is a very fruitful field for accident prevention.

On December 31, 1926, the Board had on its books 445 dependants of workmen killed in industry during period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1926, a net addition of 46 dependants during the year. These dependants included 138 widows, 272 children, 13 fathers, 17 mothers, 3 sisters, one grandfather and one grandmother.

For the purposes of the act the industries of the province are divided into seven classes, the largest being class "G" which includes the general body of employers. It is to this class that the largest share of the increase in accidents is attributed. While the steam railways, in spite of increasing business, show an actual decrease in number of accidents, and the record of the Winnipeg Electric in this connection is really remarkable, the steady increase in the number of accidents in Class "G," representing the general body of employers, is a matter of grave concern. The increase in the number of fatal and other serious accidents in this group is stated to be particularly alarming.

The total payrolls of all classes for the year 1925 (actual) and 1926 (estimated) were as follows:—

Class	1925 (Actual)	1926 (Estimate)
"A"—(Canadian Pacific Railway Company)	$ 9,236,930 11	$10,000,000 00
"B"—(Grand Trunk Pacific Railway)	1,074,801 20	1,000,000 00
"C"—(Canadian National Railways)	11,192,973 26	11,000,000 00
"D"—(Provincial Government)	1,659,347 94	1,600,000 00
"E"—(City of Winnipeg)	2,572,225 05	2,499,645 66
"G"—(General body of employers)	30,050,630 00	34,000,000 00
"H"—(Winnipeg Electric Company)	2,227,289 30	2,342,736 16
	$58,014,196 86	$62,442,381 82

The report gives the following summary of operations under the Act during the period reviewed:—

During 1926 seventeen employers had their operations brought under Part I of the Act by application approved by the Board, as compared with 37 employers brought under on application during 1925. At December 31, 1926, there were 155 employers whose operations had been brought under the act in this manner.

Twenty-five employers made application to the Board during 1926 and were permitted self-coverage, for themselves and their dependants. This was the same number of applications as were approved by the Board during 1925.

At December 31, 1926, there were 91 employers carrying protection for themselves and their dependants.

Audit of employers' payrolls during 1926 produced additional assessment in the amount of $14,008.79, whilst new employers to the number of 147 paid assessments to the extent of $1,916.66.

Refunds amounting to $1,432.90 were made to employers as a result of audit.

During 1926, 866 cases of minor injury were treated by the Board's Chief Medical Officer, as compared with 787 during 1925. The aggregate days of disability for all cases so treated in 1926 was 2,812 or an average of 3.2 days per case.

During 1926 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to $789,807.37, as compared with $752,412.59, disbursed during 1925, an increase of $37,394.78.

The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 27,862, as compared with 23,195 issued during 1925, an increase of 4,669.

The value of Board Orders during 1926 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers amounts set aside to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $766,715.79, as compared with $731,773.34 during 1925, an increase of $34,942.45.

Statistical tables are included in the report analyzing the accidents compensated in 1925, including cause, nature of disability, time loss, average age, average wage, industry, etc.

Ontario

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario recently published their report for 1926, the twelfth year of the operation of the Act. As in Manitoba, an increase was noted in the number of accidents reported during 1926, which was in fact the record year for accidents in Ontario. The fatal accidents reported during the year were 400, as compared with 345 for 1925, and 402 for 1924. The cases involving medical aid only in Schedule 1 industries, paid for during the year 1926, numbered 24,142, as compared with 21,986 in 1925. The temporary total disability cases were 30,019, as compared with 28,397 in 1925; permanent partial disability cases, 2,384, as compared with 2,036; permanent total disability cases 14, as compared with 18; and death cases 311, as compared with 296 during 1925. This makes the total cases in which payments were made for compensation or medical aid during 1926, 56,870, as compared with 52,733 in 1925.

The number of accidents reported in 1926 was 65,916, as compared with 60,012 in 1925, and 58,675 in 1924. The highest number of accidents in any previous year was 61,109 in 1923. The month of August, 1926, had the highest number of accidents for any month in the history of the Board, with 6,595. This increase took place notwithstanding special efforts in the direction of accident prevention. The results of the organized safety movement, however, were shown in the diminished number of accidents due to machinery, which fell from 22.73 per cent in 1923 to 19.39 per cent in 1925, showing the benefits of careful inspection and supervision of machinery and appliances.

Accident Prevention.—The report states that the Board, at the request of the different industrial accident prevention associations, continued to increase the amount of grants to such associations, this amount increasing from $79,506 in 1924 to $107,972.55 in 1926. The

largest increase for the year was in connection with the Lumbermen's Safety Association, which carried on a very much intensified accident prevention campaign. The Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association also emphasized safety work. The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations report a large increase in the interest and enthusiasm of their members in their work and have an expanding program for the ensuing year. These associations represent the various classes of industry coming under schedule 1, that is, the industries coming under the collective liability system. The Board advances the funds required for this work, but each association is managed by its own directors. The Board appeals to all employers to interest themselves in the election of Boards of directors for their own group.

Another suggestion made by the Board is in connection with first-aid work. "There should be more attention paid to the supplies in connection with the different first-aid kits; they should be carefully inspected by employers, supplies renewed and fresh supplies put in where these deteriorate by lapse of time; and further attention should be given to the special training of certain employees in each plant so that first aid can be effectively carried on. A very great reduction can be made in accident cost by so doing, especially in connection with infection from trivial wounds. It should be remembered that the wound which does not bleed and cleanse itself is perhaps more liable to infection than those which bleed more freely, and that the smallest cut or abrasion should be properly treated to prevent development of infections, which add so materially to accident cost. Employers should understand that first aid and the expense of first aid must be borne by the individual employers. It has become a habit in some plants to have a great many of the first aid cases made medical cases, and to have them paid for as medical aid where they should be paid for by the employers as first aid. It is the intention of the Board to see that the first aid work is done at the expense of the employers in the plant, and not at the expense of industry as a whole, as it is unfair to those who are carrying out the first aid work as provided by the Act."

Benefits.—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1926 was $5,821,351.90, as compared with $5,565,443.39 in 1925; $6,122,820.34 in 1924; and $6,173,861.74 in 1923. Of the total benefits so awarded in 1926, $4,652,526.64 were in schedule 1 industries, under the collective liability system, and $1,168,825.26 were in schedule 2 industries (including Crown cases), which are under the individual liability system. Of the $4,652,526.64 benefits in schedule 1, $3,664,039.94 were compensation, and $988,486.70 medical aid, the medical aid being a little over 21 per cent of the total, as compared with 19 per cent in 1925, 17 in 1924, 16 in 1923, and 16¾ per cent in 1922, showing a steady increase in the amount paid for medical aid. Medical aid in schedule 2 is paid by the employees directly and therefore does not appear in the above figures.

The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1926 amounted to $57,315,447.35, while the accidents reported during the same period numbered 567,930.

The estimated pay rolls for 1926 were $411,013,000 an increase over the $395,619,000 reported in 1925, while the number of employers decreased from 26,681 in 1925 to 24,492 in 1926.

Industrial Diseases.—Reference has been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the extension of the Act so as to provide compensation for miners' silicosis, or phthisis (June, 1926, page 574, etc.); pneumoconiosis (July, 1926, page 632); and caisson disease or compressed air illness (November, 1926, page 1079). The most important of these diseases is silicosis, a disease of miners working underground or in the crushing houses. The costs of compensation in silicosis are assessed over the different mining fields according to the character of the rocks encountered and the number of working shifts in each field. From April 8, 1926, when the disease was made compensable, to the end of the year, the amount paid out by the Board for silicosis was $86,555, but in addition there were outstanding liabilities in connection with secondary cases which had not yet arrived at the stage of total disability, increasing this amount to $200,000, and accordingly $200,000 was assessed against the mine owners in Ontario in connection with the awards made for silicosis. At the beginning of 1927 a Silicosis Board was established, consisting of four doctors—three from the Department of Public Health and the reporting physician—whose decision as to whether the claimant is suffering from silicosis and as to what stage he may be in is to be unanimous and final, and this Board is now functioning. All arrangements in connection with silicosis are still of a tentative nature and subject to revision as further knowledge is obtained as to the subject. The awards made are only a beginning of the costs of dealing with this disease.

The employers engaged in caisson work, finding that employees would not enter into such employment unless they were assured that

there would be compensation for caisson disease, requested the Board to add this disease to the provisions of the Act, which was done by regulation of the Board made to take effect from the first January, 1926. There has been awarded in connection with caisson disease during the present year $11,644.65.

Cost of Administration.—The percentage of administration costs to total benefits awarded in 1926 showed a decrease from the previous year. The percentage of such costs to total benefits awarded was 4.77 per cent in 1926 as compared with 4.84 per cent in 1925, while in schedule 2 there was a decrease from 4.14 per cent in 1925 to 3.44 per cent in 1926.

Merit Rating.—Merit rating, a system whereby individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience, is applied by the Board every three years. In cases where the accident cost exceeds, or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage, a merit-rating charge, or a merit-rating refund, is made within specified limits. The last application of merit rating was for the three-year period 1921-1923 inclusive, and the Board expects that merit rating will be considered again during 1927.

Employment for Maimed Men.—The Board urges employers to see that their partially disabled employees are taken back to work in some capacity. Reference is made to an experiment made during the year for limiting the special risks connected with the employment of such men. Employers naturally fear that if they take such a man into employment and he should happen to suffer the loss of the other eye, or arm, or leg, he would become a total disability, and instead of their firm being charged with the cost of one arm, or eye, or leg, they would be charged with total disability. The Board considered that such men should not be discriminated against in the labour market and therefore they tried out during the year the policy of charging against the class and the individual employer in such case only the percentage of disability which would be awarded for the injury actually done in such employment to an unmaimed man, and charging against the Disaster Fund the remaining cost of such total disability case. This procedure resulted in the expenditure out of the Disaster Emergency Fund during the year of the sum of $16,919.25, which is only $2,946.95 more than the interest earned on the Disaster Fund during the year, so that this fund has decreased only this amount during the year by reason of bearing this extra cost in connection with maimed men who have become total disabilities by reason of further injuries received.

The report contains full particulars regarding compensation and assessments in the various industries and explanations of the different funds of the Board; also an analysis and tabulation of the causes of accidents, the nature of the injuries and other information concerning accidents and workmen, based on the final figures of operations during 1925. The following paragraphs are taken from this part of the report:—

Comparison of accident frequencies can be made by correlating the number of accidents with the total number of full-year workers, data for this being available, however, only in Schedule 1. Eliminating accidents in which medical aid only was paid, the number of accidents for each 100 full-year workers for the different years are as follows:—

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death	Totals
1915	3·63	·58	·12	4·32
1916	4·99	·79	·10	5·88
1917	5·78	·72	·07	6·57
1918	5·81	·66	·07	6·54
1919	5·81	·68	·07	6·56
1920	6·23	·67	·07	6·97
1921	6·25	·60	·05	6·90
1922	5·82	·52	·06	6·40
1923	6·02	·51	·05	6·58
1924	6·08	·54	·06	6·68
1925	5·94	·51	·05	6·50

On the same basis of calculation the frequency of medical aid only cases has been: 1918, 3.66; 1919, 3.70; 1920, 4.26; 1921, 4.24; 1922, 4.67; 1923, 4.96; 1924, 5.84, and 1925, 6.09.

For the year 1925 the average cost of temporary disability cases was $75.47, of which $51.10 was for compensation and $24.37 was for medical aid, the average in 1924 being $79.69, and in 1923, $70.34.

The average cost of permanent disability cases was $1,039.07, of which $223.09 was for temporary disability, $671.71 for permanent disability, and $144.27 for medical aid.

The average cost of death cases where there were dependents was $4,796.67, and the average cost of all death cases was $3,671.02, of which $22.70 was for temporary disability, $119.56 for burial expenses, $64.64 for medical aid, and $3,464.12 for death benefits.

The average cost of all cases in which compensation was paid was $180.60, of which $146.44 was for compensation and $34.16 for medical aid, as compared with $195.55 for 1924 and $184.11 for 1923.

The average cost of medical aid in medical aid only cases was $5.21, as compared with $5.16 in 1924, and $5.01 in 1923.

As to the causes of injuries in 1925, machinery was responsible for 9,868 cases of accident out of a total of 50,905, or 19.39 per cent of all cases as compared with 20.95 per cent in 1924 and 22.73 per cent in 1923.

The number of compensation cases in which the seriousness of the results was due to infection was 2,228, or 7.83 per cent of all cases compensated, including 33 cases of permanent disability and eleven deaths.

Compensation Awards in New York State

The Department of Labour of the State of New York recently published Bulletin No. 149, analyzing and summarizing court decisions in 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation law of the State. This is the twelfth annual bulletin on this subject prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the series containing digests of all decisions rendered under the law to the end of 1926.

Among the important decisions of the year are those to the following effect:

Excitement, fright and exertion may be regarded as accidents. A general contractor is liable for injury to his uninsured sub-contractor's employee, while his carrier is not;

A labourer coming to his employer's plant for his wages is there as a creditor, not as an employee;

Repair work upon a railroad watchman's shanty is not in interstate commerce;

Dock building from a raft is not in admiralty; nor is diving to saw off timbers projecting from a river bank;

A foreman's action in engaging treatment for an injured subordinate obligates the employer;

Fright is not a reasonable ground for refusing an operation;

Use of the Snellen symbols as common fractions to express vision remaining is not improper;

The Department of Labour may apportion compensation liability between carriers;

An employee's disability record may be made part of his death record, but it is not *res adjudicata*;

An employer has knowledge of an accident if he has merely heard about it;

A referee should not question an employer relative to prejudice;

Date of death, not date of accident, governs awards from the special funds established under the compensation law, while date of accident, not date of death, governs awards for disability made after death;

"Dependants" include persons over eighteen years of age, except possibly children over eighteen.

Miners' Welfare Fund of Great Britain

The fifth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, established in Great Britain under the Mining Industry Act was published recently. It includes a general review of the first five years of the fund's operation. The year 1926 completed the original period of the levy prescribed by the Mining Industry Act, 1920, and the committee describe how the administrative machinery has developed, and indicate in general terms the results of the experience which has been gained, particularly in connection with the establishment of local schemes, such as recreation and sports grounds of all kinds, institutes and halls, swimming baths, libraries, colliery bands, pithead baths, hospitals, convalescent homes, nursing and ambulance services, and various educational projects for the less advanced grades.

The committee state how they have applied the £500,000 which they set aside for research on problems affecting the health and safety of mineworkers, and describe the progress which has been made in assigning to definite schemes the similar sum which was reserved for the provision of buildings and equipment for the more advanced grades of mining education. They also indicate their further intentions in regard to these two matters in the second five-year period, provided by the Act of 1925, and devote a special section to a detailed description of the scholarship scheme which has been established for enabling working miners and their sons or daughters to obtain the benefits of a university life and education.

During 1926 nearly 600 allocations were made, and over £1,250,000 was allocated. Full details of the purposes to which this sum has been devoted are given, and the report is illustrated by photographs and plans of typical developments.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

Proceedings at Safety Convention of 1927

THE 1927 Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations held at Toronto on May 9-10 was the largest and most successful yet held in Canada. There were 830 registered delegates at the Convention, including representatives from Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, and these delegates appeared to have been given something thoroughly well worth while in the addresses that were delivered and in the exhibit of safety devices.

At luncheon on Monday, under the chairmanship of Lt.-Colonel A. O. T. Beardmore (the retiring Chairman), the Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, delivered a short address, welcoming the delegates and placing emphasis on the need for an extension of accident prevention work in industry in the Province. Following the Hon. Mr. Ross, Mr. James Emery, General Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, D.C., spoke on "The Human Factor". Mr. Emery stressed the need for considering the human factor in all matters relating to workmen's compensation. He indicated that the general trend in industry was towards improved conditions and congratulated the industries of Ontario in having set up an association that was securing definite results for employer and employee.

Other speakers on the first day included Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, whose address on "Some Phases of Compensation" was given the closest attention and brought out several points of interest. Mr. Sinclair called attention to the increase in minor accidents, and said that the reports to the Board indicated 1926 as the heaviest accident year in the history of the Act in Ontario. Their records, however, showed that mechanical accidents were being reduced, indicating that industry had realized the necessity for this form of protection but that an extension of educational work along safety lines was needed. Mr. Sinclair also touched on the increase in medical aid in the past several years, stating that this had reached a total of about 21 per cent of the entire compensation awarded in Schedule I in 1926.

Mr. Aubrey A. Bond of Toronto spoke on "The Unknown Greatest Englishman" telling the story of Sydney Gilchrist Thomas and his research work in connection with the Bessemer process. Mr. Bond showed how the improvement in processes had made for the safety of the workers in the steel mills. He also brought out at considerable length the details of the development of Germany from an agricultural country to an industrial country through the purchase of the Thomas patents.

Mr. A. G. Greenwood, of Christie, Brown and Company Limited, spoke on "What Accident Prevention has done for us" telling with a wealth of detail the campaign carried on by that company against accidents and the remarkable results secured.

The final paper on the first day was delivered by Mr. L. V. Dixon, mechanical engineer, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company Limited, in which he gave the story of the effective accident prevention work carried on by his company and told of their steady reduction in accident cases. Mr. Dixon urged that every plant carry on active accident prevention work.

On the second day Mr. H. L. Broomfield, of General Motors of Canada Ltd., Oshawa, spoke on "The Personal Factor in Accident Prevention" and indicated for those present that accident prevention was something more than putting guards on machines and posting a few safety bulletins about the plant. Mr. Broomfield's address brought home to the large audience the thought that accident prevention was a matter that must be worked into the whole daily life of the workers and their families.

Mr. F. H. Schryer of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton told of the work being done at their plant indicating among other interesting points that they had operated with an average of 2,600 workers for 82 days in 1927 without a lost time accident.

Mr. C. Cooper, of Penmans Limited, London, from his experience in industry with the St. Johns Ambulance Association and in the Army, went into detail on first aid work and gave an interesting address including a demonstration of certain methods.

Mr. E. E. Sparrow, Imperial Varnish and Colour Company, Limited, Toronto, spoke on "Inter-Plant Contests," and showed the beneficial results which might come from such contests. He showed how their accident experience had gone steadily down when men in the plant had realized that they were in competition with another plant.

The luncheon on Tuesday was under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Callaghan, of the Steel Company of Canada Limited Hamil-

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ton, and at this Mr. A. O. Dawson of Canadian Cottons Limited, Montreal, delivered a very effective address on "The Executive's Duty," bringing out from his wide experience of industry suggestions for the executive. It was fairly evident from Mr. Dawson's address that certain very considerable responsibilities are laid on the executive for accident prevention.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Ross Robertson, McGregor and McIntyre Limited, Toronto, and the speakers were Mr. R. T. Herdegen, Dominion Forge and Stamping Company Limited, Walkerville, who spoke on "Self Inspection." Mr. Herdegen suggested that, while inspection of plants by officials of the plant was necessary and desirable, inspection must start with the president and general manager of the plant, who should inspect carefully their own attitude towards the problem.

Mr. William Seymour, of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, spoke on "Accident Prevention in Hazardous Industries" and told how the Coke Department of the plant, operating for twenty-four hours a day with from one to two hundred men exposed to most of the known hazards of industry, had operated for over two years without a lost time accident.

Mr. J. H. Tapley, Swift Canadian Company Limited, Toronto, in speaking on "Safety Campaigns" told in detail of the various campaigns conducted at his plant and of the results achieved. He said that the men entered thoroughly into the spirit of the competition and he invited all interested to call at the plant at any time in order to see what was being done there.

Mr. W. A. Wecker of the Hayes Wheel Company Limited, Chatham, delivered an address entitled "Where are we Heading?" Mr. Wecker told quite frankly that the experience at their plants in Ontario had been bad, and that little or nothing had been done until they had been stirred into action by officers of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. He assured the meeting that all of their plants in Ontario were now heading in the right direction.

The discussions following certain of the addresses brought out some very interesting points, one for instance being that the officials working closest to the men were inclined to attribute accidents to their thoughtlessness or recklessness, and the executive officials were inclined to place the responsibility on executives, indicating a spirit of candour that was highly desirable and indicating also that there was no effort to evade responsibility.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Mr. W. S. Campbell, General Electric Co. Limited, Toronto, was elected Chairman; Mr. F. W. Kimbark, Business Systems Limited, Toronto, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Alex. E. Adam, Canadian Cottons Limited, Hamilton, Second Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. B. Morley was re-elected General Manager.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN A TORONTO FACTORY

Address Delivered by Mr. A. G. Greenwood, Christie-Brown and Company, Limited, at the Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, May, 1927.

LET me first of all explain that it is not because of any remarkable record or wonderful achievement on our part that this invitation has been extended by your Program Committee to our company but probably because your able General Manager, Mr. Morley, has noticed from the reports he has received from us month by month that our experience in this line of work has shown a steady improvement during the past six years. Accident prevention has done much for us. First and foremost, it has saved life. It has also lessened suffering. It has saved time and assisted us in increasing production per head. It has saved money not only for ourselves but for others and it has created a better feeling throughout the whole organization and considerably assisted in reducing labour turnover.

Results of Safety Organization.—We started earnestly in accident prevention work with the year 1921 after six years of accidents and fatalities. From 1915, the year in which the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario came into force, to the year 1920, we had six fatalities in our plant. Four married men, one single man and one widower met death while at work. Six fatalities in six years, one each year. Besides this loss of life we were reporting to the Workmen's Compensation Board an average of twenty-nine accidents per year and our costs were tremendously high. The Board were paying on an average a total of $11,500 per year for medical aid and workmen's compensation on our account, and the lost time because of the fatalities was never less than 6,262 days in any one of those years.

Our assessments were correspondingly high, and with surcharge bills we paid as much as $8,005 for one year. After one year of accident prevention work, honest effort which included organization, meetings, the placing of responsibility, regular bulletin service, the use of thousands of pay envelope inserts, "stunts" and competitions of various kinds to create, arouse and maintain the interest of the workers, first aid training, foremen's letters and so on, after one year of hard work in accident prevention, we had to report an increase in accident frequency, but we found this to be not altogether uncommon. Other companies both in Canada and the United States had had a similar experience. But while we had to report an increase of 15 per cent in accidents, we had considerably reduced the severity of those accidents, and we were much encouraged by the fact that for the first time in seven years we had operated without a fatality. We may go further and say that since we organized for accident prevention work six and one-third years have elapsed and the annual fatality has not recurred.

We entered the following year full of enthusiasm for this work. We reduced our accidents to fourteen, a number which has not been exceeded in any year since. We reduced the payments made by the Board compared with the payments made the previous year 87 per cent and our lost time was reduced 74 per cent. This was progress indeed. But 1925 has been our best year so far. During that twelve-month period we reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board six accidents, one of which was for medical aid only, the other five minor cases with little money payments and little lost time. In fact throughout that whole year the Board paid but $150.32 on our account for medical aid and workmen's compensation and the lost time was only 36½ days, this with an average staff of 591 workers, working 44 hours per week. Last year our accident frequency remained the same as 1925. Six cases reported to the Board. But one was a slight partial permanent disability for which the Board justly allowed $300. Our payments were, therefore, increased over the 1925 period and our lost time was somewhat higher also. But 1927 promises to be a better year than our record year of 1925, for so far we have reported but three minor cases to the Workmen's Compensation Board. We have been helped by others in our group and class who realize the value of accident prevention work and our rates have steadily but surely been reduced. This year we are paying the Board a sum less than $2,500 compared with the $8,005 we paid in 1920. Compare for a moment if you will the figures during the last six years with those I quoted between 1915 and 1920. What a difference! We do not receive surcharge bills now. We are entitled to merit rating. We have saved life, we have lessened suffering, we have saved time and money and you must realize the atmosphere of security and happiness which has been created throughout the plant.

Methods of Promoting Safety.—Now, to what do we owe this measure of success? First and foremost to the whole-hearted support we have received from the management. In accident prevention work it is necessary that the management should desire to prevent every preventable accident. If you get this whole-hearted support you will progress far in safety, but if you just get from your management a lukewarm, uninterested attitude, you will not be successful. We, at Christies, are fortunate indeed in having as our President and General Manager Mr. Charles E. Edmonds. Mr. Edmonds not only takes a keen interest in the safety of his own plant, but he gives of his time and thought to the work of the Associations. We were not long in accident prevention work before we had a desire to enter into the activities of our Association, and on making enquiry we found that our group came under the Bottlers and Canners Association, an association which was not functioning. Mr. Morley was anxious to reorganize and it was on the invitation sent out from our head office that Class 15 met in this hotel to reorganize. At that meeting our Mr. Edmonds was elected Chairman for the first year. After his term of office he was well succeeded by Mr. Carruthers who, in turn, was ably followed by Mr. Patterson. To these gentlemen, their directors and Mr. Morley, Class 15 especially and safety generally owes a debt of gratitude for the work which they have accomplished during the past three or four years. It is of vital importance that the business gentlemen who hold the chief executive positions in industry in Ontario should give their whole-hearted support to the accident prevention program.

We pay strict attention to first aid. Besides the well-equipped emergency hospital centrally located, we maintain twenty first-aid stations throughout the plant, each station in charge of a trained employee. At each of these stations a small framed notice may be found which says: "This first aid kit is provided for the purpose of dressing all minor injuries and for rendering first aid in case of serious accident." Then follows the name of the employee in charge of the station. It then goes on: "All

small cuts, scratches and puncture wounds must be reported immediately." The names of three doctors follow with their respective telephone numbers, doctors who have offices in close proximity to the plant. The whole notice is easily detachable from the station and in case of accident requiring medical aid can easily be carried to the nearest telephone where time is not lost looking up a doctor's number. We give credit in part to these stations for banishing sepsis from our plant.

We use the bulletin service of the Accident Prevention Associations. We use all the bulletins they send to us and they are posted regularly in the steel frames we purchased from them. We also use some of the bulletins we receive from the Ontario Safety League. We choose those which are applicable, and we use bulletins of local interest which we make up ourselves. One good feature with regard to the bulletin service of late is the standardization in size. The bulletins of the Ontario Safety League will now fit the frames of the Accident Prevention Associations without cutting or folding.

We fought sepsis in our plant through the pay envelope insert method. We lost no opportunity of forcing this message to our workers: "Have a dressing applied to all small cuts, scratches and puncture wounds." I remember some years ago listening to an address given by the late Mr. Price, then Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. His address was on Workmen's Compensation and it was given to the Personnel Managers' Association. During the discussion infection of wounds was mentioned and Mr. Price remembered a very painful case which was reported from our plant. Mr. Price said this: "We gave the workman the benefit," and then it was pointed out that the workman did not report for first aid and did not even mention the fact that he had been injured until two weeks after the original injury, and, when he did mention it he first of all said that he really did not know exactly how it had happened. Mr. Price told us plainly that it is not the employees' responsibility to report for first aid. The responsibility lies with the company. They must make their workers report for first aid treatment. Since then through the pay envelope insert method, we have trained our workers to seek first aid. There is one other point with regard to the pay envelope insert—it always reaches its objective. It ofttimes goes further and enters the home of the worker. There are still many men who take a pride in taking home to the good wife the pay envelope intact and unopened and the good wife in turn will always return to him the safety slip, even if there is only a small percentage of the money going with it.

How to Start a New Man.—Accident statistics tell us that the new man is a hazard. As in everything else, there is a right way and a wrong way of starting the new man. You may fill out a card, turn him over to a junior, who in turn will hustle him to a department and someone will say "go to it." On the other hand, you can take an interest. You can take him to your dressing room, give him a good locker, take him to your cafeteria or lunchroom and provide him with a place at the table, introduce him to someone who will be sitting close to him. You could give him a little talk on safety, not forgetting the injunction to have a dressing applied to all small cuts, scratches and puncture wounds. You can properly introduce him to the foreman of his department, who in turn will put him in charge of an experienced man who will teach him the right way and the safe way of doing his work. Take advantage of the fact that the new man is always ready and willing to comply with instructions. In this way you make a friend, and you not only make a friend but you prevent many a painful accident because your interest in him takes away most of that nervousness which is ever present in a new man starting on the job.

There is one other phase of our work which I should mention and that is our appeal to the pocket-book through the saving and profit sharing plan. We have a plan whereby the workers can share in the profits of the company. The employee's contribution is 5 per cent of his or her wages to a maximum of $104 per year. The company's contribution is 5 per cent of the net profits. Seventy per cent of the eligible employees are members of this fund and they believe in accident prevention just as they believe in anything else which prevents waste and increases the net earnings of the company. We believe that this plan has helped us to train our workers especially in waste elimination, and after all what is a better accident preventive than a staff of well trained, careful and alert employees.

Let us continue in this noble work of accident prevention, not merely because we can save money and increase our production by it, not just because we can save time and reduce our labour turnover, but let us continue in this great work because we are men and as men we are obligated to our fellow-men. Let us leave this Convention full of enthusiasm for the work, and let each one of us ask the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" Let each one answer "I am."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Health of Industrial Population in First Quarter of 1927

THE *Statistical Bulletin,* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in its issue for April, states that the health record of the industrial populations of the United States and Canada was better during the first quarter of 1927 than for the corresponding period of any preceding year. This is indicated by the mortality record for January, February and March of more than 18,000,000 people, the Industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who constitute more than one-seventh of the total population, and more than one-fourth of the urban population, of the two countries. Their deathrate for the quarter was 9.7 per 1,000. It is true that this remarkable figure was registered once before in the initial quarter of a year (in 1921); but in that year the Company did not insure infants under one year of age. This age period is the one which registers the maximum deathrate, and it is obvious that with infant mortality eliminated, the first three months of 1927 will show considerable improvement over the former minimum deathrate.

"The significance of the above finding should not be minimized. In past years the mortality experience of this large cross-section of the American and Canadian populations has proved a most reliable index of what has occurred in the population as a whole. It is very probable, therefore, that later reports will show that the two countries have enjoyed most favourable health conditions during the first quarter of this year."

Health Survey of the Printing Trades

The results of a health survey of the printing trades in the United States and Canada are given in Bulletin No. 427, published by the United States Department of Labour (Bureau of Labour Statistics). Letters and forms were sent to employers and to the secretaries of the locals of the international unions, principally of the International Typographical Union, information being sought as to the number of employees at work, the number absent from work on account of sickness, etc. As only a few replies were received from Canada these were included with the returns from the United States.

Summarizing the results of the inquiry the report states that the sickness rate in 1922 of the International Typographical Union was 1 per cent; of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, 0.3 per cent; of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 2.2 per cent; of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, none; and of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, 0.4 per cent. These percentages indicate merely the proportion of men who were absent on account of sickness at the time the questionnaire was filled in. It is noted that while it might have been more desirable if the returns could all have been made of a precisely uniform date, the results have the advantage that they harmonize seasonal effects which might otherwise have become too apparent.

"The sickness rate is so low that it may be challenged on the ground of accuracy, but the corresponding returns made by so many local unions prove that serious errors are not likely to have occurred. They are furthermore confirmed by the low sickness rate from different unions and emloyers. The sickness rate reported by employers was 0.7 per cent. Hence the conclusion would seem fully justified that the present health conditions among printing employees may safely be considered in every way satisfactory.

"Like considerations apply to the relatively low incidence of lead poisoning. In the International Typographical Union, the proportion of such cases was 0.8 per 1,000 of the membership exposed to risk. For electrotypers and stereotypers the proportion was higher, 3.5 per 1,000. There were no deaths from lead poisoning among photo-engravers, or among bookbinders. Among printing pressmen and assistants, the rate of lead poisoning was 0.3 per 1,000. Hence the conclusion that the lead-poisoning risk in all branches of the printing trades is now one of decidedly minor significance."

Competition in Pulp and Paper Industry opens July 1

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* made the following announcement in its issue of May 26:—

"The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* is endeavouring to encourage safety in the paper industry by offering a trophy for the mill in Canada having the lowest accident record per thousand hours of exposure of employees to hazard. That the efforts made to win this trophy last year resulted in keeping down accidents is indicated by the excellent records made by most of the mills in the competition. The trophy in Class A was won by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, and the Class B shield by the Don Valley Paper Company, the latter with a perfect record.

"The period of the contest is from July 1 to December 31, and indications are that the competition will be keener this year than last. That, of course, is encouraging to those interested in safety, since the keenness of competition means greater attempts at reduction of accidents.

"It isn't merely the winning of the shield that counts; it is rather the knowledge that a real effort has been made to work safely. This effort not only protects the one who makes the effort but also others with whom he works, because the spirit of safety is not merely self-preservation but involves also the consideration of the other fellow."

A note on the last competition appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1927, page 414.

Lead Poisoning in the United States

At the request of the miners and workers in the lead mines of Utah, U.S.A., an inquiry covering a period of two years was carried out recently by the Bureau of Mines, with a view to determining the position as regards lead poisoning in the lead mines. The inquiry showed that carboniferous minerals are the main cause of lead poisoning, but disease can also be provoked by sulphurous ores when extracted by dry process, and also in the absence of good ventilation. In the Utah mines the most soluble lead salts are generally found close to the surface and, with rare exceptions, the upper strata of the mines are dry and dusty. The result is that the dangers of lead poisoning are greater at the beginning of the working of a mine, when extraction is going on only a few hundred feet below the surface.

The location of the shafts and ventilation conditions are also of importance. Thus, in parts of the workings remote from air shafts, the plumbiferous dust produced by drilling and blasting remains in suspension in the atmosphere for a longer time than in properly ventilated places. Heat and damp may also be causes of predisposition to poisoning. Generally speaking, workers working under such conditions perspire freely and are more likely to absorb the soluble salts through the skin.

Another important factor is the method employed in drilling and dealing with the resultant sludge. On this subject the Bureau of Mines considers that the exclusive adoption of the wet process and the careful damping of the sludge before loading, combined with adequate ventilation, should reduce the risks of lead poisoning to a minimum.

The Lead Hazard and Compensation

The Department of Labour of the State of New York recently published a bulletin on the lead hazard and compensation. A recent bulletin of the same department on the subject of silicosis was noted in the March issue, page 290. The report points out "that compensation for industrial diseases, as distinguished from compensation for accidents, is of comparatively recent origin. Its introduction has opened to the compensation tribunals a field of obviously vast importance and vast extent; one, however, which is also of vast difficulty and complexity. To determine the extent of a disability and its true cause is, frequently enough, a matter of real difficulty even where the disability is claimed to have resulted from an accident; immeasurably more difficult is it likely to be where the alleged and possible cause is a disease, possibly devoid of acute clinical symptoms; a disease, the very existence of which it may be difficult to predicate with confidence."

Lead poisoning is declared to be easily the most important of the industrial diseases that are compensable. The proper solution of the problems arising from claims of disability or death alleged to have been caused by lead poisoning is thus of importance not only from the standpoint of the number of cases involved, but because such a proper solution must obviously have a large influence on the proper development of the law and procedure of compensation for occupational diseases generally.

The State Bureau of Industrial Hygiene issued the present pamphlet in an effort to relieve this situation. In Part I, the elementary principles concerning the course followed by lead in the body, the symtomatology and diagnosis of the disease are briefly summarized for the lay reader. The difficulties of diagnosis are discussed, and a standardization of terminology is proposed which, it is hoped, will do much to clear the atmosphere of unnecessary differences of opinion as to the definition of terms used. Part II is devoted (1) instructions to physicians as to the preparation of lead cases which are to appear for compensation, and (2) a classification of cases under the new terminology, with a discussion of the State Compensation Law as it applies to these cases.

First Aid Instruction for Ship's Officers

In the United States, candidates for original licenses as master, mate, pilot, or engineer must, by a requirement in the regulations promulgated by the Steamboat Inspection Service, Department of Commerce, first pass a satisfactory examination in the principles of first aid before an officer of the Public Health Service. This regulation, which became operative July 1, 1922, was brought about by the necessity for intelligent first-aid treatment at sea on vessels having no medical officer. Many permanent injuries, and even deaths, among seamen have resulted through the lack of proper attention to minor injuries. In order to assist these candidates and men already licensed, who frequently desire the instruction, the Public Health Service gives regular instruction courses in the principles of first aid at 43 designated marine hospitals and relief stations in ports where the local offices of steamboat inspectors are located. The courses, which are uniform, cover a series of lectures by a medical officer, extending over a period of three weeks. Candidates are instructed in the use and application of commonly used remedies, the dressing of wounds, bandaging, resuscitation, the sanitation of vessels, and the transmission of requests by radio for medical advice. At the end of the instruction period the candidates are examined orally and the successful ones certified to the Steamboat Inspection Service as qualified. Those candidates who are unable to attend the lectures may study approved text books and apply for examination when they consider themselves proficient. An average of 1,702 candidates have been instructed each year since the inauguration of the work, and it will be only a matter of a few years until all licensed officers on vessels of the United States have acquired a knowledge of first aid.

Proposed British Order for Compulsory "Safety First"

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs (England and Wales) recently issued to employers' associations a letter stating that he had provisionally approved the issue of an order requiring the institution of special safety arrangements in the chief accident producing industries.

After quoting statistics showing how much has been accomplished by certain firms which have established safety-first organizations in their works, the letter says that notwithstanding these excellent results there is no sign of any voluntary movement by employers generally to grapple with the question. Accordingly the Home Secretary feels that, in default of voluntary action on the part of the industries themselves, he ought without further delay to exercise the compulsory powers conferred on him by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

As regards the terms of the draft Order, it is proposed to require the employment by the occupier of a competent safety supervisor, responsible directly to the occupier, and charged with various duties in regard to safety. The Order, however, is elastic, and every occupier would have the opportunity of substituting, with the Chief Inspector's approval, a special safety scheme adapted to the particular circumstances of his works. He would also be able to claim exemption altogether from the Order if he could satisfy the Chief Inspector that other not less effective measures for the prevention of accidents had been adopted.

It is proposed that the Order shall apply to (i) blast furnaces for the smelting of iron ore; (ii) iron and steel rolling mills, including tube works; (iii) engineering works in which more than 500 persons are employed, as follows:—Forges, engine building, making of transmission machinery, constructional engineering, hydraulic engineering, electrical engineering (making of dynamos and motors, and cable making), making of agricultural and industrial machinery, making of railway, tramway, and motor vehicle plant, ordnance works; (iv) iron foundries in which more than 50 persons are employed; (v) shipbuilding works.

"No-Accident" Bonus Plant of New Jersey Transport Companies

The Public Service Railway Company and the Public Service Transportation Company, operating 800 miles of street railway trackage and 600 miles of auto bus routes in New Jersey, have instituted a novel bonus system designed to reduce the enormous expense involved in accident claims which they are obliged to pay annually. For every week in the year ending December 2, 1927, in which the employee has no accident of any kind, he will receive a bonus of $1, to be paid in a lump sum on or about December 15, 1927. Every man who maintains a clear record for 52 weeks will receive an additional $8, as a testimonial to his good record. As a means of stimulating day by day interest, bulletin boards are posted in the car barns and garage terminals. The name of each motorman and chauffeur is recorded there. For each week of the current month during which no accident is charged against the operator a white

star is placed opposite his name. For each week in which one or more accidents are charged to his record a red dot is posted. The bulletin is changed monthly, but will be cumulative, showing the credits and demerits to date. If the plan is continued after the first year a permanent Roll of Honour will be erected, to contain the names of those operators whose record has been clear for a whole year.

It is not to be expected that accidents will cease to occur entirely. If they did it is stated that the companies' outlay would amount to slightly more than a quarter of a million dollars annually, $60 each to 4,500 operators. No special provision is made for financing the plan. Bonus funds will be paid out of operating revenues and charged to wages.

Accidents and Compensation in Ontario during May

There were 5,953 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in May. These figures included 33 fatalities. In the same time benefits awarded amounted to $502,114.72, of which $87,632.07 was for medical aid, which figures are considerably higher than in May, 1926, when $432,408.18 was awarded by the Board. So far this year the total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board amounted to nearly $2,500,000 or, roughly, half a million dollars for each month of 1927 to date.

Commenting on these accidents, R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, mentions one in a plant where a mill room hand had his head caught between the descending elevator and the gate at the second floor; another where a woodworker had his hand crushed while operating a jointer, resulting in complete amputation of the right hand at the wrist; a third where an operator in a sheet metal plant lost his finger while operating a press; a fourth severe injury due to an engineer catching his heel on the stairs and falling to the bottom; another where a foreman testing a motor was electrocuted; and another when a fireman unloading rubbish was killed when the horse shied and crushed him between the wall and wheels of the wagon. Mr. Morley comments particularly on the increase in minor accidents in the last year or more, and recommends that everyone connected with industry make a special effort to reduce the number of accidents both serious and minor for the benefit of all connected with industry.

Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Employees in United States

The *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour) has an article in its May issue showing the effect of shorter working hours in furthering outdoor recreation for industrial employes in the United States. The importance of outdoor recreation was emphasized by the President of the United States in the call for a general conference of federal, state and local authorities and of semi-public and private organizations interested in public welfare. This conference appointed a special committee to investigate the value of outdoor recreation to industrial workers, and the Bureau of Labour Statistics was deputed to find out what provision is made by industry for its employees in this direction. Two factors operate against the development of "plant sports," namely the fact that so many employees now own cars, and the fact that so many own their own homes where they find occupation for their leisure hours. But nothwithstanding these and other difficulties such as that of obtaining suitable grounds in congested centres, plant recreation is now widely spread through many industries. The form of sport adopted is usually left to the employees to exercise their own preference. In the present study 430 companies, the great majority of which employ more than 300 employees and many of them many thousands, were found to be carrying on one or more activities promoting health, comfort, or general welfare of the employees. Three hundred and nineteen of the companies, with approximately 1,300,000 employees, were reported as providing facilities for various forms of athletics or other kinds of outdoor recreations. The accompanying table shows the forms of recreation that are favoured in the various classes of industry.

The report concludes by stating that with the increasing specialization in manufacturing processes and the consequent monotony and dulling of interest on the part of the workers it is imperative that a systematic effort should be made to furnish an incentive to such workers, and nothing, it seems, can better meet this need for self-expression than the friendly rivalry and interest furnished by competitive sports and games.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING ATHLETIC CLUBS, OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES, AND OUTINGS FOR EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Establishments reporting		Number of establishments having—							
	Number	Employees	Athletic clubs	Baseball diamonds or athletic fields	Tennis courts	Golf courses	Baseball teams	Football or soccer teams	Annual picnic or other outings	Summer camps
Manufacturing	213	678,517	42	126	29	9	160	36	118	10
Logging and sawmills	3	3,376	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1
Mining and quarrying	15	34,996	3	10	7	.....	11	.....	7	1
Offices	13	32,942	1	2	3	.....	6	2	7	1
Public utilities—										
Steam and electric railroad	19	337,416	3	7	2	2	12	.....	10	2
Gas, electricity, telephones, and telegraph	18	122,286	4	8	4	1	13	1	10	9
Stores	34	96,860	6	2	5	1	18	2	18	9
Other industries	4	3,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
	319	1,309,802	59	157	50	13	223	41	177	33

Co-operative Industrial Research in Great Britain

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain recently published an account of the various investigations made since the establishment of this organization. The Research Association scheme was launched in 1918, and up to March 31, 1926, the Department had paid in grants approximately £570,000, while subscriptions from the industries concerned amounted to £564,000 excluding £265,000 promised or paid to the Cotton Research Association by the Cotton Trade War Memorial Fund. The greater part of the publication is taken up with a record of the results of industrial value obtained by research associations, but there are also useful references to the indirect benefits resulting from the scheme and to the general influence of research associations.

With regard to investigations carried out by the British Electrical and Allied industries Research Association, it is stated that data are now for the first time available for estimating the temperature of any cable or group of cables laid in any kind of soil and by any of the methods in general use, and for the determination of the relative merits of the different methods of laying cables in respect of their temperature rise.

Much work has been devoted by the Scientific Instrument Research Association to the problems arising in the production and use of optical and coloured glasses, and the method for determining the light absorption of optical glasses developed by the association has been of service in comparing the transparency of British and foreign glasses.

With regard to cotton manufacture, a great deal of research has been devoted to the processes of steeping, scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.

As a result of the Launderers' Research Association's efforts, at least 50 laundries have installed water-softening plants, and it is estimated that a saving of more than £4,000 a year in the aggregate has accrued to those laundries.

The Research Association of British Motor and Allied Manufacturers have advanced the knowledge and technique available to various branches of the industry.

A research relating to the crystallization of cane sugar from syrups has been carried out on highly scientific lines and has shown how it is possible to obtain a gerater quantity of sugar syrup than was previously obtainable. The association for such research work has also shown the manufacturer how to avoid the occurrence of mould, fermentation and granulation in jams, and the results have been of considerable benefit. The work has further led to the complete abandonment of the use of preservatives.

A concluding paragraph points out that the movement has not yet secured, in the majority of cases, either the degree or range of support that will enable it to become the powerful factor in the restoration of industrial prosperity which it might and ought to be. "The industrialists of some other nations," it is added, "are, in many directions, still ahead of us in the systematic application of science in their business, and they show more scientific imagination in making plans for the future."

ECONOMIC POLICY OF ORGANIZED LABOUR LAID BEFORE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATIVES of organized labour were among the official delegates from various countries attending the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May. The work of the labour representatives was co-ordinated in accordance with a plan of action which was agreed upon at a special meeting held on May 3, the day before the opening of the Conference. This meeting had been preceded by a joint conference between representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions* and the Socialist and Labour International, these bodies representing respectively the economic and political branches of the activities of organized labour. W. C. Mertens, president of the Belgian Federation of Labour, presided over the joint conference. It was attended by twenty-six labour men and women from twelve countries, and a statement of policy was drafted for approval by the general body of workers' delegates. Approval having been expressed at the special meeting on May 3, the document was presented to the conference as a statement of the economic policy of organized labour. After pointing out that the labour organizations welcomed the holding of the Economic Conference as a step toward eventual world-wide economic co-operation, which ought to result in a general raising of the standards of living, and regretting the fact that so few labour representatives had been chosen for the conference, the statement continued:—

"Nevertheless, they will duly perform their part in the labours of the conference and will assume their responsibility as the promoters of a future world economic order. They will insist not merely on the discussion of the cardinal problems of world economics, but also that practical work shall be undertaken with a view to the development of world economic co-operation.

"In this connection four fundamental objectives must be pursued: (1) The removal of impediments to international commerce. (2) The improvement and standardization of labour conditions in all countries. (3) The supervision of international monopolistic combines with a view to protecting consumers and workers. (4) The intensification of agricultural production and the improved organization of its market.

*The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated to this organization.

Promotion of Freer Commerce

"The rational development of the division of labour, as between countries, is hampered by an excess of obstacles to free intercourse. Import and export prohibition must be abolished by international conventions. Immunity from duties must be applied to all the raw materials of industry and agriculture, and also to food products. Duties on manufactured goods must be minimized. In particular the demolition of European customs barriers is an essential preliminary to the recovery of the economic life of Europe.

The first steps toward this end are: The compilation of a standardized customs tariff scheme, and agreements for the unification and simplification of administrative regulations affecting the transport of goods. Further, standardized principles for the general provisions of commercial treaties must be established. The principle of the most favoured nation must be maintained, and its application must not be interfered with by overspecialized tariffs or other measures.

"The formation of customs unions may serve as a preparatory stage toward the gradual abolition of customs barriers, but the organization of an international collective economy implies the supersession of such unions by a comprehensive organization founded on economic solidarity, just as separate treaties between peoples will have to give place to the comprehensive organization of the League of Nations.

Raising of Labour Standards

"The motive of isolating markets in order to destroy the competitive advantage arising from the existence of low labour standards must be eliminated by the improvement and international levelling up of the conditions of labour. International conventions concerning working hours, the effective protection of labour and unemployment insurance are for this reason indispensable not merely from the point of view of social policy but also on economic grounds. Hence it is imperative that there should be ratification and strict application of the Washington Convention on Working Hours and of other conventions drafted by the International Labour Organization.

International Industrial Organization

"International combination of enterprises or organizations for the purpose of dominating the market and regulating production may in many cases tend to promote the establish-

ment of systematized economic life, and accordingly must not be checked by prohibitions. The representatives of the manual and non-manual workers' organizations point out, however, the grave dangers arising from uncontrolled international combinations of capitalist enterprises and emphatically demand the effective protection of the community against such dangers.

"They therefore recommend the establishment of an International Economic Office which must carry out a general inquiry into all such international relationships and exert permanent supervision over all international agreements and their reaction on the conditions of the market. Similar supervisory offices should also be set up in all the separate States. The first business of this supervision is to insure sufficient publicity being given to all agreements arrived at and to the whole policy of such association. The second task is to restrain any policy recognized as injurious to the community in the sphere of price fixing and in that of the unequal treatment of various sections of the market.

"In connection with the international organization of industry arises the problem of scientific management. For international combinations frequently aim, not at commercial, but also at technical improvements. The working class is not in principle opposed to scientific management. But it can only approve it, as it can only approve the advance of organization in industry, under definite conditions. The worker must be protected against increased mental and physical exhaustion by a corresponding reduction of working hours. The benefits from scientific management must accrue to the workers and consumers through better remuneration and lower prices. And the unemployment arising from scientific management must be overcome.

Agricultural Organization

"The position of agriculture is increasingly claiming the attention of manual and non-manual workers. An improvement in the productivity of agriculture will favour the securing and increasing of real wages. At the same time it will assist the marketing of industrial products and thereby the overcoming of crises. The first steps to be considered toward increasing the productivity of agriculture are: Advances in technique, in the machinery of credit, improvement in the marketing of agricultural products, especially by collaboration between agricultural and consumers' co-operative organizations, and by the extension of the division of labour as between countries.

Proposed International Economic Office

"The world economic tasks, which have led to the calling of the Geneva conference, cannot be settled at this first opportunity of contact. For the application of the decisions of the Economic Conference, for the continuation of its labour, and at the same time for the development of international economic statistics and for the observation of crises, an International Economic Office should be set up.

"On the Governing Council of this office should sit, in addition to the representatives of States, representatives of the industrial and agricultural producers (employers and workers in equal numbers) and representatives of consumers. Co-operation with the International Labour Office should be insured by mutual representation."

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

AN outline of the history, present standing, and aims of the Trade Union Movement in India is given in a pamphlet by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P., of Bombay, published at Poona. India, he points out, is mainly an agricultural country, 230 millions of its total population* being supported by agriculture. About 100 millions of these are said to be actual workers, this number including cultivating landlords and tenants, as well as wage earners. The wage earning agricultural workers number 21.6 millions. Mr. Joshi estimates that there are about 25 millions of wage earners on the land. Organization of these workers, who are the lowest paid in the country, into trade unions, is a difficult matter, owing to their being scattered over a very wide territory.

Industry maintains a total population 33.1 millions, of whom 15.17 are actual workers, and 11.8 millions are in receipt of wages. Transport maintains a population of 4.3 millions, of which 1.9 millions are actual workers; out of these 1.5 millions may be estimated as wage-earning employees. Trade supports a population of 18.1 millions, of which 8 millions are actual workers, out of whom at least 4 millions may be estimated as wage-earning employees. Public administration supports a

* The total population of India, including the British Provinces, Indian States or Agencies, etc., was given in the census of 1921 as being 318,942,480.

population of 9.8 millions, out of which 4 millions are actual workers, who are all wage-earning employees. Domestic service maintains a population of 4.5 millions, out of which 2.5 millions are actual workers and wage-earners. Mining supports a population of 540 thousands, of which 347 thousand are actual wage-earning workers. The total number of wage earning employees in industry is thus about 49.1 millions. The work of organizing these vast numbers of workers, Mr. Joshi thinks, must begin in the towns; and in towns with over 10,000 population there are 3.7 millions of wage earners, their chief occupations being in connection with plantations, transportation, textile and connected industries and mines and quarries.

The trade union movement was started in India between 1918 and 1920, mainly owing to three causes, first, the labour unrest caused by rising prices and low wages; second, the establishment of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), which gave workers' organizations the right to send representatives to the conferences at Geneva. This led to the first meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920; and third, the political ferment of the period after the war.

The trade union movement is stated to be steadily expanding. The Directory of trade Unions published by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, as Assistant Secretary to the All-India Trade Union Congress, gives a list of 167 Associations. Out of this number about 60 organizations cater for Government servants.

The total membership of all the organizations of Government servants may be estimated at 50,000.

The railway employees are organized into 25 organizations with a total membership of about 50,000.

The textile workers are organized into 20 unions with a total membership of about 32,000.

In the printing trade there are four or five unions with a membership of about 6,000.

To sum up, the result of labour organizing work during the last seven years is that, excluding the Government employees' organizations with a membership of 50,000, there are about 100 trade unions in India with a membership of about 1,460,000. The all-India Trade Union Congress started in the year 1920 is the central organization of the trade union movement in India. This organization has really preceded the establishment of its constituent units.

Most of the unions in India have adopted a structure based more on industry than on crafts. The only important exceptions are the five textile unions at Ahmedabad. But even in their case, their craft character is greatly modified by all the unions having a common office, a common president and a common secretary. The activities of the Unions are so far confined to attempting to secure the redress of the grievances of their members by making representations to their employers. There are hardly any, except perhaps half a dozen, unions financially strong enough to render any monetary help to their members during a strike, much less in a prolonged strike. There is no union in India which has yet made a beginning of paying either sickness or unemployment or superannuation benefits. In this connection Mr. Joshi remarks that "when the British unions developed their insurance activities, the principle that the State should undertake the work of insuring its citizens against the risks of unprovided-for sickness, unemployment and old age, was not generally accepted; but that principle is now generally accepted. It is certain the State even in India will have to take up these responsibilities at an early date."

Mr. Joshi considers these achievements in organization fairly good considering the high percentage of illiteracy in India. "There is no method," he says, "of making people realize their true condition, and the necessity of improving it. Moreover, ignorant and illiterate people who are always being exploited by all classes of people are, naturally, very suspicious of approaching even their real friends." The second difficulty is that of the extremely low wages and the poverty of the people.

The pamphlet contains a section dealing with the welfare activities of some of the employers. The attitude of the unions towards welfare work is stated by Mr. Joshi: "The trade unions," he says, "stand first for an adequate wage. They know that the amount spent on welfare work can never be so large as to be a full compensation for an inadequate wage. * * * Trade unionists want conditions standardized. When welfare work is standardized, workers will not oppose it. British workers not only did not object, but approved of the establishment of the Welfare Fund under the English Mines Act of 1920. But those employers who seek to secure an advantage over their rivals cannot approve of such standardization. If trade unions are to approve of welfare work it must be undertaken with clean motives and not in a spirit of rivalry or competition among employers or in a spirit of hostility to trade unions."

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Technical Education for Paper-Makers

THE following resolution was adopted at a recent convention, in Albany, New York, of the International Brotherhood of Paper-Makers:—

"That the International President appoint a committee of five members of the organization to visit the trade schools now in existence that teach by correspondence or by community class studies, paper-making technique, and investigate the whole possibilities of education in the arts required for paper making, and upon the conclusions of its investigations and studies, report its findings to the International Executive Board:

That if the recommendations of the committee be such that an educational program shall be undertaken, the Executive Board shall have power under this resolution to carry the plan into execution as rapidly as time will permit;

That the members of the committee be compensated for their labours in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of Article 7 of the Constitution, and that the report of the finding of the committee be published in the Paper Makers' Journal."

In commenting on the resolution the *Paper Makers' Journal* says:—

The resolution before us proposes to appoint a committee to investigate and to study the situation pertaining to the need of education in the paper mills, and at the conclusion of its studies to recommend a program. The purport of the resolution is technical education, or more specifically, a greater insight into the art of manufacturing paper; for within this art is contained many fundamental rules, which we propose to have more clearly defined for us, giving us a greater appreciation of our part in the industry as a craft union, functioning to the end that we may protect the industry by wise action, that we may protect our best interest as workers, and that we may give to the practical men who have started in at the bottom and who have on their merits been promoted to the highest positions in their craft, qualifications and opportunity to go still forward in the industry as executives and promoters of its enterprises.

Report of the Work of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education

The following extracts are taken from the 1926 Annual Report of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education.

During the last fiscal year the work has gone on without any marked changes so far as administrative relations with the States are concerned. The same cordial co-operative relations have continued to exist as heretofore. The total State and local funds utilized for the operation and development of the programs of vocational education and of civilian vocational rehabilitation have continued to exceed the amounts required to match Federal funds. On the basis of figures officially reported, for each dollar of Federal funds there has been provided for vocational education $2.54 and for civilian vocational rehabilitation $1.19. The program of vocational education in the States is financed from three sources:—(1) Federal, (2) State, and (3) local. From either or both of these last two sources the States have continued to provide funds, frequently considerably in excess of the amount required to meet the Federal allotment. The total funds have continued to increase at the same ratio as for the preceding fiscal year, and the Federal funds have also increased, reaching the maximum at the end of 1926. In round figures $7,000,000 was expended from federal funds and $23,000,000 from all sources during the year.

Every State co-operating with the Federal Government in the promotion and operation of programs of vocational education has its own legislation and its own policy as to the special use which it makes of Federal funds, within the limits imposed by its own approved State plan. Up to approximately three years ago it was the policy of practically all States to distribute Federal funds to all units reimbursable under the State plan and under the supervision of the State board for vocational education. Consequently, the reports of the number of reimbursable units and the enrolment therein formed a correct picture of the condition of the program in each State and, therefore, in the entire country. Within the last three years, however, a number of States have changed their policy and have concentrated the use of Federal funds on the promotion of certain types of work. As a result there are now in a number of States units reimbursable under the State acts which meet the requirements of the State plan and which are under the supervision of the State Board for vocational education, but which receive no Federal aid. In proportion as this policy has been adopted by various States, and enrolment reported is confined to units toward whose maintenance Federal funds are applied it is evident that the enrolment in federally aided reimbursement units or schools does not present a true picture of the condition of the programs—for example, the present policy of certain States is to utilize Federal funds only for new local programs, financing programs

already established entirely from State and local funds.

One commonly accepted measure of the development of an educational program in terms of the service which it renders is the enrolment. This feature of federally aided schools shows the very gratifying increase distributed between the various types of schools, the total enrolment in all classes being over 880,000.

The national vocational education act makes specific appropriation for the training of vocational teachers. These funds have now reached their maximum of $1,100,000 and the problems of the State boards for vocational education in the different States has been to secure the most efficient return for the expenditure of these funds and the equal or excess amounts provided from State and local funds. Here the general tendency has been to secure a more efficient use of these funds through the adoption of better organizations for the carrying on of the work of teacher training. Among these have been the employment in various States of itinerant teacher trainers and local supervisors charged with the responsibility of aiding local teachers in their respective communities along with an increased use of teacher-training funds for training given to teachers already in the service. These developments represents a more efficient use of State and Federal funds, and there is every reason to believe that this development will continue during succeeding years.

Importance of Education in Commerce

The scheme for establishing and maintaining scholarships for assisting and encouraging young men to pursue a commercial career in the Manchester cotton goods export trade and for enabling them to obtain an education and training suitable for such a career was recently placed before a special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Messrs. Herbert Whitworth, Limited, of Manchester, have invested £10,000 in the purchase of a 3½ per cent conversion loan of £13,000 in order to establish what is to be known as the Herbert Whitworth, Limited, Scholarship Fund, and propose to transfer it to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as trustees. The plan had been referred to by Sir Percy Woodhouse, the chairman, in some detail at the annual meeting of the Chamber. He said that nobody would deny that if the Lancashire trade was to maintain its premier position there would be greater need than ever before for their places to be filled by young men with the best possible training. Messrs. Whitworth, he claimed, were making an investment on which a yield would be obtained—not, indeed, for themselves alone, but, thanks to their generosity, for the trade as a whole—a yield many times more than a hundred per cent. He predicted that the successful candidates for these scholarships would be much sought after in years to come. Meanwhile, business houses generally might do well to recognize the real value of a sound education. When a boy came first into business it might not matter much whether his education had been of an elementary or higher character. But, given equal natural ability, the man who would be of most value would be the one whose education was long enough and scientific enough to equip him with a background of knowledge and an aptitude for learning as he went along. They might have to take him at 16, 17, or 18 years of age. He knew it was frequently less convenient to do so than to start boys at 14 or 15. But he was sure it paid in the long run, and he appealed to business firms not to bar out these boys with higher education. The sacrifices their parents had made to give them a better start in life deserved some reward, and he was convinced that those firms who followed his advice would not regret it.

Technical Education in Pulp and Paper Industry

The American Paper and Pulp Association recently received a report from the Superintendents' Committee on Education, making the following recommendations:—

1. That in each paper making centre provision be made for the full time services of an educational director, whose qualifications would be the ability to inspire, organize and supervise groups of men either in class or correspondence study.

2. That each mill organize a committee of three to co-operate with the educational director, where there is one, or otherwise to make use of such agencies as are available.

3. That every possible effort be taken to keep before the personnel the means provided for study of the industry, and the value of such study in the progress of the individual.

4. That all the divisional meetings of the Superintendents' Association include in their programs a paper on some phase of vocational work in the pulp and paper industry.

The Committee also stated that the members would be pleased to act in an advisory capacity with the educational committee of any mill desiring to inaugurate an educational program.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on May 25th with an attendance of nearly 350 delegates and advisers from the governments, employers and organized workers of 42 countries.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India in London, was elected President of the Conference. The following Vice-Presidents were also elected: His Excellency G. de Michelis, government delegate from Italy; M. Oersted, employers' delegate from Norway; and Senor Caballero, workers' delegate from Spain.

It is intended that an article will appear in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE dealing with the proceedings of the Conference.

Social Insurance

In accordance with a request which was adopted at the 7th Session of the International Labour Conference in 1925, dealing with general problems of social insurance, it is understood that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will submit the question of invalidity, old age, and widows' insurance to an early session of the Conference. The question of sickness insurance has been under consideration at the Session which opened in Geneva on May 25.

Governing Body of the International Labour Office to meet in Berlin

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has decided that the October meeting of this body will be held this year in Berlin, on the invitation of the Government of Germany. It has been proposed by the Polish Government to invite the Governing Body to hold its October session next year in Warsaw.

Great Britain and the Hours Convention

In the British House of Lords on May 4 Lord Parmoor called attention "to recent discussions at Geneva on the subject of an international Convention for an eight hour day, and generally to the question of the ratification of international Conventions." After recapitulating the history of the adoption of the Washington Hours Convention and the subsequent discussions and negotiations concerning its ratification, he expressed the hope that the Government would now be able to say that the time had come when ratification could be made effective.

The Earl of Balfour (Lord President of the Council), on behalf of the Government, replied that the object and policy of the Government was to proceed with the necessary legislation and then immediately with the policy of ratification. They must, however, be clear as to the interpretation of the Convention. What was wanted was not merely that all the great industrial powers should ratify, but that they should all do so knowing exactly what they were ratifying. There were therefore questions of consultation with other great industrial powers, as well as of consideration of the precise terms of British legislation. In addition, there must be not only a common policy, but simultaneity of action. He did not think that this would be difficult to attain, but it must be attained. He did not anticipate that there would be any undue delay in dealing with the question.

Viscount Burnham pointed out that, so far as Great Britain was concerned, ratification would hardly have any practical effect, since the eight hour day was already in force. The delay had been due to the rigidity of the terms of the Convention and to the difficulty of reconciling it with the railway agreements. But since the Conference of Labour Ministers in London and the negotiations that had taken place through the International Labour Office, there was now no reason why Great Britain should not ratify subject to conditions.

Lord Parmoor said that he was glad to hear that ratification would be pressed forward.

Administration of Labour Law in Germany

The May issue of the *International Labour Review*, the monthly journal of the International Labour Office, contains an article on the administration of labour laws in Germany, by Hugo Siefart, formerly Director in the German Federal Ministry of Labour. Articles have already appeared in this publication describing the national system of administration of labour laws in England and in France. The task of describing the system of administration in Germany has been rendered most difficult by reason of the fact that this part of the German judicial system is passing through a period of transition at present. During the last thirty-six years there has grown up in Germany alongside the ordinary civil courts an extensive and complicated system of special courts for dealing with disputes concerning labour matters. Reorganization of this system has become urgent, and the neces-

sary changes have been embodied recently in a Labour Courts Act, which sets up a complete organic structure of labour court authorities with wide jurisdiction and with their own rules of procedure, adapted to the needs of the world of industry and labour and the disputes arising within it, even though essentially based on the rules of civil procedure of the ordinary courts. With a few exceptions, the labour cases formerly within the jurisdiction of the ordinary civil courts are to be transferred to the labour courts, and the various special courts for labour mattters will ultimately disappear and be replaced by labour courts. The Labour Courts Bill has recently been passed by the German Reichstag and measures to carry out its provisions are already in hand. Naturally the new Act cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of the previous situation and the consequent need for reform. The present article, dealing with the existing system of administration, is, therefore, of widespread interest to all who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the new system.

Credit Co-Operation

An article dealing with credit co-operation as adapted to the needs of the worker, by Mr. Roy F. Bergengren, Executive Secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, Boston, Mass., appears in the May issue of the *International Labour Review*. The following observations are reprinted from an introductory note to this article:—

Reference has been made on many occasions to the fact that the practice of selling on credit is a menace both to the free disposal of wages and to the independence and dignity of the wage earner. Consumers' co-operative societies have performed a task of both educational and liberative value in this respect, by encouraging among their members the principles of cash purchase, and in various ways organizing and assisting their efforts to save. A tendency—now rapidly spreading both in the United States and in some European countries—to stimulate production by the encouragement of sales on the instalment system, with various other "advantages," constitutes a new and grave danger to the worker earning a small or moderate wage. Special consumers' credit banks have been established; these, however, may be criticised as resulting in raising the price of articles purchased with their assistance (interest on capital invested, insurance of risks, general expenses), and moreover it may be said that their object is to increase the temptation to purchase, which may in turn result in the worker getting into debt and virtual thraldom. The aim of sound credit, in so far as it may be considered indispensable, should be, not to tempt the consumer to make unnecessary purchases by offering facilities, but to make possible some necessary purchase with a view to which he has already made endeavours to save. Moreover, credit will be characterized by sincerity if it is organized, not by the sellers or on their behalf, but by the purchasers—for their own purposes and under their own control. The aim of the following article is to show how sound credit has been organized on co-operative lines and in a form adapted to the needs of the working classes. It also demonstrates the results of this system, which, says Mr. Bergengren, "has been described as the instalment plan in reverse—saving by instalments to make cash buying possible."

Japan and Seamen's Exchanges

A free employment exchange service for seamen in Japan has been instituted under the joint control of the shipowners and seamen of that country. The joint maritime board which is in control of this service consists of twelve members: six chosen from among shipowners and six from the seamen. It is stated that in addition to the employment service, this board will be called on to deal with all maritime labour problems.

"International Directory of Co-Operative Organizations"

The International Labour Office has just published a new edition of the International Directory of Co-Operative Organizations. Like previous editions, but in a more complete and detailed manner, this edition gives the most precise information possible in relation to: (1) international co-operative organizations; (2) the organizations (federations and other bodies) representative of the different forms or tendencies of the co-operative movement in each country.

The first part contains a list of international organizations followed by lists, arranged according to countries (44) of more than 700 national organizations.

The second part includes information showing the number of co-operative societies, the classes to which they belong and their turnover; also information in relation to co-operative banks and credit institutions, co-operative insurance societies and central mutual insurance funds.

Migration Movements 1920-1924

The International Labour Office (Geneva) has issued a report entitled "Migration Movements 1920-1924" in continuation of a similar report published last year on migration move-

ments from 1920 to 1923. The number of countries furnishing statistical information regarding migration for this report is seventy-four, compared with sixty countries for which information was given in the earlier volume. The number of individuals covered by the migration statistics utilized for the present study is 10,040,475, for the five-year period 1920 to 1924, while that of individuals covered by immigation statistics is 12,168,131. For the year 1924 alone the corresponding totals are 1,997,432 and 2,298,279 respectively. Reference is made to the restrictive laws adopted in the United States within recent years, and to the effect of these laws in diverting immigration to Canada, the Argentine and Brazil.

Occupation and Health

The latest volume of "Occupation and Health," an encyclopædia, of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, studied from the point of view of labour, industry and trades, which is being issued in parts by the International Labour Office, contains brochures dealing with the following diseases and industries: Mouth and Teeth (occupational affections); Woollen Manufacture; Bleaching Powder—Chloride of Lime; Carbon Dioxide —Carbonic Acid Gas; and Coal Miners' Diseases.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 5,948 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, the expansion being the largest indicated on that date in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The payrolls of these employers were increased by 36,704 persons to 830,850 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over four per cent, rose to 100.6, as compared with 96.2 on April 1, and with 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The accompanying chart shows the favourable situation as compared with earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced improvement, but large gains were also noted in trade, services and communications. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.—Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 512 firms reported 66,376 employees, or 1,843 more than in their last return. This gain contrasts with the decline indicated on May 1 last year; the index then was nearly six points lower. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,302 employers with 235,474 workers, as against 222,004 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the increase was only about half as great.

Ontario.—The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1927, was the largest reported on that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,491 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,726 co-operating firms, who had 348,957 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most extensive gains, but the movement was also upward in trade, mining and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 in any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 765 employers, whose staffs rose from 100,436 on April 1, to 105,630 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than on May 1 in any of the last three years, in each of which the index was lower.

British Columbia.—The improvement in British Columbia was not so pronounced as in the spring of 1926, or of 1925; the index on May 1 last year was rather higher than on the

date under review, but in 1925 it was lower. An aggregate payroll of 74,413 workers was indicated by the 639 firms furnishing data, who had 71,707 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the construction group.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed increased activity, Montreal and Toronto registering the most marked gains.

Montreal.—Transportation, construction, trade and manufacturing recorded the largest advances in Montreal, where 710 employers added 3,669 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 114,829 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date last year, when the index stood at 96.0, as compared with 100.6 on May 1, 1927.

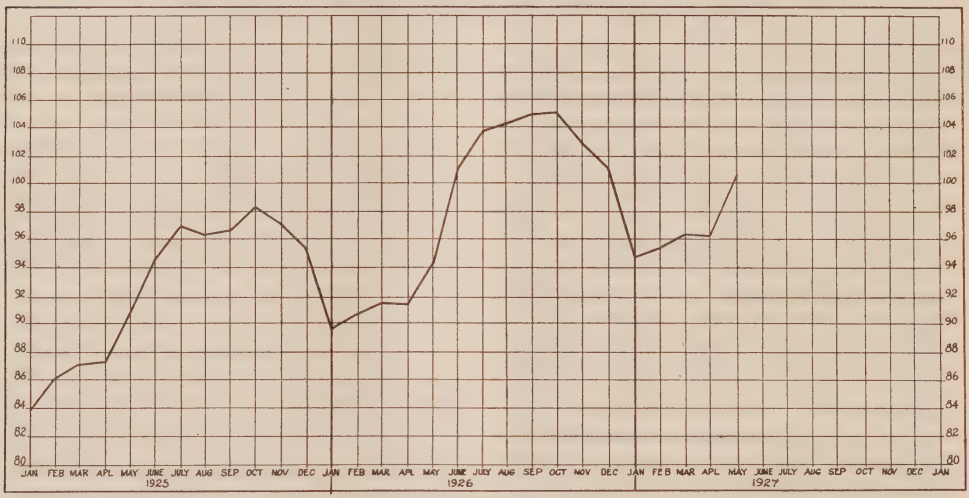
Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 90 firms with 9,724 employees, as against 9,394 on April 1. This general gain involved fewer workers than that recorded on May 1, 1926, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, notably of rubber products, transportation, construction and trade made important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 777 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 102,198 persons as compared with 99,354 at the beginning of April. This expansion, following the large increases recorded in the preceding month, resulted in the highest level of employment since the record for the cities was instituted in 1922.

Ottawa.—Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 127 firms employing 10,797 persons, compared with 9,775 in the preceding month. The

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Considerable recovery was shown in the Border Cities, although some of the large automobile factories were on short time. Returns were tabulated from 87 firms with 11,008 workers, index was higher than in any month last year or in 1925.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 29,776 persons was reported by the 203 co-operating employers who had 29,558 on April 1 Manufactures were somewhat quieter, but there was seasonal activity in construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1926, despite the fact that the expansion then indicated was rather greater.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
May 1	84·1	87·5	80·8	83·6	86·6	90·1	80·2
1922							
May 1	83·3	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	79·0
1923							
May 1	91·4	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	90·5
1924							
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at May 1, 1927	100·0	8·0	28·4	42·0	12·7	8·9	57·1

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
May 1	88·8	.....	88·1	94·8	92·6	.....	86·3	91·8
1924								
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at May 1, 1927	13·8	1·2	12·3	1·3	3·6	1·3	3·3	3·1

compared with 8,426 in the preceding month. Employment was less active than on May 1, 1926.

Winnipeg.—Construction reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 283 employers in that city added 266 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 27,145 on May 1. The situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date last year, when somewhat greater gains were indicated.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the most noteworthy in-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
Manufacturing	57·1	96·1	93·8	91·3	86·6	87·7	90·5
Animal products—edible	1·9	99·2	91·7	94·7	92·2	86·5	83·8
Fur and products	0·1	79·6	81·7	82·4	77·0	81·3	88·7
Leather and products	2·0	78·6	80·8	76·5	70·5	79·4	79·1
Lumber and products	5·8	98·7	88·7	94·7	97·7	91·6	95·5
Rough and dressed lumber	3·6	110·0	89·7	105·5	113·9	104·2	104·0
Furniture	1·0	90·2	91·6	85·7	78·0	77·2	82·8
Other lumber products	1·2	80·3	84·1	77·8	79·2	74·5	85·9
Musical instruments	0·4	69·2	72·5	68·5	58·8	60·6	71·6
Plant products—edible	3·1	93·0	92·2	90·0	89·4	88·9	88·3
Pulp and paper products	6·9	112·5	111·5	105·3	99·6	98·7	101·1
Pulp and paper	3·6	124·8	122·8	114·9	105·1	102·5	107·4
Paper products	0·8	96·6	97·0	90·9	88·0	88·4	90·9
Printing and publishing	2·5	103·5	103·2	98·9	97·2	97·9	97·1
Rubber products	1·7	97·3	95·1	82·6	83·2	76·1	84·3
Textile products	9·2	98·4	97·4	93·2	89·4	85·6	92·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	116·7	113·6	107·4	103·0	95·0	106·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	104·3	107·2	102·7	90·9	89·2	96·6
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	75·4	77·1	73·6	73·2	73·4	77·6
Other textile products	1·2	114·0	103·1	102·6	101·9	94·6	98·5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·6	100·5	103·2	96·2	96·4	92·2
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	107·7	111·2	88·2	95·3	103·6	91·7
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	87·6	85·9	85·1	83·8	87·4	92·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	97·0	93·0	98·0	82·7	90·0	94·5
Electric current	1·5	130·9	125·5	120·1	129·1	119·9	111·9
Electrical apparatus	1·2	130·0	131·7	115·9	110·4	113·4	103·8
Iron and steel products	16·1	86·1	84·7	83·0	75·0	81·2	85·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	70·4	68·8	62·9	62·2	72·1	77·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	83·4	84·4	75·4	68·4	72·6	73·6
Agricultural implements	1·2	90·8	93·8	81·8	56·4	59·1	64·0
Land vehicles	7·3	100·2	95·8	101·1	92·9	101·3	103·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	32·2	33·9	31·4	33·2	34·6	33·2
Heating appliances	0·6	89·2	85·8	88·4	82·0	82·9	95·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	100·0	102·5	95·7	72·8	92·8	89·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	90·6	93·3	83·2	75·7	83·9	89·4
Other iron and steel products	2·1	82·5	82·8	77·8	71·5	74·1	80·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	109·1	108·1	95·3	80·0	85·4	87·0
Mineral products	1·2	106·5	104·9	107·1	105·4	103·8	100·2
Miscellaneous	0·5	92·7	92·8	88·2	85·9	87·7	96·4
Logging	2·3	45·8	47·5	40·3	47·4	54·5	48·0
Mining	5·3	99·0	98·5	88·9	94·3	103·3	96·7
Coal	3·1	83·8	85·5	74·4	78·3	92·0	92·0
Metallic ores	1·4	159·2	154·1	140·4	154·8	147·7	112·9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	103·1	96·8	97·0	87·6	95·9	96·4
Communications	3·0	120·4	118·7	115·8	109·3	108·2	99·7
Telegraphs	0·6	123·5	119·9	112·8	105·8	106·2	98·6
Telephones	2·4	119·6	118·4	116·5	110·2	108·7	100·0
Transportation	13·3	109·1	104·2	102·8	100·3	105·3	101·7
Street railways and cartage	2·4	116·9	111·6	110·9	110·9	113·8	112·2
Steam railways	9·2	98·9	97·6	94·4	91·4	97·3	95·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	203·7	160·0	176·7	174·4	173·1	143·8
Construction and Maintenance	9·8	154·7	118·1	134·6	125·6	111·2	101·6
Building	4·0	164·5	141·8	144·8	112·0	95·8	77·9
Highway	1·0	1,053·6	549·8	935·9	908·7	546·2	711·9
Railway	4·8	126·6	92·7	109·1	114·3	109·8	109·8
Services	1·8	121·4	118·5	114·6	109·9	108·0	97·1
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	118·2	114·4	114·6	112·0	109·8	95·3
Professional	0·2	119·5	119·3	117·1	113·6	112·3	96·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	126·5	123·7	113·9	105·7	104·2	99·8
Trade	7·4	105·3	103·1	97·1	95·0	91·9	91·7
Retail	4·9	108·2	105·6	98·3	95·1	90·1	90·1
Wholesale	2·5	100·0	98·4	95·0	94·8	95·0	94·5
All Industries	100·0	100·6	96·2	94·3	90·8	91·8	91·4

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

creases in Vancouver, where 231 firms reported an aggregate working force of 25,494 persons, compared with 24,776 on April 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of May a year ago; the trend then was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufactures showed an important gain that exceeded the increase noted on the corresponding date last year: 3,792 establishments reported 473,761 workers, compared with 462,662 in the preceding month. The largest advances were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills, but pronounced expansion also took place in the iron and steel, fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, and malt liquor, building material, electric current and some other groups. Boot and shoe and electrical appliance works, however, were slacker, and certain automobile plants were not working full time. Employment was in much greater volume than on May 1 in any other year since 1920.

Animal Products—Edible.—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing and other branches of this division, but the improvement was not quite so extensive as on May 1 in the earlier years of the record, when the index number was lower. Statements were tabulated from 196 firms in this group employing 15,916 workers, or 1,286 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, especially in the former.

Leather and Products.—The trend of employment was seasonally downward in boot and shoe and other leather factories, according to 190 manufacturers with 16,985 employees, as compared with 17,455 in the preceding month. The largest decline took place in Quebec. This reduction involved practically the same number of workers as that noted on May 1, 1926, although it was considerably smaller than on the corresponding date in 1925; in both of those years the index number was lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity in lumber mills caused a pronounced advance in the employment afforded in this group, other divisions of which, except match factories, registering curtailment. The increases in sawmills were generally distributed over the country, those in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy. This expansion was very much greater than that reported on May 1, 1926, when the index number was four points lower.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works showed a decrease, 102 persons being released by the 39 co-operating manufacturers; they had 3,043 employees on the date under review, when the index number was slightly higher than on May 1 in the last three years. This decrease was mainly recorded in Quebec and Ontario.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a moderate increase in employment in the vegetable food group, contrasting with a comparatively small loss on May 1, 1926. The index number then, and in earlier years of the record, was not as high as at the beginning of May, 1927. Statements were tabulated from 297 employers whose payrolls aggregated 25,426 persons, as compared with 25,228 at the beginning of April. Starch and glucose, canning and biscuit works afforded rather more employment, but other divisions registered moderate curtailment. Improvement was shown in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while elsewhere the movement was retrogressive.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Continued advances were made in the pulp and paper industries, in which employment was in greater volume than in the spring of any other year of the record. Practically all the gains took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing houses were slightly busier. The working forces of the 463 co-operating establishments aggregated 57,593 employees, as against 56,917 in their last report. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces recorded heightened activity, but the tendency in the other provinces was unfavourable.

Rubber Products.—Further and larger additions to staffs were noted in rubber factories on May 1; losses in personnel had been indicated on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index number, as in the spring of earlier years of the record, was lower than on the date under review. Returns were tabulated from 32 manufacturers employing 13,880 workers, or 303 more than at the commencement of April. Practically all this increase was made in Ontario.

Textile Products.—There was slight improvement in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 510 manufacturers having 76,002 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 75,882 on April 1. Headwear and miscellaneous textile factories registered improvement, while garment, personal furnishing and woollen mills were slacker. The bulk of the expansion was in Quebec, curtailment being indicated on the whole in Ontario.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 107 plants in this group employing 12,314 persons, or 334 more than in the preceding month. This gain, which was smaller than that recorded on May 1, 1926, took place mainly in Quebec. Employment was at practically the same level as on the corresponding date of 1926, but was considerably higher than on May 1 of earlier years of the record.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—The production of chemical and allied products showed a moderate increase in Quebec and Ontario, according to information from 111 manufacturers whose staffs included 6,763 workers, as against 6,630 in the preceding month. The index number was rather higher than on May 1, 1926, when smaller gains were indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces except Quebec indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain, however, was not as marked as at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number was one point higher. The 110 co-operating firms reported 9,537 employees, as against 9,152 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—Further and more pronounced additions to staffs were recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, the expansion greatly exceeding that noted on the same date last year. The index number then was considerably lower. Statements were received from 86 companies employing 12,358 workers, an increase of 535 over their April 1 payrolls.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment in this group continued to be unfavourable, 213 persons being released from the working forces of the 37 co-operating establishments; they reported 10,248 employees. This contraction was largely confined to Ontario. Practically no change in the situation was registered on May 1, 1926, when the index number, as well as on that date in previous years of the record, was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Rolling mills, automobile, railway car, heating appliance and sheet metal works reported increased employment, while the agricultural implement and a few other branches of the iron and steel group released employees. Some large automobile factories were, however, working on short time. Statements were tabulated from 639 manufacturers, with 133,328 operatives, as compared with 131,027 in the preceding month. Although the improvement indicated on the corresponding date last year was more pronounced, the index number then was slightly lower. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—The production of lead, tin, zinc, copper and aluminum goods showed an increase, while smelters and refineries were somewhat slacker. A combined working force of 16,482 persons was reported by the 107 co-operating firms, who had 16,290 at the beginning of April. There were small advances in all provinces. Additions to staffs of approximately the same size were reported in this group on May 1, 1926, but the index number then was many points lower than at the time of writing.

Mineral Products.—Continued, but rather smaller gains were made in the mineral products group, but the increase was not so pronounced as on May 1, 1926; when the index number was somewhat higher. Reports were received from 75 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 9,842 workers, as compared with 9,683 in the preceding month. General improvement was shown in this group throughout the country.

Logging

In spite of large increases in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on account of river drives, there was, on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 222 firms employing 19,250 men, or 731 less than in April. More extensive losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1926, when the index was lower.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mining showed a reduction in employment that rather exceeded the loss reported on the corresponding month last year. The index number then, however, was over nine points lower. Data were received from 88 operators employing 26,139 workers, as compared with 26,658 at the beginning of April. The decrease took place in the western coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—Continued improvement was recorded in metallic ore mining, chiefly in British Columbia; smaller increases were noted on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was many points lower. An aggregate working force of 11,902 persons was employed by the 50 co-operating firms, who had 11,587 in their last report.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group, so far during 1927, has shown uninterrupted gains. Sixty-four employers enlarged their payrolls by 371 workers to 6,307 at the beginning of May. Quarries, generally, and asbestos mines in Quebec, showed heightened activity. Somewhat larger additions to staffs were reported on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was several points lower.

Communication

Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operations, 389 persons having been added to the forces of the 187 co-operating companies, which had 25,055 in their employ. The situation was considerably more favourable than on the same date in any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Continued expansion was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, 1,008 workers having been added to the forces of the 114 firms from whom information was received, who employed 20,269 at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index number was several points lower. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded more employment in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, curtailment was shown. Statements were received from 100 employers in this division, whose payrolls were augmented by 1,002 persons to 76,234 at the beginning of May. This increase was much larger than that reported on May 1 in the preceding year, and the index number then was several points lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 14,106 men, as compared with 11,062 in the preceding month, was reported by the 54 co-operating firms in the water transportation group. This was an increase of many more workers than that indicated on the same date in 1926. The volume of employment then was smaller than on May 1, 1927. An important share of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Seasonal operations in building construction continued to expand the improvement being more extensive than in the spring of any other year of the record; the index numbers on May 1 of the years, 1920-1926, were much lower than on the date under review. The working force of the 397 co-operating contractors aggregated 33,338 persons, as compared with 28,735 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia, but the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario.

Highway.—Employment on roads and highways showed considerable gains, 3,935 men being added to the working forces of the 114 employers making returns, who had 8,018 on May 1. All provinces registered increased activity, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. Approximately the same number of workers were added to payrolls on the corresponding date in 1926, but the number then employed was smaller.

Railway.—Thirty-five companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 39,850 workers, as against 29,193 in the last report. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most marked in the Prairie Provinces. Very much smaller expansion was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number stood at 109.1, as compared with 126.6 on the date under review. The latter was higher than on May 1 in any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Services

Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 171 establishments employing 14,934 persons, as against 14,501 in their last report. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of 1926, or of earlier years of the record, while the increases were the largest indicated on that date in the years since 1920.

Trade

Continued and more extensive additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 560 establishments enlarged their forces by 1,098 employees to 61,687 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May last year, and considerably higher than in any month in the years 1921 to 1925. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale trade, the largest gain being in the former in Ontario.

Tables I, II, III, give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reporting in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1927.

The Nipigon Corporation, Limited, which at present operates a small mill at Nipigon, has secured a suitable site in Port Arthur upon which to construct a large pulp and paper mill. The site adjoins the Thunder Bay Pulp and Paper mills on the north water front. The output objective is 400 tons of paper per day.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF APRIL, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

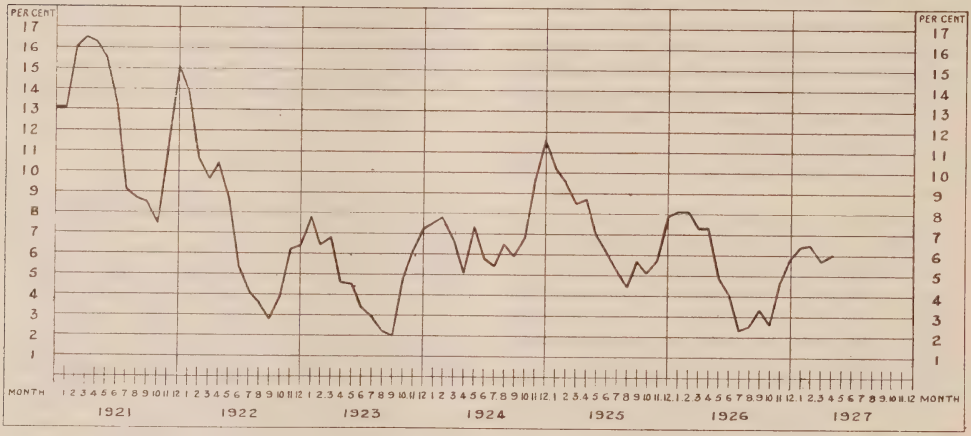
The situation existing among local trade unions at the close of April, as was manifest by the returns received from 1,549 labour organizations with a membership of 164,948 persons, was slightly less favourable than that indicated at the end of the previous month, 6.0 per cent of the members being idle on April 30 as compared with an unemployment percentage of 5.7 in March. The trend of employment, however, was better than in April last year when 7.3 per cent of idleness was registered. The province of Quebec with considerable inactivity reported among its garment trades during April had the greatest tendency in swaying the unemployment percentage for Canada adversely as compared with March. In a minor degree Alberta contributed to the unemployment as conditions in the coal mining areas were not so good as in March. Slight contractions were also reported in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Of the gains, that of nearly 8 per cent in Nova Scotia was the most outstanding, due to greater activity in the coal mines, and the improvement in the building trades in Ontario caused the percentage out of work in that province to drop. In comparison with the returns for April last year the Nova Scotia situation improved greatly, due again to gains in employment in the coal mines, and in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia there were slight increases in employment. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, none were particularly noteworthy.

A separate tabulation is made of the trade union conditions existing in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Montreal reported over 12 per cent of idleness in April, the largest percentage of any of the cities used in this comparison. Winnipeg was next in line with 8 per cent, and Halifax followed, showing 7.3 per cent of inactivity. Regina registered the best situation, only 2.5 per cent of the members being without work.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. It will be seen that the curve which showed a downward tendency in March changed its course in April and rose slightly, indicating an increase in unemployment.

The manufacturing industries, with 430 unions, having a combined membership of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



45,540 persons, reported 9.9 per cent of idleness as compared with the 5.2 per cent in March and 9.8 per cent in April last year. The deciding factor in the adverse situation as compared with March was the greater unemployment registered among the garment trades in the Province of Quebec. There were also contributing declines though small in comparison among papermakers, textile, iron and steel, and glass workers. On the other hand, employment for cigar and tobacco, wood and leather workers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers increased.

Returns received from 33 unions of coal miners with 15,384 members indicated 7.5 per cent unemployed as compared with 11.3 per cent in March. In Nova Scotia conditions were much improved, but in Alberta there was considerable slackness, and in British Columbia no miners were reported idle. In comparison with the returns for April last year when 15.2 per cent of the members were out of work, employment conditions in the three provinces concerned were much the same as in the previous comparison, although the changes were somewhat larger. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were better employed than in either of the months used for comparative purposes.

The building and construction trades continued the seasonal expansion begun in March, the percentage out of work at the end of April standing at 11.9 as compared with 18.7 per cent in March. Reports were tabulated from 166 unions of these tradesmen, having a combined membership of 17,796 persons, 2,111 of whom were without work. Bridge and structural iron workers alone were slacker than in March, while in all other trades the situation showed improvement, the most substantial gains being among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and carpenters and joiners. In comparison with the returns for April last year when the percentage idle stood at 12.5, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters were all afforded more work, but employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers declined.

The transportation industry, with 627 unions having a membership of 56,564 persons, reported a nominal change only during April as compared with the previous month, the percentages of idleness standing at 2.8 and 2.9 respectively. In the navigation division there was a decline of over 4 per cent, and among street and electric railway employees a slight contraction, but among steam railway employees, whose returns constitute 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, the improvement more than offset the reductions in the other divisions. In comparison with April last year, when 3.5 per cent of unemployment was reported in the transportation industries, navigation workers were slightly slacker, and steam and street and electric railway employees were all afforded a greater volume of work.

A separate tabulation is made for longshore workers, whose returns included 11 unions with 6,484 members during April, and showed an unemployment percentage of 16.4, as compared with 14.7 per cent in March. The situation for the month under review however was much more favourable than in April last year.

In the public employment group, where returns were received from 127 unions with 12,275 members, the percentage of inactivity was the same as in March, namely .7 per cent. In comparison with the returns for April of last year, there was a nominal change for the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Apr.	1919.....	2·4	2·5	4·4	4·3	1·7	4·0	2·3	10·1	4·4
Apr.	1920.....	·6	1·0	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·2	1·7	6·0	2·5
Apr.	1921.....	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
Apr.	1922.....	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
Apr.	1923.....	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
Apr.	1924.....	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·9	5·1
Jan.,	1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb.,	1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March,	1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April,	1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May,	1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June,	1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July,	1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug.,	1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept.,	1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct.,	1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov.,	1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec.,	1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan.,	1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb.,	1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar.,	1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April,	1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May,	1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June,	1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July,	1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug.,	1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept.,	1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct.,	1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov.,	1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec.,	1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan.,	1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb.,	1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
Mar.	1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
Apr.	1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April	1919	0	....	2·2	3·3	2·2	·7	·8	·6	1·1	1·3	2·0	·0	....	9·5	4·3	4·9	7·9	....	....	12·1	3·6	21·1	2·3	2·2	0	0	....	2·2	2·8	0	6·2	4·4
April	1920	0	....	1·2	2·2	5·1	·9	0	1·2	·2	·2	·1	·4	....	3·3	3·0	·2	1·9	....	1·4	5·9	1·9	2·7	2·4	·8	·1	·1	....	0	1·9	·4	2·9	2·5
April	1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	....	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
April	1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
April	1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
April	1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	0	0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
January	1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February	1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March	1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April	1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May	1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June	1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July	1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August	1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September	1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October	1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November	1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December	1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January	1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February	1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March	1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April	1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May	1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June	1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July	1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August	1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September	1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October	1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November	1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December	1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January	1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February	1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March	1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April	1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0

better. Federal workers as in March were reported fully engaged, and the situation among civic employees remained unchanged.

The miscellaneous group of trades, with 101 unions reporting 5,048 members, had 5.5 per cent of idleness, or the same volume of unemployment as in March. Within the various trades, however, there were fluctuations, theatre and stage employees, barbers, steam and operating engineers, and bill posters and billers reporting a slight increase in activity, and hotel and restaurant employees counteracting reductions. In no case, however, was the change pronounced. The situation in the miscellaneous trades as a whole was better than in April last year when 6.2 per cent of the members were out of work.

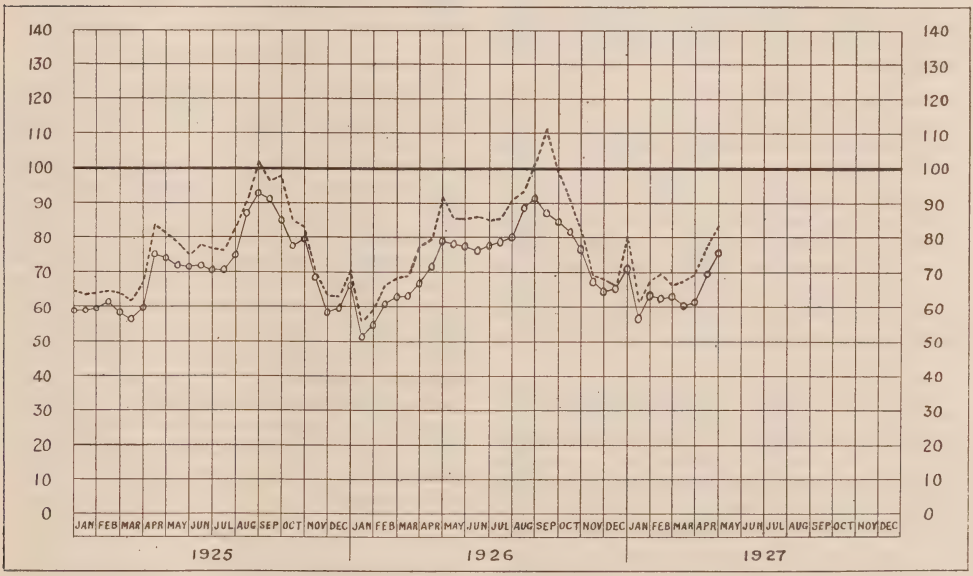
Fishermen reported a small percentage of idleness as compared with no unemployment in March. Lumber workers and loggers were fully engaged as in March, but in April, 1926, there was 29.8 per cent of idleness.

Table No. 1 on page 663 summarizes the returns by provinces for April in each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table No. II on page 664 represents the percentages of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR APRIL, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the Employment Service of Canada during the month of April, 1927, showed the substantial increase of over 53 per cent in the average daily placements effected during the period, as compared with the preceding month, while improvement in the construction and services groups. Reduced placements in farming were largely responsible for the decline from April, 1926, which was partly offset by gains in the logging industry, other groups showing changes, though in a minor degree.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



a decline of 5 per cent was recorded in the comparison with April last year. Though all groups except logging showed gains over last month, that in farming was the most pronounced, followed in a lesser degree by marked

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Ser-

vice throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the month, but did not reach the level attained at the close of April, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 77.5 and 83.4 during the first and second half of April, in contrast with ratios of 79.S and 91.6 during the same periods in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 69.6 and 75.5 as compared with 71.8 and with 79.0 during the coresponding month last year.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of April, 1927, was 1,495, as compared with 1,371 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,799 daily in the corresponding period in 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,929 daily, in contrast with 1,711 daily during the latter half of April a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,159 vacancies during the first half, and 1,609 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,437 and 1,567 vacancies during the month of April, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of March, 1927, averaged 952 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,041 placements during the first half of April, 1927, of which 685 were in regular employment and 356 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 841 daily, and with 1,292 daily during the first half of April, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,456 daily (1,022 regular and 434 casual), as compared with an average of 1,351 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of April, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 31,254 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 29,949 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 20,484, of which 16,681 were of men and 3,803 were of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,465. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 22,238 for men and 10,961 for women, a total of 33,199, while the applications for work totalled 41,077, of which 30,039 were from men and 11,038 from women.

The following table gives the placements to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (4 months)	61,100	30,691	91,791

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April called for nearly 29 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and for nearly 10 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 17 per cent in placements when compared with March, and of over 21 per cent in comparison with April, 1926. Increased placements of household workers were mainly responsible for the gains over April last year, as the changes in other groups were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 75; trade, 73; and services, 475, of which 336 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 111 of men and 80 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during April, were over 56 per cent better than in the preceding month, and over 9 per cent in excess of April 1926. There was a gain of more than 34 per cent in placements over March, but a decline of nearly 6 per cent when compared with April last year. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made during April this year than in April, 1926, and these gains were more than offset by minor declines in all other groups. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 71, and in services 520, of which 380 were of household workers. During the month 97 men and 54 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 55 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in the Province of Quebec during April when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of over 37 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 50 per cent higher than in March, and over 51 per cent above April,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**916**	**169**	**853**	**811**	**191**	**576**	**736**	**250**
Halifax	526	66	525	469	78	391	406	69
New Glasgow	209	97	137	162	68	50	233	133
Sydney	181	6	191	180	45	135	97	48
New Brunswick	**777**	**48**	**702**	**666**	**151**	**515**	**436**	**221**
Chatham	78	31	69	56	13	43	46	26
Moncton	280	17	211	205	35	170	88	84
St. John	419	0	422	405	103	302	302	111
Quebec	**2,806**	**684**	**4,384**	**2,626**	**2,279**	**17**	**1,299**	**1,501**
Hull	355	270	417	286	286	0	68	293
Montreal	1,410	284	2,625	1,211	1,060	1	1,013	822
Quebec	685	11	961	765	684	4	116	90
Sherbrooke	141	63	187	140	104	11	31	135
Three Rivers	215	56	194	224	145	1	71	161
Ontario	**12,709**	**2,120**	**15,179**	**11,375**	**6,718**	**4,166**	**6,532**	**6,542**
Belleville	155	0	149	149	55	94	85	94
Brantford	283	47	269	242	153	89	102	137
Chatham	297	21	304	293	200	93	40	139
Cobalt	209	75	156	138	116	18	40	53
Fort William	539	0	565	521	355	166	113	247
Guelph	183	51	244	183	91	72	99	77
Hamilton	1,171	89	1,649	1,070	296	773	1,170	388
Kingston	361	89	304	289	158	131	162	85
Kitchener	195	20	372	221	105	80	236	131
London	406	86	399	395	285	74	299	291
Niagara Falls	208	26	235	191	111	77	157	156
North Bay	385	61	345	338	296	42	25	273
Oshawa	441	85	670	300	216	84	268	78
Ottawa	827	304	726	718	464	167	648	408
Pembroke	171	100	226	187	135	52	22	114
Peterborough	261	68	206	194	143	32	118	93
Port Arthur	513	2	505	507	455	52	7	365
St. Catharines	380	20	435	344	153	191	269	266
St. Thomas	189	19	162	186	95	91	69	153
Sarnia	152	10	142	146	86	60	123	128
Sault Ste. Marie	318	64	431	249	134	68	153	177
Sudbury	784	131	726	719	717	2	32	501
Timmins	186	13	256	177	160	17	66	100
Toronto	3,526	704	5,133	3,075	1,400	1,437	2,085	1,677
Windsor	569	35	570	543	339	204	144	411
Manitoba	**4,100**	**152**	**5,628**	**4,227**	**2,374**	**1,749**	**1,570**	**2,474**
Brandon	627	38	567	529	501	28	40	428
Dauphin	107	11	235	99	82	17	197	130
Portage la Prairie	168	32	120	116	112	4	3	.....
Winnipeg	3,198	71	4,706	3,483	1,679	1,691	1,330	1,916
Saskatchewan	**4,401**	**428**	**4,909**	**3,953**	**3,176**	**711**	**686**	**4,243**
Estevan	169	15	157	92	88	4	56	85
Moose Jaw	1,242	181	1,096	1,122	887	169	229	1,077
North Battleford	190	9	164	164	158	6	0	164
Prince Albert	187	38	181	164	133	31	32	141
Regina	1,093	59	1,043	1,048	794	254	278	1,195
Saskatoon	771	62	683	670	541	129	41	921
Swift Current	282	29	233	252	238	14	40	289
Weyburn	178	27	161	151	122	28	10	165
Yorkton	289	8	291	290	214	76	0	206
Alberta	**4,695**	**208**	**5,009**	**4,516**	**3,848**	**613**	**597**	**4,309**
Calgary	1,546	83	1,806	1,504	1,328	176	271	1,592
Drumheller	320	6	373	230	183	47	82	257
Edmonton	1,873	89	1,908	1,885	1,578	252	179	1,780
Lethbridge	528	17	508	469	376	93	60	357
Medicine Hat	428	13	414	428	383	45	5	323
British Columbia	**2,795**	**73**	**5,313**	**3,080**	**1,747**	**1,127**	**2,502**	**2,659**
Cranbrook	152	0	216	153	153	0	57	284
Kamloops	242	8	396	181	155	10	95	119
Nanaimo	56	0	66	33	17	16	88	39
Nelson	130	4	98	118	114	3	54	127
New Westminster	133	0	233	151	89	62	111	152
Penticton	96	6	110	74	42	25	57	47
Prince George	107	0	102	74	74	0	23	108
Prince Rupert	92	4	123	91	63	28	58	65
Revelstoke	8	2	93	3	3	0	50	5
Vancouver	1,239	46	3,238	1,633	885	600	1,361	1,441
Victoria	540	3	638	569	152	383	548	263
All Offices	**33,199**	**3,882**	**41,077**	**31,254**	**20,484**	**9,465**	**14,358**	**22,385***
Men	22,238	1,514	30,039	21,586	16,681	4,536	11,467	18,711
Women	10,961	2,368	11,038	9,668	3,803	4,929	2,891	3,674

*195 Placements effected by offices since closed.

1926. Logging showed the most noteworthy gain over the corresponding month last year, although there was improvement in all other groups except manufacturing, transportation and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 113; logging, 661; farming, 57; construction and maintenance, 867; and services, 554, of which 340 were of household workers. There was 1,799 men and 480 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during April, were over 19 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 7 per cent in excess of the corresponding month in 1926. There was a gain of nearly 23 per cent in placements over March, and over 7 per cent over April last year. Logging, transportation and services showed the most improvement over April last year, allthough there was also an increase in placements in trade. All other groups showed small change or minor declines. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,544; logging, 825; farming, 998; transportation, 486; construction and maintenance, 2,248; trade, 367; and services, 4,290, of which 2,588 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 5,455 men and 1,263 women during the month.

MANITOBA

During the month of April positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were nearly 33 per cent higher than in March, but were almost 4 per cent less than in April, 1926. There was a gain of 29 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 2 per cent in comparison with April last year. The only group in which more placements were effected during the month under review than in the corresponding month last year was construction and maintenance. There were, however, no declines of importance in any groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 71; logging, 91; farming, 1,458; construction and maintenance, 299; trade, 166; and services, 2,013, of which 1,632 were of household workers. During the month 1,788 men and 586 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was an increase of about 49 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Saskatchewan during April when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 34 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 61 per cent higher than in March, but nearly 24 per cent lower than in April, 1926. The declines in placements from last year were nearly all in farming and in construction and maintenance, being offset in part by gains in manufacturing and services. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 97; farming, 2,352; construction and maintenance, 281; trade, 82; and services, 996, of which 674 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,597 of men and 579 of women.

ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Alberta during April, was nearly 97 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but 17 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements increased over 100 per cent in comparison with March, but declined more than 12 per cent when compared with April, 1926. The most noteworthy change from last year was in farming, where placements declined. Minor reductions were shown in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and services, while gains were recorded in the manufacturing industries, mining and trade. Most of the placements effected during the month were in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 280; logging, 89; farming, 2,603; mining, 72; construction and maintenance, 450; trade, 97; and services, 818, of which 585 were of household workers. During the month 3,383 men and 465 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for over 10 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 33 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 14 per cent in placements in comparison with March, but a loss of nearly 34 per cent when compared with April, 1926. All industrial groups except trade participated in the reductions in placements from last year. Placements in manufacturing, logging, farming and construction and maintenance showed considerable decline. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 378; logging, 290; farming, 300; transportation, 169; construction and maintenance, 623; trade, 136; and services, 907, of which 538 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 1,451 men and 296 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During April, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,484 placements in regular employment, of which 13,513 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,221 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,778 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 443 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate (which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4) is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement in the province of Quebec, where 251 special rate certificates were issued, was entirely toward the logging districts of the Province, Quebec City effecting 244 transfers and Montreal 7 transfers, all of bushmen for employment within their respective zones.

Ontario offices granted certificates to 353 workers, one of whom, a miner, went from Sudbury to the Hull zone and the remainder to various provincial points. Of the latter, 267 were bushmen, and 21 construction labourers, the majority of whom were sent by the Fort William and Port Arthur offices to points within their own zones. From the offices at Toronto one auto mechanic, one steward and one waitress were transferred to North Bay, 3 miners to Timmins and one clerk and one foreman to Port Arthur; from Pembroke 15 saw mill hands went to Sault Ste. Marie, and 3 mill hands, one mine labourer and one general labourer to Cobalt. The movement from Sudbury included one die-maker for the Peterboro zone, one axeman and one mine driller for Cobalt, and one edgerman for the Sudbury zone, while from North Bay 7 railroad construction labourers, 2 miners and one hotel worker travelled to Cobalt, 6 mill construction labourers and one blacksmith to Timmins and one lumber mill worker within the North Bay zone. Kingston received 3 metal polishers, one from each of the St. Catharines, Toronto and Pembroke offices and Pembroke four mill men from Ottawa. The remainder included one foreman, one cook, four prospectors and one machine runner who were despatched by the Cobalt office to points within the Port Arthur zone.

Those who benefited by the reduced transportation rate in Manitoba totalled 624, of whom 412 went to employment within the province, and 212 to outside points. All the transfers were made by the Winnipeg office, 318 farm hands, 23 female farm workers, 2 porters and 9 hotel and household workers going to Brandon, 5 bushmen, 2 farm labourers, 2 mill labourers and one chambermaid to Dauphin, and 31 farm hands, one female domestic, 14 carpenters, 2 bushmen and 2 hotel workers to points in the Winnipeg zone. Of those going to other provinces Estevan received one female hotel worker, Regina one teamster, 18 carpenters, one female hotel worker, one general, and 2 grocery clerks, Moose Jaw one green-house man, Prince Albert 2 cookees, North Bay 9 dam workers and Port Arthur one baker, 3 labourers, 34 bushmen, 2 riggers, one farm hand, 3 sawyers and 12 hotel and household workers. The remaining 120 transfers were farm labourers and farm household workers, 113 going to employment in the agricultural areas of Saskatchewan, and 7 to points in Alberta.

The certificates for special transportation in Saskatchewan numbered 252, of which 243 were for provincial points and 9 for other provinces. The Regina office shipped one bushman to Prince Albert, one painter to Moose Jaw and 7 hotel and household workers to employment in the Regina, Estevan, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw zones. From Saskatoon one saw mill hand and one waitress went to Prince Albert, and one porter and one labourer within the Saskatoon zone, while from Prince Albert one cook was sent to Moose Jaw, and 8 saw mill labourers and 5 bushmen within its own zone. From Moose Jaw 6 teamsters, one hotel worker and one cook travelled to employment in the Moose Jaw zone. Of the remaining 208 transfers, 198 were of farm labourers and 10 of farm household workers, the majority going to employment around Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Of those despatched outside the Province Dauphin received 8 labourers and Sault Ste. Marie one cook, all from Regina.

Of the 447 certificates which were issued in Alberta 378 were for provincial points and 69 for other provinces. Within the Province the Edmonton office issued transportation to one butcher, one canterman, one engineer, 5 carpenters, 7 miners, 8 labourers, one bookkeeper, one machinist, one fireman, one mason, 6 mine labourers, 9 mill hands, 17 bushmen, one blacksmith, 10 teamsters, one truck driver, 161 farm hands and 11 hotel and household workers, all of whom were going to employment within the Edmonton zone. Edmonton also transferred 6 farm hands, 2 carpenters, 5 labourers and one cookee to Calgary, 4 farm labourers to Lethbridge, one porter and one farm labourer to Drumheller and 1 iron moulder to Medicine Hat. From Calgary one

mechanic went to Edmonton and 109 farm hands and 4 female farm workers to employment principally around Drumheller and Calgary. The interprovincial transfers were all for farm labourers 62 of whom were despatched by Edmonton to Saskatchewan points, particularly around Saskatoon and the remaining 7 by the Calgary office also within the Province of Saskatchewan.

The offices in British Columbia granted 294 certificates for special transportation 142 provincial and 152 interprovincial. Of the former the Vancouver office despatched 3 painters, 6 farm labourers, one setter, 3 pole makers, 3 muckers, 2 miners, 3 cooks, one kitchen worker, 2 engineers, one butcher, one steel sharpener, one millwright and 21 bushmen and 8 teamsters to Kamloops; 8 carpenters, 3 mill wrights, one engineer, one cook, one fireman, 4 farm labourers, 2 station men, 5 miners, one mucker and one waitress to Penticton; 5 miners, one engineer and one fireman to Revelstoke; one miner, one engineer and one planer man to Prince George; 5 carpenters to Nelson; and 7 miners, 4 muckers, 4 labourers, 2 bull cooks, 2 carpenters, 2 housekeepers, one waitress, one blacksmith, and one flunkey to points within the Vancouver zone. From Kamloops 8 bushmen went to points within the zone, and one labourer to Prince George, while from Nelson one blacksmith travelled to Cranbrook, one engineer to Prince George and one farm labourer within the Nelson zone. Of the remainder one stationary engineer, one miner and one bricklayer were transferred from Prince Rupert, and 5 farm labourers from Penticton to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement was toward the farm districts of the Prairie provinces, Alberta receiving 73 farm workers, Saskatoon 59, and Manitoba 6. Transportation certificates were issued also to 14 cooks, 7 of whom went to Alberta, 5 to Saskatchewan and 2 to Manitoba, practically all of whom were for work in farm households.

Of the 2,221 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 1,246 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 939 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 19 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 5 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER SHEET METAL ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL NO. 371.

Agreement effective from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, and, if 30 days' notice of change is not given, until April 30, 1929. This agreement was in settlement of a strike which lasted from May 2 until May 25, 1927.

Minimum wages per hour for sheet metal workers, May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, $1. Improvers, three-quarters of journeymen's rate. Wages weekly in cash.

Improvers must be apprentices of three years' standing.

Apprentices' qualifications will be considered by an examining board. Apprentices must be registered and must not work without a journeyman, improver or employer. Disputes over apprentices must be referred to a joint committee. Improvers will be examined by a joint committee before becoming journeymen. If no union journeymen are available for employment when required, additional improvers may be employed. One apprentice to a shop and one for every three journeymen.

Hours, per week, forty-four, except during December to March inclusive, when shorter hours may prevail at option of employer.

The union shall appoint a shop steward for each shop. Disputes shall be referred to the manager and the shop steward and then if necessary to the joint executive committee.

Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Transportation and board to be paid in case of employees working outside the city limits. Allowance to be made for two hours' travelling time. Overtime after 10 hours.

Members are to be disciplined if not working in a legitimate shop. This clause not to apply to government work.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Products

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The agreements in effect from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 500, have been automatically renewed to May 1, 1928, as provided for in the agreements.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Agreement originally effective May 1, 1923, and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1923, and subsequently extended, will be effective until May 1, 1928, with no material change.

Construction: Building and Structures

OTTAWA, ONT.—THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, OTTAWA BRANCH, MASONS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION NO. 7 OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS OF AMERICA.

The agreement in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, was extended as provided, with wages per hour for bricklayers $1.10 until July 31, 1927. From August 1, 1927, until April 30, 1929, wages per hour for bricklayers will be $1.20, the remaining clauses of the agreement being unchanged.

OTTAWA, ONT.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1929, and thereafter from year to year unless four months' notice of change is given.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays. If agreed upon, one half an hour may be taken for lunch, quitting time being 4.30 p.m.

Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter, double time, except in shift work, where regular rate shall be paid.

Minimum wages, May 1, to July 1, 1927, 75 cents per hour; from August 1, 1927, to April 30, 1929, 85 cents.

Parties agree to establish an industrial council of five members from each party, with an independent chairman, to adjust disputes arising through interpretation of or failure to carry out the agreement; decision to be binding.

Holidays: New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Dominion Day. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

Accredited representatives of the union are to be allowed access to jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Members discharged shall be paid waiting time if waiting for pay after one hour on the job.

Parties are to adopt and enforce the apprenticeship plan of the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario.

Only union carpenters are to be employed if available.

SASKATOON, SASK.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, NO. 1173.

Agreement effective from April 15, 1927, and from year to year, unless notice of change is given by January 2.

Hours of work: nine per day, five on Saturday.

Holidays: New Year's Day, Peace Day, Dominion Day, Christmas Day; no work on Labour Day.

Transportation to be given to jobs outside city limits, from city limit to job and return, time to count from leaving city limits at 7 a.m. until arrival there again at 5 p.m., less one hour for lunch. Board and lodging over $7 per week to be paid, also travelling expenses once a month, with a sleeper if travelling at night.

Overtime until 8 p.m., time and one-quarter; from 8 p.m. until midnight, and from noon on Saturday, time and one-half; after midnight, double time.

One apprentice to every five men, or portion thereof. No apprentice to work alone. Apprentices must be not over 17 years of age when engaged.

No local members may work for anyone except recognized master painters, carrying workmen's compensation insurance.

In case of grievance or violation of agreement, same shall be submitted to a joint committee of three from each side. There shall be no cessation of work until the highest representatives of each side have failed to come to an understanding, when an independent chairman will be called in.

Minimum wage, per hour, 75 cents.

Representative of the union will assist in providing necessary qualified men.

Smoking prohibited on all jobs.

DISTRICT NO. 7—INCLUDING ONTARIO EAST OF FORT WILLIAM, QUEBEC, THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND. TRADE RULES OF STEAM SHOVEL LOCAL NO. 47, TORONTO, AND SUB-LOCALS OF DISTRICT NO. 7.

Effective May 1, 1927.

Minimum monthly wage: engineers, $250; cranesmen, $200; firemen and oilers, $150.

Firemen to receive one hour for raising steam, and a half-hour at lunch time.

Calendar working days, or nights, to constitute a month, and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Overtime, time and one-half. Moving machine, or digging on Sundays or holidays, double time.

Holidays to be observed: New Year's, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

Transportation to job and return furnished by employers.

This scale does not conflict with higher local wage agreements.

Service: Public Administration

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CALGARY AND THE CALGARY FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND CERTAIN OF ITS AFFILIATED UNIONS.

The agreements effective as from February 1, 1925, have been amended in the case of five of the affiliated unions, as given below. In the case of the remaining unions, the agreements as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925, p. 411, are still in effect.

The preamble to the agreements is unchanged, with hours of labour 8 per day and 44 per week, except when otherwise practised.

Agreements effective March 1, 1927 until December 31, 1927. Sixty days' notice of intention to cancel may be given; otherwise, agreement shall remain in effect.

Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348.—

Wages: per day, journeymen cable splicer, $7.80; journeymen in other departments, $7.15; apprentices, $3 to $6; journeymen in charge of rig of two or more journeymen, $7.65; groundmen, $5.15; arc trimmers, $5.90. Station and operating department, and meter readers, paid by the month. Track welders (temporary) and motor and controller men, 77 cents per hour.

Hours of work, eight, with four on Saturday. An agreement to shift hours shall be made for not less than fourteen calendar days, or shift hours shall be paid at the overtime rate. There shall be 16 consecutive hours rest between shifts. Where only one or two shifts are worked, any eight consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work. All employees shall receive at least one day off duty in seven.

Overtime: first hour, time and one-quarter; next three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Sundays and holidays, after 10 p.m., or emergency work (not less than two hours for any one call) double time. Except for men working their regular shift, all time worked on Sundays and Dominion holidays shall be paid double time; Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after 5 p.m., double time.

Apprentices shall serve four years; one apprentice to three journeymen.

Agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 583.—

Wages, per hour, motormen and conductors, 1st six months, 55½ cents; 2nd six months, 58 cents; thereafter, 63 cents. Motor conductors, same periods, 58 cents, 63 cents and 68 cents. Shop and barnmen, per hour, foreman carpenter, 95 cents; carpenters, 85 cents; machinist, air brake and wheel lathe operators, 80 cents; painters, 75 cents; cleaners, washers and yardmen, 52½ cents; truck and car repairers, 58 cents, 63 cents and 68 cents. Leading hand, 5 cents extra; foreman, 10 cents extra. Track maintenance, per hour, switch repairmen, 60 cents; trackmen, 57½ cents; greasers and switch cleaners, 52½ cents. Office staff all paid by the month.

One hour extra allowed for time worked on Sundays. Legal holidays, time and one-quarter. Work on regular day off, double time. Motor conductors training students, 5 cents extra per hour.

Working conditions: Same as in previous agreement.

Agreement with Calgary Civic Employees' Association.—

Wages: Parks—Caretakers, per month, from $108.80 (and house) to $142.10; per hour, three specialists, 65 cents; gardeners (average) 60 cents; permanent labour, 52½ cents. Paving department, per hour, concrete finishers, 70 cents; permanent labour, 52½ cents. Power department, per hour, fitters, 72½ cents; fitter's helper, 60 cents; coal trimmers and permanent labour, 52½ cents. Public works: specialists (average rate) 75 cents; sub-foreman, 60 cents; permanent general labour, 52½ cents; street cleaners (1st class), 47½ cents; others, 45 cents. Sewer maintenance: service-men, 60 cents; others, average rate, 57½ cents. Waterworks department: hydrant foreman, 65 cents; maintenance diggers, 55 cents; permanent labour, 52½ cents; others, 60 cents. All departments: semi-permanent labour, 52½ cents per hour. This agreement does not cover labour employed for relief purposes, during periods of unemployment, or casual labour.

Hours, forty-eight per week when two or more shifts are in operation; one month's work shall consist of twenty-five and one-half days for revolving shifts.

Agreement of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers Local No. 838.—

Wages, per hour, engineers, per month, $140 and $180; head fireman (with 3rd class engineer's papers), $135; firemen, $128; per hour—boiler washer, 70 cents; boiler washer's helper, 60 cents.

Temporary steam engineers, on construction and maintenance, during 1927, engineers in charge of and operating derricks, cranes, orange peels, clam shells, cable ways, dragline, pile drivers and hoists, $1 per hour; engineers in charge of steam rollers, steam tractors, steam concrete mixers, and stone crushers operated by steam, 87½ cents per hour; engineers in charge of portable boilers and steam pumps, 80 cents per hour; firemen, 67½ cents.

Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Local No. 528.—

Wages, per hour, temsters, truck drivers, 59 cents; truck helpers, 55½ cents, garagemen, per month, foreman mechanic, $164; mechanic, $144; night man, $114.

Overtime, work on Sundays and holidays, except for men on regular shift, double time. No reduction of pay or loss of time through inclement weather. Teams and trucks shall leave the stable or garage at 8 a.m. and remain on the job until 5 p.m., with one hour off for lunch, leaving at noon on Saturday. Necessary care to be given to horses both morning and evening.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY COUNCIL OF MEDICINE HAT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, No. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927, until December 31, 1927, and thereafter unless terminated by thirty days' notice from either party.

The city council is to appoint a committee, upon proper notice being given, to receive a

grievance committee from the union. No discrimination against any employees for connection with a trade union. Heads of departments are not to use their positions to solicit donations from employees. Public holidays shall mean New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, May 24, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and others not including Easter Monday, and all civic holidays, men to receive pay for same except when employed by hour or day.

After 12 months' service, up to one month's wage shall be paid in case of sickness. Members may have leave of absence without pay to attend conventions.

Agreement only applies to employees at present employed by the city or those who may fill positions rendered vacant during the year on the permanent staff. Senior men to be given preference for promotion, if efficient. Employees out of town on city business shall be allowed reasonable expense.

Hours for outside labour 8 per day in Winter and 8½ per day in Summer; 4½ on Saturdays.

After first year, outside men (except when employed by the day) may have 14 days holidays. Overtime, men employed by hour or day, time and one-half. Monthly men working Saturday afternoons in summer will be allowed time off where convenient.

Former employees who are returned soldiers will be given preference of re-employment if efficient.

In case of any proposed change in hours or conditions during the year, council shall confer with a committee of the union.

City police department: Hours, eight per day, six days per week; clothing and equipment to be supplied. Holidays, after one year's service, constables, fourteen days, sergeants and detectives, eighteen days. After one year's service, wages up to one month shall be paid in case of sickness. In case of sickness or injury as result of employment, all ranks shall be granted pay less compensation not exceeding sixty days.

Detective to be paid $50 on April 1 and $50 on October 1 in lieu of clothing and equipment supplied by the city to other members of the force. Pound-keeper to be supplied with clothing.

Wages per month, constables, $107, $115 and $125; sergeants and detective, $140; clerk and desk officer, $10 per month over his grade as constable.

Public works and engineer's department.—Hours, 8 per day, with the exception of teamsters who shall work ten hours from April 1 to September 30 (nine on Saturdays with pay for ten), and nine from October 1 to March, 31.

Wages, per month—pipefitter, $125; pipe layer, $115; street cleaners, $75. Per hour—labourers, first year, 40 cents; thereafter, 50 cents; teamsters, first year, 45 cents; thereafter 50 cents.

Sanitary department.—After one year, two weeks' leave of absence with pay per year. No employees on leaving the service or on being discharged shall be entitled to two weeks' wages in lieu of holidays. Wages—caretaker, isolation hospital, $90 per month in Summer; $80 in Winter.

Gas department.—Hours, eight per day. Wages per month—pipe fitters and lamp repairers, $115; labourers, same as public works department.

Parks department.—Foreman, $125 per month; market cleaner, $75 per month. Labourers, same as public works department. Hours, eight per day.

City treasurer's department.—Hours, from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., 1½ hours for lunch, five days per week. Saturday 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon. All wages paid by the month. After one year's service, two weeks' leave of absence per year with pay. No employee on leaving the service or on being discharged shall be entitled to two weeks' wages in lieu of holidays.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 22, 1927 until December 31, 1927.

The companies agree: to put up a bond of $2,000 as guarantee of due performance of agreement; that working hours shall be 7 a.m. until noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. at rate of 65 cents per hour; from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. at 75 cents per hour; and from midnight until 5 a.m. at 97½ cents per hour; Sundays, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Dominion Day, double time. Work during meal hours and thereafter until discharged, double time. For certain cargoes, and for grain trimming and bagging and for work performed in open 'tween deck where grain is running in a hatch connected with said open deck, rates shall be 80 cents, 90 cents and $1.20; running of grain in pipes to be stopped when men go into hold to work.

Men ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and be paid until discharged or set to work, with a minimum of one hour's pay.

The longshoremen agree: to put up a bond of $2,000 as a guarantee for due performance of the agreement; to supply necessary men to perform the work; to handle mail and baggage at all times except Labour Day at prevailing rates of wages. Each longshoreman will sign a personal contract.

The bonds deposited will be applied in payments of judgments or orders of any court in Quebec in favour of the other party.

The union will have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect until December 31, 1927.

The companies agree to put up a bond of $500 as guarantee for the due performance of this agreement. Working hours to be from 7 a.m. until noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. at 65 cents per hour for day work; from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. at rate of 75 cents and from midnight until 5 a.m. at rate of 97½ cents.

Double time for Sundays, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Dominion Day. Double time for work during meal hour and thereafter until discharged. Men ordered to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and paid until discharged. If not required they shall receive a minimum of one hour's pay. Running of grain in pipes to be stopped when men go into hold to work.

In holds where bulk sulphur has been stowed and where old wood is being used, rate shall be 80 cents for day work; 90 cents for night work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and $1.20 for night work between midnight and 5 a.m. Where new wood is being used to refit the hold rates shall be 65 cents, 75 cents and 97½ cents. Night meals are to be taken between 11 p.m. and midnight, ship supplying good meals or paying the cost thereof.

The shipliners agree to put up a bond of $500 as guarantee for due performance of this agreement; to supply necessary men to perform the work of shipliners.

Bonds will be applied in payment of judgments or orders of any court in Quebec in favour of the other party. On expiration of agreement, bonds will be cancelled and returned, less amount paid hereunder.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1927

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns during April from 63 cities which granted building permits valued at $18,512,196, as compared with $11,646,227 in the preceding month and $19,044,499 in the corresponding month last year. There was, therefore, an increase of $6,865,969 or 59.0 per cent in the first comparison, but a decrease of $532,303 or 2.8 per cent in the second. The granting of a permit for a large store in Winnipeg during April, 1926, caused the total to be very high in that month. However, the aggregate for the elapsed months of this year —$43,366,274—exceeded that for any other since the record was begun in 1920, while building cost continued to be lower than in any of the last eight years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $8,200,000, and for some 3,800 other buildings estimated to cost over $8,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of some 1,300 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings, valued at approximately $5,400,000 and $5,600,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, Quebec showing the greatest gain of $3,210,823 or 145.1 per cent. New Brunswick and British Columbia registered declines of 0.5 per cent and 19.6 per cent, respectively.

As compared with April, 1926, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized. Quebec again indicated the most pronounced advance, of $2,149,585 or 65.7 per cent. Of the remaining province, Manitoba recorded the greatest loss, of $4,050,557 or 76.4 per cent, due to the granting of a permit in April last year for an unusually large building in Winnipeg.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered an increase in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month and with April, 1926; in Winnipeg there was a gain in the first comparison and a loss in the second, while Toronto and Vancouver showed reductions in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Sarnia, the townships of York, Ford, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported increased in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1927, and April, 1926.

Cumulative Record for the First Four Months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months
	In April	In First four months	
1927	$18,512,196	$43,366,274	147·2
1926	19,044,499	41,538,073	152·0
1925	15,482,383	35,463,398	154·0
1924	13,689,101	31,737,100	166·5
1923	19,530,851	39,008,970	165·3
1922	15,833,688	34,513,861	160·7
1921	13,500,360	27,069,872	204·6
1920	15,648,915	34,558,901	213·4

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was thus 4.4 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during April and March, 1927, and April, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	April 1927	March 1927	April 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	400,320	37,739	84,566
*Halifax	372,220	32,117	26,995
New Glasgow	700	Nil	150
*Sydney	27,400	5,622	57,421
New Brunswick	111,400	112,010	97,205
Fredericton	79,500	Nil	3,300
*Moncton	22,275	85,020	52,505
*St. John	9,625	26,990	41,400
Quebec	5,422,969	2,212,146	3,273,384
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,061,253	1,218,720	1,942,197
*Quebec	2,546,699	510,206	358,237
Shawinigan Falls	44,040	23,765	28,125
*Sherbrooke	112,025	27,705	147,000
*Three Rivers	425,300	271,825	174,675
*Westmount	233,652	159,925	623,150
Ontario	8,225,993	6,051,411	6,741,994
Belleville	24,045	7,450	203,490
*Brantford	22,320	33,895	10,425
Chatham	75,899	35,600	37,155
*Fort William	71,940	24,960	55,220
Galt	934,000	28,840	54,320
*Guelph	78,360	54,981	32,705
*Hamilton	371,400	377,500	343,450
*Kingston	11,617	24,734	59,049
*Kitchener	136,478	39,649	160,242
*London	403,460	224,755	246,945
Niagara Falls	298,163	197,038	120,150
Oshawa	518,065	225,150	11,975
*Ottawa	300,030	244,275	176,715
Owen Sound	238,000	22,075	3,450
*Peterborough	35,915	9,310	14,730
*Port Arthur	51,704	42,380	85,938
*Stratford	66,870	15,555	53,482
*St. Catharines	36,536	82,284	86,520
*St. Thomas	21,425	6,540	30,410
Sarnia	99,475	96,292	55,312
Ontario—Con.			
Sault Ste. Marie	38,503	40,750	52,935
*Toronto	2,207,632	2,261,313	2,466,160
York and East York Townships	754,625	508,050	556,365
Welland	60,040	98,455	122,114
*Windsor	634,515	822,315	969,308
Ford	171,840	85,115	162,175
Riverside	33,915	74,625	55,450
Sandwich	428,700	115,515	363,025
Walkerville	96,000	222,000	144,000
Woodstock	4,521	27,360	8,809
Manitoba	1,251,073	598,270	5,301,630
*Brandon	610	25,800	6,572
St. Boniface	53,763	25,420	33,708
*Winnipeg	1,196,700	547,050	5,261,350
Saskatchewan	827,340	281,305	816,245
*Moose Jaw	273,100	9,445	22,525
*Regina	283,170	121,205	550,815
*Saskatoon	271,070	150,655	242,905
Alberta	553,758	216,633	306,921
*Calgary	292,192	119,013	131,966
*Edmonton	221,935	82,750	153,710
Lethbridge	38,940	11,035	10,915
Medicine Hat	691	3,835	10,330
British Columbia	1,719,343	2,139,363	2,422,554
Kamloops	12,935	35,274	10,313
Nanaimo	14,585	3,290	7,450
*New Westminster	177,450	127,460	90,305
Prince Rupert	18,800	6,550	22,650
*Vancouver	735,731	875,835	1,461,080
Point Grey	464,460	766,870	569,950
North Vancouver	51,495	28,464	42,860
South Vancouver	129,043	119,900	145,850
*Victoria	114,844	175,720	72,096
Total—63 Cities	18,512,196	11,646,227	19,044,499
*Total—35 cities	13,827,453	8,837,509	16,208,113

*The 35 cities for which records are available 1910 since are marked with asterisks.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the work of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Three of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. These schedules are given below.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is

the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts (Group "A") containing schedule of wages and hours

Construction of a dyke at Annieville Bar, Fraser River, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 26, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $50,278.54.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman	9 50	8	44
Pile driver engineer	8 50	8	44
Pile driver fireman	7 50	8	44
Pile driverman	7 50	8	44
Pile driver boommen	7 50	8	44
Derrick engineer	8 50	8	44
Derrickman	7 50	8	44
Bridgeman	7 50	8	44
Labourers	45c. per hour	8	44

Construction of the Fourth Section of the North Jetty at Steveston, to extend existing Jetty 2,000 feet in a westerly direction towards the Gulf of Georgia, mouth of Fraser River, District of New Westminster, B.C. Name of

contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 27, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $31,505.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman	9 50	8	44
Pile driver engineer	8 50	8	44
Pile driver fireman	7 50	8	44
Pile driverman	7 50	8	44
Pile driver boommen	7 50	8	44
Carpenters	7 50	8	44
Labourers	45c. per hour	8	44

Reconstruction of verandah, etc., at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Edouard Monette, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $3,150.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per hour		
Marble and tile setters	1 00	8	44
Carpenters	75	8	44
Cement finishers	75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	83	8	44
Painters	65	8	44
Concrete workers	45	8	48
Excavators	45	8	48
Labourers (unskilled)	45	8	48
Carters (team and wagon)	1 00	8	48

Construction of a clock vault at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont. Names of contractors, Robert Taylor and James Lackey of Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 2, 1927. Amount of contract, $3,716.

Extension to wharf at Cap de le Madeleine, Champlain county, P.Q. Name of contractors, Munn & Shea, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 14, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $110,942.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing dredge P.W.D., No. 303, Fruhling. Name of contractors, B.C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 26, 1927. Amount of contract, $12,989.

Construction in concrete of the actual crib protection wall down stream from Victoria bridge at St. Lambert, Chambly county, P.Q. Name of contractor, Hormidas Gravel, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, May 17, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expendiutre, $19,216.50.

Dredging area in front of ferry dock at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolphe Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $12,460.

Dredging at Canadian National Railways pier, Robin Jones and Whitman's piers, Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors. Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 29, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $9,394.

Dredging area No. 1 at Main channel and area No. 2 in front of A.P.W. Pulp and Power Company's wharf at Sheet Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, the Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 19, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $20,266.

Dredging at Sorel Harbour, P.Q., areas A B. C. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau of Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $78,630.

Repairs to boiler of tug *Storm King*. Name of contractors, Alex. McKay Company, Limited, Quebec city, P.Q. Date of contract, April 25, 1927. Amount of contract, $5,470.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in April, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 658 79
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	156 28
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	14,346 84
Stamping pads, ink, etc	317 15
Bag fittings	22,016 03
Letter pouches	2,115 00
Cotton duck mail bagging	3,053 31
Scales	47 40

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1927, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 67. Twelve deaths were reported during the month, seven due to epitheliomatous ulceration, four due to lead poisoning and one due to anthrax. In addition one case of lead poisoning among house plumbers come to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was again slightly lower in May, due mainly to seasonal changes, while the index number of wholesale prices constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was substantially higher, due mainly to higher prices for grains, flour and potatoes.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.76 at the beginning of May, as compared with $10.80 for April; $11.29 for May, 1926; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. Besides seasonal declines in the prices of eggs, milk and butter there were less important declines in the prices of beans, evaporated apples, salt pork, lard, and potatoes. Prices of beef were substantially higher, while less important advances occurred in the prices of mutton, fresh pork and bacon. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.95 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.02 for April; $21.54 for May, 1926; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was again slightly lower, due to declines in the prices of anthracite coal. Changes in rent were practically negligible.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was substantially higher at 151.9 for May, as compared with 148.5 for April; 157.0 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918. Forty-eight prices quotations were higher, fifty were lower and one hundred and thirty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, while four declined and two were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group were both higher, the former due to much higher prices for grains, flour and potatoes, and the latter mainly because of higher prices for cotton. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, higher prices for cattle, beef, and eggs being more than offset by declines in the prices of hogs, sheep, mutton, mess pork, milk and butter; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for silver, lead, tin, spelter, solder and antimony; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for gasoline and coal oil; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Iron and its Product group and the Wood and Wood Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, declines in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, boots, gasoline and coal oil being more than offset by higher prices for flour, beef, fowl, sugar, and potatoes. Producers' goods also advanced. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were considerably higher; while materials for the leather industry, for the metal working industries and for the chemical using industries were somewhat lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were higher, lower levels for hogs, sheep, milk and non-ferrous metals being more than offset by higher prices for grains, raw sugar, potatoes, cattle, beef and cotton. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were unchanged, advances in the prices of flour, sugar, and linseed oil being offset by declines in the prices of butter, cheese, gasoline, coal oil and non-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, and articles of mineral origin showed little change.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, was substantially higher at 170.6 for May, as compared with 163.8 for April; 176.9 for May, 1926; 270.2 for May, 1920; and 115.4 for May, 1914. The index of food stuffs advanced sharply, due to higher prices for beef, mutton, fish, cheese, sugar, flour, tapioca, potatoes and eggs. The index of manufacturers' goods was slightly higher, due to higher prices for cotton, hides, silver and rubber.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24." issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similiarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for

the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	13[illegible]	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
April, 1927...	147	160	156	154	167	155
May, 1927..,	147	159	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, in weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1916	May 1917	May 1918	May 1919	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1924	May 1925	May 1926	Apr. 1927	May 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	50·2	61·2	73·4	79·4	78·6	71·2	59·6	56·0	56·8	58·6	58·8	59·6	63·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	34·0	43·0	52·6	55·6	50·4	43·6	33·4	30·2	30·2	31·6	32·0	33·0	35·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	16·4	22·5	27·4	27·6	26·4	23·0	19·0	17·9	17·3	17·9	18·8	20·2	20·0
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	23·3	28·2	34·9	36·7	36·2	31·8	28·7	27·6	28·3	29·6	30·4	29·7	30·3
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	21·8	29·3	37·1	38·6	39·1	33·6	30·0	26·1	23·2	28·4	29·7	28·5	28·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	36·8	55·6	68·4	71·0	71·6	65·0	52·2	50·4	44·8	51·4	55·4	54·0	53·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	28·4	37·3	50·0	52·6	54·4	51·4	40·8	39·1	32·1	38·6	42·0	39·6	39·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	39·0	60·2	72·0	75·2	77·0	50·6	44·0	45·2	41·6	49·0	49·2	44·2	43·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	26·2	40·8	43·9	51·4	55·0	36·5	32·7	33·4	29·5	34·0	34·9	38·0	35·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	24·4	34·5	34·8	42·7	48·3	33·4	30·5	30·6	25·8	30·3	31·0	34·5	31·7
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	51·0	60·0	72·0	81·0	90·0	86·4	72·6	69·6	71·4	71·4	70·8	72·6	70·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	64·2	85·6	96·2	113·0	131·0	102·8	77·4	80·2	72·2	73·6	80·0	88·2	87·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	36·8	47·7	53·4	63·6	72·5	59·2	45·5	44·4	40·4	40·9	43·6	49·6	49·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	25·1	34·1	33·1	36·9	40·2	39·6	30·7	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·1	§30·8	§30·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	23·8	31·7	30·3	34·9	37·8	37·9	27·9	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·1	§30·8	§30·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	117·0	138·0	124·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	37·0	77·0	68·0	67·0	80·0	64·0	49·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§53·0	§52·0	§52·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	23·5	30·5	40·0	37·0	41·5	31·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	30·5	29·0	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	13·0	14·6	22·0	24·2	34·2	21·6	19·0	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§22·0	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	19·2	29·0	34·2	23·8	23·8	18·0	17·6	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	16·8	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	14·3	15·3	22·4	22·9	29·2	21·4	23·5	20·3	19·4	20·7	20·1	19·7	19·3
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·9	14·8	17·7	20·3	27·6	19·2	19·2	18·6	16·0	15·4	15·8	14·9	14·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	37·2	40·0	43·2	47·6	86·8	50·8	32·0	51·2	46·4	34·8	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	17·0	18·6	20·2	22·2	40·8	24·0	15·2	24·4	22·2	16·6	15·0	15·8	15·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·8	11·4	14·2	15·7	16·5	14·0	13·6	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0	§17·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	10·3	11·1	13·6	15·9	17·0	14·7	15·2	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0	§17·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·9	10·1	10·7	12·5	15·1	14·1	12·9	13·5	13·7	15·1	15·4	15·3	15·2
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	60·5	126·0	62·0	65·7	204·9	41·1	45·9	43·0	55·9	45·5	119·1	56·6	54·9
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 8·37	$ 11·82	$ 12·66	$ 13·53	$ 16·65	$ 12·25	$ 10·22	$ 10·36	$ 9·89	$ 10·48	$ 11·29	$ 10·80	$ 10·76
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·6	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal anthracite	⅙ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	53·9	64·8	71·5	78·8	99·5	112·3	107·5	111·5	105·8	102·8	108·6	104·2	102·5
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	37·9	50·8	57·7	61·6	70·0	77·9	67·8	72·4	66·4	64·0	63·9	64·3	63·9
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	41·6	51·7	67·3	76·9	79·5	88·0	77·7	79·5	77·5	76·7	77·1	75·8	76·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	30·1	37·6	49·7	56·3	60·7	65·3	58·0	59·4	57·2	56·2	56·1	55·6	55·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	23·0	25·3	27·1	28·1	35·6	37·9	31·6	31·2	30·7	30·5	30·3	31·7	31·7
Fuel and lighting*		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 1·87	$ 2·30	$ 2·73	$ 3·02	$ 3·45	$ 3·81	$ 3·43	$ 3·54	$ 3·38	$ 3·30	$ 3·36	$ 3·32	$ 3·30
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·03	$ 4·34	$ 4·65	$ 5·08	$ 6·29	$ 6·73	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·93	$ 6·90	$ 6·85	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
‡‡Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 14·30	$ 18·50	$ 20·09	$ 21·67	$ 26·44	$ 22·84	$ 20·57	$ 20·90	$ 20·24	$ 20·72	$ 21·54	$ 21·02	$ 20·95

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	8·48	11·50	12·46	14·01	16·59	12·53	10·37	10·96	10·43	10·62	11·47	10·80	10·72
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	7·51	9·88	.....	12·56	15·41	11·39	9·37	9·69	9·27	9·66	10·72	10·01	10·07
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	8·20	11·50	12·30	13·09	15·96	12·46	10·21	10·77	10·44	10·38	11·73	10·83	10·71
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·86	8·04	11·46	12·28	12·91	15·70	11·61	9·62	9·89	9·22	9·80	10·93	10·16	9·91
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	8·37	12·16	12·69	13·40	16·90	12·19	10·13	10·20	9·76	10·27	11·38	10·87	10·83
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	8·47	10·82	12·39	13·68	16·46	12·15	10·01	9·77	9·29	10·13	10·45	10·10	10·14
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	8·48	11·18	12·66	13·74	16·21	12·38	10·15	10·24	9·61	10·77	10·67	10·86	10·91
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	8·26	12·03	12·91	14·04	17·03	12·02	9·85	9·92	9·70	10·72	10·61	10·62	10·74
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	8·95	12·21	13·34	14·46	17·55	13·27	11·47	11·28	10·93	11·86	11·95	11·72*a*	11·79

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text. *a* Corrected figure.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·8**	**26·3**	**24·2**	**17·9**	**14·1**	**20·0**	**30·3**	**28·8**	**26·8**	**39·8**	**43·9**	**61·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**25·8**	**23·2**	**18·0**	**14·8**	**15·9**	**24·5**	**27·6**	**26·0**	**37·7**	**41·1**	**61·4**
1—Sydney	33·5	26	24·1	19·7	17·1	15·5	26·4	29·5	27·8	38	41·1	59
2—New Glasgow	28·1	24	21·8	17	12·7	15	25	29	25	35·7	39·5	60
3—Amherst	26·6	23·7	18·7	15·2	13·4	15·7	23·3	25	24·4	39	40·5	60
4—Halifax	35·6	25·6	28·4	20·4	16·4	16·7	20	27	25·4	37·1	41·2	61·5
5—Windsor	33·7	29·5	23	17·7	14·5	16·7	19	27·5	25·5	38	43	64
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	38·2	41·5	64
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	25·4	25·6	22·3	17·2	15	20	25	25·7	25	39·3	43	55
New Brunswick (average)	**31·3**	**24·8**	**23·0**	**17·3**	**13·2**	**17·2**	**25·7**	**28·0**	**24·9**	**39·5**	**45·5**	**61·6**
8—Moncton	28·3	22	20	15·8	12	18·7	.....	30	24·5	37·7	44·3	60·6
9—St. John	36·1	26·1	25·7	17·1	13·4	17	28·8	28·5	25·7	38·7	44·1	64·5
10—Fredericton	34·7	26·7	25·8	19·8	14·2	16·5	22·5	26·7	24·4	40	44	61·2
11—Bathurst	26	24·2	20·5	16·5	13	16·7	.....	26·7	25	41·7	49·4	60
Quebec (average)	**27·3**	**24·1**	**23·8**	**16·2**	**11·6**	**13·1**	**25·7**	**24·4**	**24·6**	**37·6**	**40·6**	**60·8**
12—Quebec	28·4	25·1	23	16·1	11·4	13·5	29·4	24·7	25·2	37·6	42·7	60·5
13—Three Rivers	29·1	26·7	28·7	18·2	13·8	14·4	22·7	24·2	25·8	37	43·3	62·5
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	28·3	29	19·5	12·5	15·5	31·2	31	25	41·2	41·6	63
15—Sorel	24·2	21·2	21·5	16	10·7	10	24·3	21	23·3	39·3	44	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·8	21·3	20	14·5	10·7	12·6	25·5	20·5	21·4	35·2	38·3	58
17—St. John's	23·7	23·3	23	15	12	14·3	19·3	22·7	24·5	33·5	36	63 3
18—Thetford Mines	22·7	19	17	15·7	10·7	17·3	20	21·3	25	42·5	42·5	55
19—Montreal	32·4	27·8	29·4	15·7	12·5	8·7	30·6	27·2	25·7	36·2	38·7	64
20—Hull	28·9	24·4	22·9	15·5	10	12	28·7	26·7	25·3	35·5	38·6	60·5
Ontario (average)	**32·6**	**27·0**	**24·4**	**18·3**	**14·2**	**22·3**	**30·1**	**29·1**	**27·4**	**38·0**	**41·7**	**61·6**
21—Ottawa	31·4	24·8	24·7	17·1	11·3	15·9	27·8	27·5	25·2	38·7	43·3	61·6
22—Brockville	35	30	26·7	16·2	13·3	16·3	26·7	30·3	25	38	40·7	61
23—Kingston	32	25·8	24·6	18·6	12·8	15	24·6	27·7	23	36	40·1	56·6
24—Belleville	31	25·6	27·8	18·6	13·3	22·2	33·3	28·4	26·1	44·2	45·5	64·2
25—Peterborough	32·3	28	22·4	18·9	14·4	23·9	29	30·3	31·4	34·7	37·2	61·7
26—Oshawa	31·2	26·4	23·2	17·8	14·8	24·2	30·2	29	26·7	42	44·2	61·7
27—Orillia	34·2	29·3	24·8	19	16·2	21·8	28·7	26·6	27	38	40·7	61·1
28—Toronto	33·5	26·3	26·1	16·7	14·4	22·8	32·2	28·6	26·6	39	43·6	61·1
29—Niagara Falls	35·2	28·7	28·7	19·5	12·6	26·2	35	31·7	30	37·4	40·9	60·5
30—St. Catharines	32·4	28·1	25·4	17·1	13·2	23·5	29·3	27·7	25·2	35·5	38·3	58·5
31—Hamilton	34·6	27·5	27·4	19	14·8	22·7	27	29·7	.....	36·5	40·6	62·4
32—Brantford	34·1	29·4	24·9	19·5	15·3	23·9	35	29·7	30·	36·7	39·8	62·9
33—Galt	32	28	25	18	15	23	30	30	.....	41·4	44·4	62·8
34—Guelph	32·7	27·9	23·9	18·2	14·7	23·8	30	25·8	25	34·2	37·4	60·3
35—Kitchener	31·7	27·5	22·6	20·1	16·2	24·6	35	27·7	.....	34·3	38·9	59·8
36—Woodstock	34·3	27·1	24·7	18·2	14·2	20·7	30	26·5	26·7	37·5	39	60·2
37—Stratford	30	25	21·3	17·6	14·9	24·6	32·5	28·7	25	38·4	43·3	62·7
38—London	33·3	27·2	25·4	19·5	13·6	22·6	29·7	29·8	31	38·7	42·6	61·1
39—St. Thomas	31	26·9	23·2	17·8	14·8	21·6	28·5	30	26·7	36·7	40·8	61·4
40—Chatham	30·7	25·6	21·6	18·1	12·3	24·2	28·8	28·8	27	37·3	42·6	63·6
41—Windsor	29·9	24·4	24·6	16·7	12·4	23·8	29·4	28·9	26·1	36·9	40·5	59·8
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·6	23·2	19·4	15·9	24·6	30	30·2	29·2	41·4	48·3	63·0
43—Owen Sound	29·3	25	19·3	18	13·7	23·3	24	29·3	26·7	38·5	40·7	60·8
44—North Bay	36	29·2	25	18·2	13·5	25	30	29	26·6	35·6	38·8	60·4
45—Sudbury	35·2	28	24·3	20	13·8	24·2	31·5	33·2	27·6	38·7	43·3	61·7
46—Cobalt	35	29	27·5	16·5	15	18	.....	28·5	30·3	42	46·2	62·5
47—Timmins	30·2	26·5	24·5	19	14·5	21·2	30	31·2	27·7	35·4	39	61·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·7	29·4	25·2	20	15·2	22·9	28·7	29·5	28·9	38·4	42·4	61·9
49—Port Arthur	31·8	24·9	22·7	18·7	14·5	22·6	33·9	30	29·8	40·1	45·4	66·2
50—Fort William	31·4	24·3	21	16·7	14·4	18·8	30·8	29·1	29	38·6	43·4	65·3
Manitoba (average)	**27·8**	**21·6**	**20·9**	**14·8**	**11·9**	**16·1**	**28·9**	**26·8**	**27·2**	**39·3**	**42·7**	**59·1**
51—Winnipeg	28·7	22·1	22·1	14·2	12	15·5	27·5	28	27·2	37·7	43·2	58·1
52—Brandon	26·9	21·1	19·6	15·4	11·7	16·7	30·2	25·5	.....	40·8	42·1	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·5**	**24·8**	**22·6**	**17·4**	**13·0**	**17·9**	**33·6**	**27·5**	**26·7**	**45·6**	**50·4**	**63·4**
53—Regina	32·4	24·1	21·2	15·4	12·9	16·1	33·9	25·8	.....	46·1	51·4	65·9
54—Prince Albert	28·3	23·3	21	17·3	12·5	17·2	31	30	29·3	50	52·5	61·2
55—Saskatoon	30·8	24·8	22·6	17·7	12·6	18·4	34·3	26·4	24	43·1	47·5	60·7
56—Moose Jaw	34·4	26·8	25·5	19	14·1	19·7	35·3	27·6	26·9	43·1	50	65·6
Alberta (average)	**32·3**	**25·5**	**23·9**	**18·0**	**13·3**	**20·1**	**33·6**	**28·5**	**26·1**	**39·3**	**45·4**	**56·4**
57—Medicine Hat	34·4	26·2	27	20·3	15·5	22·4	37	29·5	28·7	42·9	48·5	54·7
58—Drumheller	35	30	25	20	11·7	21	31	30	26·7	41·3	50	56·7
59—Edmonton	32·2	23·6	24·4	16	12·8	19·5	34·3	30·9	25	38·7	42·6	57·1
60—Calgary	29·7	23·9	23·3	15·7	13·7	19·2	32·4	27·6	24·2	38·1	44·5	59·6
61—Lethbridge	30·4	23·6	19·8	17·8	12·6	18·6	33·2	24·4	25·7	35·7	41·4	53·7
British Columbia (average)	**36·5**	**29·9**	**27·5**	**20·0**	**18·1**	**25·4**	**39·8**	**35·1**	**29·9**	**48·1**	**53·3**	**65·5**
62—Fernie	38	30	28	20	15	20	.....	35	30	43·8	50·8	61·7
63—Nelson	35	28	25	20	18	25	40	35	29	41·5	46·2	62·5
64—Trail	35	28	24·5	20	17·7	25·7	40·7	36·5	29·6	52·5	58	66
65—New Westminster	35·4	29·8	23·9	17·7	17·4	23·3	35·9	31·8	31·9	47·9	52·8	67
66—Vancouver	37·2	29·7	28·5	18·4	18·1	25·8	39·6	35·2	31·9	48·5	52·6	67·8
67—Victoria	38·5	31·2	27·9	19	17·5	27·3	35·9	32·5	28	48·9	53·5	65·2
68—Nanaimo	36·2	30	27·5	22	20·7	28	41·7	35	25	50·3	55	67·5
69—Prince Rupert	.....	32·5	35	22·5	20	28	45	40	34	51·2	57·5	66·2

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING O' MAY, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·8	**30·0**	**21·4**	**13·8**	**60·0**	**20·5**	**20·3**	**36·9**	**21·9**	**35·1**	**31·7**	**11·8**	**43·9**	**49·1**	
15·5	**28·0**	.....	.....	**55·0**	**17·5**	**18·5**	**28·9**	**22·0**	**37·4**	**32·9**	**11·3**	**44·1**	**51·7**	
12	20–30	.....	.....	50–70	17·4	16·1	31	21·4	43·1	40·6	b12–14	45	51	1
20	30	.....	.....	60	17·3	20	32·4	20·1	34·8	32·6	12–13	44·1	52	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·6	16	29·8	20·8	35·6	33·3	9	42·7	49·4	3
12	25	.....	.....	50	17·2	18·6	27·2	24·6	41·2	33·3	a13·3	41	51·7	4
.....	25	.....	.....	60	17·5	19	29·8	24·3	33·7	23·5	10	48	54·5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	21	23·4	21	36·2	34·3	10	43·5	51·8	6
14	35	.....	.....	70	19·7	21·5	40·4	21·6	30·8	26·8	9–12	42·2	49·4	7
15·5	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**17·6**	**17·7**	**34·8**	**22·7**	**34·9**	**30·3**	**12·1**	**42·3**	**49·2**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18	17·7	37·7	21·6	38·7	34·2	10–12	44·7	49·7	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·7	16·8	35·2	22·8	38·5	34·6	a13·5	42·7	49·3	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·8	18·2	41·1	21·3	32·4	27·5	12	44·7	48·7	10
12	.....	.....	.....	50	17	18	25	25	30	25	12	37	49·2	11
15·0	**30·4**	**24·0**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**21·3**	**22·0**	**31·2**	**21·9**	**35·9**	**33·4**	**11·1**	**40·5**	**44·5**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	33·6	22·6	37·3	34·5	12–14	39·7	44·8	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	23·3	31·7	23·3	36·9	36	13	.....	44·8	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	23·3	18	32·5	22·6	35·5	33·5	a11·1	40·2	44·8	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	20·2	33·6	31·5	10	.....	42·5	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	21	30·8	.....	9	37	42·5	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	18·5	38·7	20·5	33·5	29·2	10	44	45·6	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	25	25·7	23·2	36	.....	12	37·7	45·3	18
12–18	30–35	30	.....	.....	20·3	21·3	33·5	20·2	42·8	36·4	12	43·5	45·6	19
15	30	.....	10	60	18·3	25	30·5	23·4	36·4	33	10	41·3	44·8	20
18·6	**30·7**	**23·6**	**12·2**	**64·7**	**19·7**	**19·4**	**39·8**	**21·2**	**35·2**	**32·8**	**11·6**	**45·5**	**49·4**	
20	32	22–33	10	.....	19·8	17	38·9	20·8	38·8	34·3	10	42·6	46·3	21
.....	35	25	10	.....	20·8	21	42·7	22	32	30	10	44	44·4	22
15	35	30	10–20	.....	19·7	17	39·8	20	32·3	29·2	10	42·1	45·6	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	39·1	21	29·7	27·5	a9	45·4	46·7	24
.....	30	.....	.....	60	18	19	36·1	21·2	31·2	28·5	10	44	46·3	25
20	25	22–25	.....	.....	.....	18	39·6	22	34·1	33·5	12	45·4	48·9	26
20	25	.....	.....	.....	16·5	17·7	36·1	21·5	29·8	.....	10–11·5	46	49·6	27
15	25–28	30	12·5	72	17·8	15·5	40·9	20·6	38·9	34·3	a12·5	46	49	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	25	19·3	41·1	20·3	36·3	32·5	12	39	50·8	29
14	32	25	.....	.....	16·5	18·1	38·7	18·3	36·3	34·2	12	49	49·5	30
20	35	.....	.....	60	20	18·3	45·3	24	38	35	12	44·8	50	31
20	30	23–30	15	.....	19·4	17·7	40·2	19·7	32·8	32·2	a10·5	48	49·3	32
15	33	20	12	.....	19·5	20·5	37·4	19·7	33·4	.....	a11·8	47·2	49·1	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	20	22	40·2	20·7	36·2	31·7	12	45·3	47·9	34
.....	30	.....	.....	75	20	17·5	34·1	18·1	32·3	31	12	45·7	48·3	35
20	35	20	12·5	.....	18	.....	38·1	18·1	30·2	26	10	43·7	47·6	36
20	35	.....	15	50	22·5	22	39·3	19·7	30	27	12	45·2	49·5	37
15	25	20 0	.....	50	17·7	20	36·6	20·8	33·9	31·2	10	47	49·8	38
22	30	22	10	50	19·7	16·5	45·7	21·5	30·3	29·5	10	48·4	50·3	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·7	24·1	42·2	20·5	30·7	29·4	12	47·9	50·3	40
20	35	28	15	.....	19	20	45·2	20·4	36·9	34·3	13	50	50·7	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19	23·6	45·6	23·1	30·4	.....	a12	49·1	51·4	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	16	36·2	20·4	30·2	.....	12	47·7	49·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	21	41·4	23·4	38·4	37	12	43	47·4	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	18	38·1	23·4	43·9	38·6	12	43·3	50·1	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	21·7	20	37·8	25·2	43·3	40	15	45	52·5	46
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	19·7	19·5	33·6	22	46·6	37·8	a14·3	.....	53	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20·2	22·5	39·5	21·4	40·2	37·6	13	44	49·6	48
18	30	18	9	.....	18·7	17·9	41·2	24	39·5	.....	a12·5	.....	53·7	49
20	25	20	.....	80	19·3	17·8	42·3	22·1	40	38·3	a12·5	45	54	50
.....	.....	**21·5**	.....	.....	**19·8**	**16·9**	**35·2**	**20·9**	**34·0**	**30·5**	**11·5**	**40·7**	**47·5**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·5	16·7	30·7	19·7	36·2	32·9	12	41·1	49·4	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	17	39·7	22·1	31·7	28	a11	40·2	45·5	52
25·0	**30·0**	**15·5**	**16·0**	.....	**24·8**	**23·9**	**36·0**	**23·0**	**31·6**	**30·1**	**12·5**	**38·9**	**48·8**	
25	30–35	15	.....	.....	25	23·6	34·6	22·7	33·2	29·8	13	41·2	50	53
25	25–30	12·5–15	12	.....	25	23·7	30·6	25	27·5	.....	12	36	49·2	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·1	23·2	37·3	22·9	33	31·5	12	38·8	46·4	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	41·3	21·4	32·7	29	13	39·7	49·7	56
21·7	**27·8**	**15·6**	**18·3**	.....	**24·1**	**22·3**	**35·7**	**22·4**	**32·1**	**26·2**	**11·3**	**39·9**	**48·2**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	25	.....	38·7	23·1	29·2	23·3	12	39·6	49·4	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	27·2	25·2	30	27·5	a12·5	40	47·7	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	23·2	22·7	34·7	22·9	36·4	28·7	a11·1	40·4	48·6	59
25	30	15	18	.....	24·5	21·2	39·6	21·5	34·4	28·6	11	37·7	48·5	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	23	20·4	38·5	19·2	30·5	23	10	41·9	46·6	61
21·8	**27·4**	**20·0**	**17·8**	.....	**22·5**	**22·2**	**39·9**	**23·4**	**36·3**	**31·3**	**13·3**	**48·6**	**52·6**	
25	30	18	18	.....	23·3	23·7	43·7	24·3	40·6	33·3	a12·5	.....	48·9	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	23·7	35·3	24·8	31·7	30	a14·3	46·2	50	63
25	30	18–20	20	.....	25	23·6	36	26	37·7	35	15	50	54·6	64
18	27·5	18	13·5	.....	19·9	22·2	41·1	20·7	33·8	28·3	a11·1	49·7	53·2	65
.....	25	25	15	.....	20·5	18·8	38·3	21·8	34·8	31	a11·1	49	53·2	66
.....	22	.....	20	.....	20·3	20·7	36·7	20·8	34·2	31	a12·5	50·7	53·7	67
17·5	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22·5	43	25·3	30·4	25	a13·3	48·1	55	68
20	25	.....	.....	.....	23·3	22·5	44	23·3	47	36·4	a16·7	46·7	52	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·8**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·2**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**16·1**	**16·8**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·8**	**8·1**	**17·6**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·7**	**14·1**	**18·1**	**17·6**	**17·2**
1—Sydney	30·3	8	17·8	5·7	6·6	9·9	13·1	18·1	18·1	18·2
2—New Glasgow	29·3	8	16·8	5·3	5·9	9·8	14·1	17·4	17	16·9
3—Amherst	28·1	8	17·7	5·6	6·7	9·5	13	19·5	17·9	16
4—Halifax	31·8	8	18	5·5	6·4	9·1	15·5	17·6	17·1	16·7
5—Windsor	30·2	8·3	18·2	6·4	6·7	10	14·3	19·7	19·4	19·3
6—Truro	29·2	8	16·8	6	6	9·9	14·6	16·3	16	15·8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	29·4	7·4	19·4	5·3	6	11·1	15	16·2	16·9	16·9
New Brunswick (average)	**31·1**	**8·7**	**18·2**	**5·5**	**6·1**	**10·8**	**14·6**	**16·3**	**16·2**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	33	9·3	18	5·8	6·5	12	14·4	17·1	16·2	16·2
9—St. John	30·9	8·7	18·8	5·2	5·8	9·6	13·9	15·1	15	14·5
10—Fredericton	30·6	8·7	18	5·3	6·2	11·7	15·7	16	16·5	15·2
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	5·8	10	14·2	17	17	16·5
Quebec (average)	**29·6**	**6·3**	**17·8**	**5·2**	**6·4**	**9·6**	**13·2**	**14·6**	**17·0**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	32·9	7·5	18	5·5	6	10·9	13·2	14·4	16·7	16·2
13—Three Rivers	29·8	6	18	5·5	7	9·9	15	14·9	18·9	15
14—Sherbrooke	34	6·7	17·7	5·2	6	9·7	14·2	14·6	17·5	16·2
15—Sorel	27·7	6	17·7	4·9	6·3	9·5	12	14·8	17·5	16·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·2	5	17·2	4·7	6·5	9·5	13	14·6	16·4	15·4
17—St. John's	26·8	5·3	17·7	4·7	6·7	9·8	14·2	14·2	16·2	15·5
18—Thetford Mines	26·6	6·7	18·2	5·7	7	8	13	15·2	19·2	15·6
19—Montreal	30·4	5·3–8	17·9	5·4	5·7	10·3	12·2	14·4	15	14·6
20—Hull	29	6·8	17·4	5·6	6·4	9·2	12·2	13·9	15·9	14
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**11·7**	**13·2**	**15·6**	**15·7**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	31·1	7·3–8	18·6	5·9	6·4	11·1	11·4	15·3	15·2	15·2
22—Brockville	28·8	6·7	17·6	5·5	5·4	10·2	12·1	15·3	15·1	15·1
23—Kingston	29	6·7	15·5	5·4	5	9·2	12·3	13·6	13·2	12·9
24—Belleville	30	6·3	17·1	4·9	5·1	11·2	13	14·7	15·2	14·6
25—Peterborough	30·1	7·3	17·4	4·5	5·4	11·9	12·2	15	14·9	14·6
26—Oshawa	34·9	7·3	17	4·3	6	12·7	13·7	15·3	14·9	14·9
27—Orillia	30·6	6·7	19·3	5	5·2	11·7	12·9	15·3	15·5	15·3
28—Toronto	32·7	7·3–8	18·5	4·6	5·6	10·7	11·8	14·9	14·9	14·8
29—Niagara Falls	32·5	7·3	19·1	5	5·7	12·4	14·8	15·9	15·9	15·4
30—St. Catharines	27·9	7·3	17·3	4·6	5·3	12·5	12·5	13·8	13·9	14·2
31—Hamilton	33·8	7·3–8	18	4·4	5·7	11·2	12·1	15·1	15·2	14·8
32—Brantford	31	7·3–8	17·8	4·2	5·4	12·2	13·4	14·4	14·6	14·3
33—Galt	33·5	7·3	18·8	4·4	5·5	13·2	13·5	14·9	16·9	15·1
34—Guelph	32·6	7·3	18·5	4·5	5·7	12·4	12·2	15·4	15·3	15·6
35—Kitchener	31·2	7·3	18·3	4·2	5·3	11·9	12·2	15·5	15·1	14·6
36—Woodstock	27·7	6·7	17·1	4·3	5·2	11	13·2	14·9	14·7	14·9
37—Stratford	31·2	6·7–7·3	18·3	4·6	6·4	12·5	13·3	16·2	16·1	15·3
38—London	32·7	7·3–8	18·8	4·5	5·5	12·2	14·1	16	16·5	15·5
39—St. Thomas	29·7	7·3	19·2	4·7	5·6	12·6	14·2	16·5	16·9	15·1
40—Chatham	30·1	6·7	18·2	4·4	5·4	12	14·3	15·2	14·7	14·3
41—Windsor	30	8	18·6	4·8	5·4	12·2	13·8	15·8	15·6	15·9
42—Sarnia	30·9	7·3–8·7	18·2	4·5	5·9	13·4	13·8	15·9	15·7	15
43—Owen Sound	30·7	6·7	18·5	4·5	5·6	11·3	14·3	16·3	15·9	15·9
44—North Bay	29·1	5·8	15	5·5	6·7	10·9	13·2	15	15·4	15
45—Sudbury	32·2	8	17·2	5·6	7·2	10·8	15	17·2	18	16·1
46—Cobalt	32	8·1	19	6	6·5	11·7	15·7	19·3	19·3	19
47—Timmins	31	8·3	15·7	5·6	6	10·6	14·3	16·3	15·7	15·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·1	8	19·3	5·3	7·2	13·2	14·2	15·5	15·7	15·7
49—Port Arthur	31·4	7·3	18·8	5·5	5·8	10·6	11·5	17·3	17·5	16·6
50—Fort William	30·3	7·3	16·9	5·5	5·4	11·6	11	16·5	16	15·5
Manitoba (average)	**30·8**	**6·7**	**18·6**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**11·7**	**12·9**	**18·7**	**17·6**	**17·7**
51—Winnipeg	31·2	7	19·6	5·3	6·6	11·2	12·5	18·2	17·4	17·6
52—Brandon	30·3	6·4	17·5	5·3	6·4	12·1	13·3	19·1	17·8	17·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·2**	**8·1**	**18·4**	**5·4**	**5·9**	**10·8**	**12·2**	**18·4**	**18·8**	**18·3**
53—Regina	30	8–8·4	15	5·3	6·1	11·8	12·2	17·8	18·4	17·6
54—Prince Albert	32	8	21·5	5·2	6·3	9	11·4	18·8	18·4	18·4
55—Saskatoon	31·5	8	17·5	5·4	5·7	11·5	13·8	18·6	19·9	19·1
56—Moose Jaw	31·2	8	19·7	5·6	5·4	10·9	11·5	18·3	18·5	18·2
Alberta (average)	**31·0**	**8·8**	**18·5**	**5·5**	**5·6**	**11·0**	**10·4**	**16·3**	**19·0**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	32	8·9	18·7	5·5	6·5	11·1	11·2	17·1	20·9	18·6
58—Drumheller	31·7	8·9	17·5	5·4	5·6	11·5	11·1	16·9	17·7	17·7
59—Edmonton	29·9	8	20·5	5·3	5·3	9·8	9·5	15·8	18·8	18·6
60—Calgary	33	8·4	18	5·6	5·5	11·4	9·7	15·9	19	19
61—Lethbridge	28·5	10	18	5·5	5·2	11·2	10·6	15·6	18·4	17·6
British Columbia (average)	**32·0**	**8·9**	**21·1**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**10·1**	**9·5**	**16·2**	**17·8**	**17·7**
62—Fernie	31	8·3	20·2	5·5	6	11·2	10·9	15·8	17·9	19·3
63—Nelson	31	10	18·9	5·8	6·4	10·6	10·4	15·8	19·2	19·6
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·1	5·6	5·5	10	9·1	15·6	18·2	18·5
65—New Westminster	32·2	8	23·9	5·5	5·9	9·4	8	16·1	17·9	16·4
66—Vancouver	31·5	8	21·4	5·6	5·8	9·4	9	15·2	16·4	15·2
67—Victoria	32·5	8·9	24	5·5	7	9·4	8·6	15·8	16·7	17·1
68—Nanaimo	32·5	8·9	21·7	5·5	7·2	10	9·5	17·5	17·2	17·2
69—Prince Rupert	35·5	10	22·5	6	6	10·6	10·1	18	18·5	18·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·1	**7·0**	**1·646**	**33·9**	**27·7**	**19·3**	**14·8**	**18·4**	**18·4**	**78·9**	**28·5**	**66·8**	**45·0**	
8·3	**6·6**	**1·456**	**29·2**	**26·3**	**19·2**	**15·4**	**18·9**	**19·2**	**82·9**	**31·4**	**71·9**	**50·1**	
7·9	6·6	1·493	31·7	35	18·7	15·7	19·6	20·6	85·6	30·7	76·7	61·7	1
7·7	6·6	1·394	26·9	27·5	17	15·7	19·3	18	82·6	30·9	61·8	41	2
7·9	6·9	1·325	24·1	27·5	20	15·2	18·2	19·5	90	31·2	80	53·7	3
9·2	6·6	1·341	30·3	24·7	16·6	14·8	18·5	18·1	84	28·1	68·2	46·3	4
9·4	6·3	1·687	33	20	25	15·5	20	20	80	34·4	80	53·5	5
7·8	6·3	1·495	29	23·3	18	15·6	18	18·7	75	33	64·5	44·5	6
7·7	7·5	1·083	23·5	25	20·3	16·5	16·8	18·8	95	29·3	69·3	52·5	7
7·9	**6·2**	**1·338**	**29·0**	**25·9**	**17·7**	**16·0**	**17·9**	**18·8**	**77·6**	**28·4**	**70·3**	**49·8**	
8·6	5·9	1·436	28·9	21·9	20	16·2	17·8	18·4	85	31·4	75	56·2	8
7·4	5·9	1·54	32	24·3	16·3	14·5	17·1	18·2	69·2	27·2	62·5	44·2	9
8	6·6	1·375	29·2	27·5	17·3	17·5	19	18·7	80	28·9	73·7	45	10
7·7	6·2	1·00	25·8	30	17·3	15·6	17·5	20	76·2	26	70	53·9	11
7·7	**7·2**	**1·411**	**28·3**	**30·5**	**17·9**	**15·0**	**18·8**	**18·9**	**87·2**	**27·6**	**72·4**	**43·4**	
8·3	7·5	1·198	25	27·5	18·3	17	18·8	20·8	95·3	26·7	79·2	43·7	12
7·5	8·6	1·291	26·5	31·7	18·7	14·7	20·7	19·7	92·8	27	71·2	44·4	13
7·4	7·1	1·446	27·1	33	19·8	14·5	19·2	18·7	93·7	30·8	69·7	44·2	14
7·5	6·9	1·251	29·4	.....	16·6	14·7	18·7	20·2	.....	26·7	80	42·4	15
7·7	6·5	1·517	28·1	.....	17·3	15	17·7	16	.....	27·5	.....	40·2	16
8	7	1·402	27·5	.....	17·7	14·4	20·5	20·7	65	25	.....	45	17
7·2	7·1	1·325	26·4	.....	17·6	16·3	19	16·6	99·3	33·3	.....	46	18
7·6	7·2	1·742	31·8	36·7	17·4	14·1	18·3	18·6	91	25·5	67·3	39·7	19
8	6·8	1·53	32·5	23·6	17·7	14·2	16·6	18·7	73·6	25·7	66·7	45·4	20
8·4	**6·6**	**1·839**	**37·2**	**27·9**	**18·5**	**14·8**	**18·0**	**17·9**	**78·7**	**27·7**	**65·0**	**41·0**	
8·3	7·5	1·58	32·1	32·3	17·5	14·7	17·9	19·7	80·4	28·1	61·2	44·5	21
7·3	5·9	2·19	42·5	29·5	20	13·7	18	18·2	84·5	29·4	72	41·4	22
8·2	7·5	1·87	38·5	27·5	20·6	13·3	17·8	18·5	81·4	25	62·7	42·3	23
9·9	7·8	1·84	37·5	27·2	.....	13·7	17·2	16·7	76·6	25·6	62	39·9	24
8·1	7·4	1·47	29·4	26	18·7	14·3	16·4	17·4	79·5	28·7	66·3	37	25
8·7	6·9	1·75	36·1	25	13·7	14·3	18·6	19	77·5	26·6	66·6	42	26
7·6	7	1·40	28	31·2	15	14·6	18·8	18·6	78·8	27	65·8	40	27
8·2	6·4	1·84	35·5	30	16	13·8	16·7	16·5	75·2	25·7	61·4	38·6	28
8·7	6·5	2·16	38·9	31·6	.....	14·2	17·7	17·7	91	27·5	72·7	42·7	29
8·9	6·4	1·92	35·5	22·5	.....	12·5	17·8	15·5	78·2	27·2	60·5	38·8	30
8·8	6·3	2·05	42	27·5	23	15·5	17·4	16·5	72·9	24·6	65·7	41·1	31
7·5	5·5	1·975	37·3	.....	.....	13·8	17	15·7	73·7	26·1	57·5	38·3	32
8·2	6·2	1·92	40·4	27·2	.....	14·5	17·1	17·4	76·3	26	59·8	38·2	33
8·4	7·2	1·75	37·2	35	.....	14	17	16·7	76·6	24·6	64·7	39	34
8·1	5·9	1·76	35	21·5	.....	12·9	16·8	16·8	65	27·3	61·2	35·8	35
8·5	5·6	1·75	34·7	20	.....	13	17	15·6	74·5	28·7	75	37·5	36
8·7	5·7	2·12	43·5	30	15	15·2	18·5	17·1	77·5	25·4	57·5	41	37
7·8	5·8	1·97	37·3	19·2	15	16	16·4	16·4	78	28·1	65	39	38
9·1	7·1	1·75	34·9	24·7	.....	15·7	18	17·6	79·8	28·5	69·4	42·5	39
8·6	6·5	1·94	36·9	22·5	15	15·9	17·5	15·5	82·8	28·1	65	40·5	40
8·2	5·2	2·06	36·8	27·8	20	14·7	18·4	17·4	76·3	27·8	70·6	41·4	41
8·4	6	2·17	40·6	21·7	.....	16	18·7	18·2	84·2	29·2	62·5	39·8	42
8·1	6·8	1·43	30·5	25	.....	15·5	17·9	17·2	70·7	27·4	66·4	41·9	43
7·3	6·9	1·70	39·3	39·3	18·5	14·8	17·8	19	77·7	28·5	59·2	40·5	44
8·8	7·9	1·717	40	.....	22·5	17·7	19·3	20·5	89	33·3	75	45·8	45
9·5	6·5	2·11	43·3	.....	21·7	16·4	20	20·6	92	31·2	69	48·7	46
9·3	7	2·00	47·5	.....	19·3	14·8	20·7	19·7	77·5	29·5	68·3	46·2	47
8·8	5·8	1·95	42·3	34·3	19·2	15·9	18·6	21·1	77	28	61·7	40·7	48
8·4	7·6	1·49	31·4	32·6	21·7	17	19·3	20·3	77·5	30	62·5	43·3	49
8·2	6·6	1·55	31·2	33·5	18·2	15·4	18·5	19·6	78·5	29	61·8	42·9	50
8·5	**8·1**	**1·043**	**24·0**	.....	**20·0**	**14·6**	**18·9**	**19·1**	**72·7**	**29·2**	**61·5**	**44·5**	
8·7	7·9	1·045	23·5	.....	20·7	14·1	18·4	19	73·6	29·1	59·7	44·8	51
8·2	8·2	1·04	24·4	.....	19·3	15·1	19·3	19·2	71·7	29·2	63·3	44·2	52
8·3	**8·4**	**1·768**	**35·8**	.....	**21·0**	**15·2**	**20·0**	**21·0**	**76·4**	**29·1**	**68·7**	**51·2**	
8·3	9	1·74	32·7	.....	20·7	14·2	19·7	19·9	77·5	27·7	65	48·2	53
8·1	8·9	1·72	35	.....	21·7	14·8	21·4	23·7	74·2	30	68	52	54
8·2	8·3	1·75	34·9	.....	20·5	14·8	18·6	20	77·9	29·1	72·1	53·7	55
8·5	7·4	1·86	40·7	.....	21·1	16·9	20·2	20·5	76	29·7	69·5	50·9	56
7·6	**8·2**	**1·550**	**30·8**	.....	**20·8**	**13·9**	**18·9**	**18·9**	**72·9**	**26·8**	**66·0**	**49·3**	
7·9	8·1	1·97	37·3	.....	24·3	14	19	20·3	68·6	27·6	72·8	50·8	57
7·4	8·1	1·63	30	.....	20	14·2	18·7	18·5	78·3	26	63·3	51·7	58
7·5	7·9	1·29	26·5	.....	20·2	13·3	19	19·2	73·9	27·4	60	46·7	59
8	8·3	1·55	32·5	.....	20·7	13·9	19·2	18·1	73·7	26·9	66·6	50·7	60
7·1	8·6	1·31	27·5	.....	18·7	14·2	18·4	18·4	70	26·2	67·5	46·7	61
7·7	**7·6**	**1·700**	**38·3**	.....	**21·7**	**13·8**	**18·8**	**16·8**	**74·3**	**30·4**	**64·9**	**49·1**	
8·7	8·4	1·84	45	.....	21·7	16·2	20	19·2	77·5	34·2	68	50	62
8·4	7·9	1·87	45	.....	25	14·8	18·7	17·9	76·7	32·5	65·8	51·7	63
7·1	6·4	2·02	41·2	.....	25	14·4	19·4	17	75	35	62·5	49	64
6·8	7·5	1·291	27	.....	21·2	12·4	18·2	15	70	27·5	63·6	45	65
6·4	6·5	1·29	29	.....	16	12·4	17·6	15·3	67·8	24·7	59·7	44·8	66
7	6·8	1·57	32·8	.....	23·6	14·1	17·9	14·8	72·1	27·7	59·9	47·2	67
8·7	7·4	1·76	41	.....	16·2	13·7	18·2	15·3	76·4	30	68·6	51	68
8·8	9·5	1·96	45	.....	25	12·4	20	19·5	79	31·2	71	54	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·4	7·9	60·9	71·6	27·8	15·4	3·6	55·4	58·2	12·3	7·3	16·403
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·6	7·9	66·0	71·4	29·8	12·9	3·9	59·8	43·6	13·2	7·7	16·438
1—Sydney	8·8	8·1	66·5	69·1	31·2	14·2	4·	62·3	52·6	13·1	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·6	8·	65·5	73·2	30·9	13·3	3·4	57·7	32·7	13·5	7·9	.....
3—Amherst	8·6	7·9	70	72·5	30	12·	5·2	50	37·5	13·2	7·4	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·7	61·7	69·8	26·7	14	4	67·3	57·7	12·9	7·5	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8·7	7·7	65	73·7	30	11·3	3·3	62·3	49	13·7	8	17·00
6—Truro	8·8	8·1	67	70·1	30	12·5	3·3	59	32	13	7·8	16·00
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	8·1	7·6	63·6	72·4	28·3	14·1	4	58·3	41·3	14·1	6·9	18·40
New Brunswick (Average)	8·4	7·9	64·8	71·6	27·3	12·7	3·3	60·0	39·3	12·6	7·0	17·125
8—Moncton	8·6	7·9	67·8	74·6	28	12	3·4	67·4	45·7	14·2	7·3	g18·00
9—St. John	8·1	7·7	62·8	64·1	27·4	12·3	3·3	56·7	36	12·9	6·7	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·8	8·4	63·7	73	25·7	12·5	2·8	56	39·3	11·5	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·1	7·5	65	74·6	28	14	3·5	60	36	11·8	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	7·8	7·3	60·4	69·1	26·8	14·1	3·7	53·3	63·6	11·4	6·7	15·542
12—Quebec	7·6	7·1	60·2	72·9	26·3	17·3	3·5	53·2	65	11·1	7·5	15·50–16·00
13—Three Rivers	8·5	7·9	61	71·3	27·1	14·5	4·3	52	63·3	12·2	7·1	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·7	7·2	62·5	69·9	27·5	14·7	3·3	53·3	60	11·2	5·6	16·25–16·50
15—Sorel	8	7·5	56·9	51·7	26·3	12·5	4	45	70	10·5	6·8	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7	60	70·8	26·7	11·8	3·8	55	68·7	10·7	6·8	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7·3	61½	70·7	26·7	14·4	3·8	57·5	63·3	13·7	6·4	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8·1	7·4	65	72·5	27·5	13·6	4	55	61	12·2	6·9	16·00–16·50
19—Montreal	7·5	7·1	60·3	70·5	26·1	14·3	3·3	54·1	65·5	10·8	6·3	16·00
20—Hull	7·8	7·3	57·1	71·5	27·1	13·5	3·3	54·2	56	10·5	6·7	16·75
Ontario (Average)	8·3	8·0	62·2	72·9	26·7	13·7	3·5	55·0	59·9	11·6	7·0	15·738
21—Ottawa	7·8	7·4	56·8	73·8	27	13·3	3·5	61·9	60	11·6	7·1	15·75
22—Brockville	8·5	8·2	61	73	27·4	13·2	3·6	57	56	11·8	6·9	16·00
23—Kingston	7·8	7·3	59·1	69	26·4	12·7	3·7	55·9	54	10·8	6·7	15·50
24—Belleville	7·9	7·7	64·4	69·3	26	13·8	3·3	55	60	11·7	6·9	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·8	7·5	62·8	70·9	27·9	14·3	3·3	56·1	55·9	10·5	6·4	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·3	8·2	67	74·2	25·4	12·7	3·4	57	64	12·1	6·7	15·00
27—Orillia	8·2	7·9	66·7	70·7	24·8	14·7	3·8	58·3	53·3	11·8	7·1	15·00–15·50
28—Toronto	7·8	7·5	62·1	72·8	24·4	12·1	3·2	55·4	53·9	10	6·5	14·50–15·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·5	8·1	66·9	76·4	27·4	14·4	3·8	61·2	62	11·1	6·9	g14·50
30—St. Catharines	8·3	8·2	63·7	74·3	25	12·3	3·3	53·3	61	11·2	6·7	g14·50–15·00
31—Hamilton	7·8	7·7	62·1	73·6	25·5	12	3·3	53·6	60	10·1	6·5	14·25–14·75
32—Brantford	7·9	7·6	60·4	73	25	12·8	3·2	56·7	68·3	10·8	6·7	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	7·9	7·7	61·7	71·8	25	13·7	3·5	53	64	10·5	7	14·50–15·00
34—Guelph	8·3	7·8	60	73·6	25·4	13·1	3·6	55·6	58	10·7	6·7	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	8·2	8	50·1	67·8	25	13	3·3	52·5	59·2	10·5	6·1	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	7·6	7·6	65·8	74·7	25	12·4	3·5	52·3	53·3	11·1	6·3	14·50
37—Stratford	8·3	7·9	61	71·6	25·6	13·1	3	57·5	54·2	10·5	7	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·3	7·9	66	74·2	26·1	14·4	3·1	58·1	52	10·8	7·4	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·2	64·7	73·4	25·5	14·4	3·6	60	63·5	12·5	7	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	7·6	7·4	55·7	66·9	26·2	13·2	3·2	53·7	69·2	11·6	6·7	15·50
41—Windsor	8·2	7·8	62	74·2	26·3	14·7	3·3	53·1	58·3	10·4	6·4	g15·50–16·50
42—Sarnia	8·4	8·3	62·5	74·2	27·8	13·7	3·2	55·8	68·3	10·3	7·1	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·6	7·9	67·2	73·9	26·4	12·9	3·5	52·5	58·7	12·3	7·3	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·8	8·2	68·1	75·1	28·7	14·5	3·8	60	56·7	12·5	7·1	16·50
45—Sudbury	9	8·6	66	74·5	30	14·6	4	48·3	66·7	14·3	7·4	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·5	62·5	74·4	29	15	3·9	57	56·7	13·3	8·3	18·50–19·00
47—Timmins	9·4	8·5	63	73·7	30	15·6	3·7	48·3	60	15	7·7	18·50–19·00
48—Saulte Ste. Marie	8·8	8·7	58·3	73·4	27·8	15·7	3·8	48	65	14	7·7	16·65
49—Port Arthur	8·8	8·3	56·5	73·8	29·5	14·4	3·2	51·4	63·3	11·2	8·2	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·7	8·4	63	73·4	30·4	14·4	3·1	52·9	60	11·8	7·3	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	8·7	8·4	57·2	70·1	28·4	13·7	3·4	49·8	60·1	12·5	7·7	20·500
51—Winnipeg	8·6	8·5	52·7	70·9	28·8	12·8	3·3	47	51·4	12·3	7·5	19·00
52—Brandon	8·7	8·3	61·7	69·2	28	14·6	3·4	52·5	68·7	12·7	7·9	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·7	8·4	59·1	74·0	29·6	20·5	3·7	55·1	65·6	14·6	7·5	23·625
53—Regina	8·6	8·7	58·4	70·5	28	a20	3·3	56·9	72·5	14·5	6·9	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·9	8·4	55·8	76·9	32	a22	4·4	57·5	60	.....	8·4	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·5	8·2	59·4	74·1	29·7	a21·2	3·7	52·5	60	15	6·7	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·4	62·8	74·6	28·7	a18·9	3·5	53·6	70	14·4	7·8	.....
Alberta (Average)	8·7	8·0	52·9	69·1	29·0	18·8	3·5	53·6	57·7	14·0	7·2	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·7	54·3	70·3	29•3	a20·1	3·4	59·3	58·3	14	6·1	g
58—Drumheller	9·7	8·8	45	68·3	30	a22·5	3·3	52·5	.....	15	6·4	.....
59—Edmonton	8·6	8·	53·6	63·9	28·3	a18	3·7	52·8	58·3	13	b10	.....
60—Calgary	8·5	7·9	56·6	69·1	29·7	a16·5	3·5	51·9	60·8	13·7	7·4	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·2	7·7	55	73·7	27·5	a16·7	3·4	51·7	53·3	14·2	b6	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	8·6	8·0	57·2	70·5	30·0	22·9	3·7	56·2	64·7	13·2	8·8	.....
62—Fernie	9·3	8·7	64·2	72·2	28·3	a18	3·8	60	61·7	13·7	b8	.....
63—Nelson	9	8·3	59·2	74·2	29·6	a29·6	3·8	52·5	60	14·5	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·8	8·1	54·4	70·6	28·9	a26·9	3·1	52·5	67·5	14·2	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	8	7·6	55	64·3	29·4	a16·6	3·9	54·3	60·8	12	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·5	56	67·9	29·3	a22·8	3·6	58	60	11·8	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·5	8·1	56·9	68·1	30·7	a19·9	3·6	53·6	57	12·7	b8	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·9	7·8	60·7	71·8	30·4	a24	4	62·5	71·7	12·5	b8·7	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·2	8	51	74·5	33	a25	4	56·2	78·7	14·4	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10-$20, others $30-$35. s. De-

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (50i)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·237	**13·113**	**12·161**	**14·472**	**8·896**	10·856	**9·916**	**31·7**	**12·6**	**27·417**	**19·619**	
8·575	**12·692**	**9·050**	**10·200**	**6·050**	**7·00**	**5·333**	**34·3**	**14·2**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
.....	11·00–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·50	c4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
11·00	13·25	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·938	**13·233**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**12·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13,00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·922	**13·750**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·981**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**12·8**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	13·25	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10·3	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00-33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10,00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17.23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	13	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·917	**12·344**	**13·114**	**15·799**	**9·952**	**12·296**	**11·291**	**30·1**	**11·6**	**28·696**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00–35·00	20–00·25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30–32	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	10·50–11·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8·9	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	9	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	8	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·00	9·75–12·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	27	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	10·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	26–27	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00–11·50	10·50–12·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	30	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00	g13·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c& g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	14·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	12·50	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–9·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	....	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·5**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–32	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·688**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·2**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00–9·50	19·00	i6·50	i8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c & i 14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·000**	**8·750**	**32·5**	**12·8**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c7·00	4·00–5·00	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·216	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·170**	**j35.4**	**13·0**	**25·938**	**20·250**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	3·50	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·25	30	11	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, livered from mines.

(Continued from page 680)

of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices again advanced substantially, higher prices being reported from nearly all localities. Sirloin steak was up from an average of 29.8 cents per pound in April to 31.8 cents in May; round steak from 24.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1926	Apr., 1927	May, 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·9**	**155·2**	**150·6**	**158·8**	**156·8**	**148·5**	**151·9**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	161·4	152·5	140·6	176·2	180·5	160·8	174·1
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·2	126·5	117·8	131·5	133·4	138·1	135·8
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	173·4	199·2	205·0	192·7	174·0	151·2	152·8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·5	158·9	155·4	153·7	153·6
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	147·3	172·5	163·4	151·7	144·1	143·7	143·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	97·5	99·2	94·2	102·5	100·7	95·8	94·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·8	182·6	186·0	176·2	174·7	172·3	170·1
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	164·2	169·3	157·9	157·2	155·5	155·2
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	148·6	132·4	122·3	157·1	162·0	148·8	158·6
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	151·3	150·7	163·7	148·9	156·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·5	158·9	155·4	153·7	153·6
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·0	158·6	158·9	151·2	148·2	144·1	144·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·9	148·0	141·2	157·2	157·7	148·9	155·3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·4	159·7	152·8	159·3	154·0	148·5	148·5
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**153·6**	**148·7**	**145·7**	**151·8**	**161·3**	**149·8**	**153·1**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**145·5**	**144·3**	**135·2**	**148·9**	**161·3**	**150·8**	**155·0**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	193·9	223·7	222·5	248·5	256·6	227·8	235·4
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	162·2	142·3	123·2	189·0	175·7	161·8	169·2
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	151·3	150·7	163·7	148·9	156·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	245·0	209·3	168·7	213·6	158·9	169·4	167·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	145·2	129·2	121·1	148·8	150·7	143·1	145·0
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·3	130·7	121·6	127·5	128·3	147·5	136·6
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	134·0	243·5	195·5	148·7	140·7	151·0	153·3
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	157·2	153·3	213·4	120·9	354·6	178·0	251·0
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	103·2	104·5	92·2	103·6	108·7	111·8	113·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	175·6	160·4	159·3	145·8	151·1	157·9	157·5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**154·2**	**158·9**	**155·4**	**161·3**	**148·6**	**150·6**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·3	165·7	156·5	152·0	152·0	150·2	147·0
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·4	150·5	159·7	156·5	164·2	148·1	151·8
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	403·1	317·1	274·7	321·6	321·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	158·8	155·3	163·1	146·8	150·5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**152·3**	**151·7**	**142·6**	**159·0**	**149·1**	**145·0**	**151·5**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·5**	**188·4**	**179·9**	**180·8**	**172·8**	**174·8**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	187·8	179·4	181·0	173·2	175·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	197·1	198·4	188·9	169·4	154·9	154·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**148·7**	**148·2**	**137·7**	**156·7**	**145·7**	**142·0**	**149·0**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·5	167·4	163·8	153·9	147·7	147·1	147·4
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	160·9	165·7	160·9	149·3	147·2	147·3	147·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·8	209·1	204·6	210·5	174·3	167·1	169·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·9	168·1	167·6	160·5	146·5	145·0	145·5
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**145·4**	**143·9**	**132·1**	**157·3**	**145·3**	**140·8**	**149·4**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	288·8	310·2	157·3	177·0	206·1	212·5	194·4	173·7	147·8	149·9
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	324·1	219·9	248·9	316·4	422·5	430·2
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	92·1	103·3	88·5	98·5	90·0	96·4	94·7
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	110·4	123·3	115·0	115·7	110·8	108·0	107·4
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	156·5	153·0	150·8	153·8	152·4	151·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·3	113·1	106·5	119·4	121·4	122·4	133·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	160·1	134·8	118·6	199·2	166·9	161·6	173·7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	154·1	161·2	142·0	154·6	151·4	149·3	154·0

cents per pound in April to 26.3 cents in May; rib roast from 22.5 cents per pound in April to 24.2 cents in May; and shoulder roast from 16.5 cents per pound in April to 17.9 cents in May. Veal was slightly lower at an average price of 20 cents per pound. Mutton rose from an average of 29.7 cents per pound in April to 30.3 cents in May. Fresh pork and bacon were also slightly higher, the former averaging 28.8 cents per pound and the latter 39.8 cents. In fresh fish cod steak and white fish were slightly higher, while halibut was somewhat lower. Lard was down from an average of 22.1 cents per pound to 21.9 cents.

Eggs were again somewhat lower, fresh averaging 35.1 cents per dozen in May, as compared with 38 cents in April and 50.9 cents in March; and cooking averaging 31.7 cents per dozen in May, 34.5 cents in April and 44.7 cents in March. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk declined in the average from 12.1 cents per quart in April to 11.8 cents per quart in May. Lower prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Woodstock, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William, Brandon, New Westminster and Vancouver. Butter averaged slightly lower, dairy being down from 44.1 cents per pound in April to 43.9 cents in May and creamery from 49.6 cents per pound in April to 49.1 cents in May. Prices in the Western and the Maritime Provinces advanced but these increases were more than offset by declines in Ontario and Quebec. Cheese was unchanged at an average of 30.8 cents per pound, lower prices in some localities being offset by advances in others.

Both bread and flour were unchanged, the former at 7.6 cents per pound and the latter at 5.2 cents per pound. Rolled oats were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were slightly lower averaging 8.1 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged $1.65 per ninety pounds, as compared with $1.70 in April and $1.84 in March. Slightly lower prices were reported from most localities. Evaporated apples declined from an average of 19.7 cents per pound in April to 19.3 cents in May. Raisins and currants showed little change. Sugar was unchanged in the average at 8.4 cents per pound, slight declines in the eastern provinces being offset by advances in the western. Anthracite coal was down from an average of $16.67 per ton in April to $16.40 in May. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Woodstock and Owen Sound. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower, averaging $10.24 per ton. Coke was down from an average of $13.22 in April to $13.11 in May. Wood showed little change, hardwood averaging $12.16 per cord and soft $8.90. Changes in rent were slight.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to substantially higher levels, the average for Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, advanced from $1.45 to $1.56 per bushel. The low price for the month was $1.49 reached on the 2nd and the high $1.69⅛ on the 30th. The increase was said to be due mainly to adverse crop conditions in the Canadian west and in the United States. Coarse grains moved in sympathy with wheat, western barley at Winnipeg being up from 79½ cents per bushel to 87½ cents; western oats from 57½ cents per bushel to 62 cents; flax seed from $1.91½ per bushel to $2; corn, at Toronto, from 82½ cents per bushel to $1; Ontario barley from 64 cents per bushel to 72½ cents; peas from $1.55 per bushel to $1.60; and rye from 97⅛ cents per bushel to $1.01. Flour also advanced sharply, the price at Toronto being up from $8.03 per barrel to $8.58. Raw sugar advanced from $4.36½ per hundred pounds to $4.42¾; granulated from $6.31⅜ to $6.41¼; and yellow from $5.93¾ to $6.03¼. The increase was said to be due to restriction of crops in Cuba and to the shortage in European beet sugar. Linseed oil advanced from 93 cents per gallon to 96 cents. Ceylon tea rose from 50¼ cents per pound to 52½ cents. Potatoes increased in price in all localities. Quebec potatoes at Montreal were up from $1.35 per bag to $2.09½; Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $1.48½ per bag to $2.30; Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from 66 cents per bushel to 77½ cents; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from $2.25-$2.50 per barrel to $3.75-$4. Turpentine declined from $1.20 per gallon to $1.15. Hay rose from $16.50 per ton to $17.25 and straw from $10.12 per ton to $10.64. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $8.26 per hundred pounds to $9.63 and choice steers at Toronto from $8.32 per hundred pounds to $9.04. Hogs were again lower at Toronto being $10 per hundred pounds, as compared with $10.76 in April. Choice sheep at Toronto were down from $8.50 per hundred pounds to $7.06. Meats followed the trend

in live stock, beef, forequarter, at Toronto advancing from $10.75 per hundred pounds to $11, and hindquarter from $16.50 per hundred pounds to $18. Mutton fell from 15 cents per pound to 12½ cents. Barrelled pork declined from $31 per barrel to $30.50. At Toronto the price of milk to producers declined from $2.20 per eight gallon can to $1.95, and the wholesale price from 37 cents per gallon to 35 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was down to 38 cents per pound, as compared with 39 cents in April. At Toronto creamery prints were down from 45 cents to 40 cents per pound, solids from 47 cents per pound to 40 cents, and dairy prints from 34½ cents per pound to 34 cents. Cheese declined 2 cents per pound to 20 cents. Fresh eggs showed little change being 35-37 cents per dozen in May, as compared with 36-38 cents in April. Men's heavy grain boots were down from $2.60 per pair to $2.32. Raw cotton at New York was up from an average of 14¾ cents per pound to 16 cents. The low price for the month was 15.3 cents at the beginning and the high 16¾ cents at the end. The higher prices were said to be due to the damage caused by the floods and to unfavourable weather conditions in other areas. Japan silk was down from $5.70 per pound to $5.55. The prices of non-ferrous metals continued to decline, tin being down from 69 cents per pound to 67 cents; lead from $7.45 per cwt. to $6.90; zinc from $7.95 per cwt. to $7.63; antimony from 12¾ cents per pound to 11½ cents; and silver from 56¼ cents per ounce to 56 cents. Gasoline at Toronto was down from 23½ cents per gallon in April to 21½ cents in May, and coal oil from 23 cents per gallon in April to 21 cents in May.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Prices in the majority of countries continued to show a slight downward trend.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 139.8 for April, a decline of 0.6 per cent. Foods rose slightly, chiefly owing to increases in the group "other foods". Non-foods declined 1.3 per cent, with declines in all groups except "textiles other than cotton". The index number of the group "metals and minerals other than iron and steel" declined 4 per cent. On the base average prices for 1924 = 100, the index number for April was 84.1.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 123.3 in April, showing a decline of 0.2 per cent as compared with the previous month. Foodstuffs rose 1.7 per cent, with advances in all groups. Materials declined somewhat owing to a decline in the minerals group caused by recessions in pig iron, iron bars, non-ferrous metals and coal.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, was 139.2 at the close of April, a decline of 0.6 per cent from the previous month's level. Foods were 0.3 per cent higher, with advances in cereals and meat and fish, and declines in "other food". Materials declined 1.0 per cent, with an advance of 4.0 per cent in cotton, a slight advance in the miscellaneous group, and declines in metals and minerals and in textiles other than cotton.

COST OF LIVING.—At the end of April the index number of the Ministry of Labour was 164 on the base July, 1914 = 100, as compared with 165 a month earlier. Foods declined one point and fuel and light declined 5 points. Other groups showed no change.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office was 19,721 in May, on the basis of prices in kronen, first half of 1914 = 1. This showed an advance of 1.8 per cent on the previous month. Foods were responsible for the change, industrial materials having shown a slight decline. The index of gold prices, first half of 1914 = 100, was 137 for May, foods being 134 and industrial materials 143.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number was 15,131 in May, on the base July, 1914 = 1. This was a very slight advance over the previous level, 15,079. There was an advance in clothing prices and a decline in heat and light, with not much change in the remaining groups.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914 = 100, was 858 in March, as compared with 854 in Febru-

ary. The principal changes shown were declines in fuels and tar and products and resin products, and advances in textiles and raw rubber.

Finland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Social Affairs, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 1164.7 in March, a slight decline for the month. Foods declined about one per cent and other groups were practically unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914= 100, was 650 for April, showing a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. Native products were unchanged, and imports declined 2.1 per cent. All foods rose slightly owing to increases in prices of vegetable foods, and all industrial foods declined slightly.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Official Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 134.8 for March, a decline of only 0.1 per cent. There were some slight seasonal variations, agricultural products declining 0.6 per cent for the month. Raw and semi-manufactured materials declined 0.3 per cent, with a decline of 3 per cent in coal. Manufactured goods advanced 0.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living was 146.4 for April, being one per cent above the previous month's level. Foods declined 0.6 per cent owing to declines in prices of eggs, meat and milk. Clothing declined 0.3 per cent. Fuel declined 1 per cent. Sundries advanced 0.4 per cent owing to increases in street car fares in certain localities. The index was chiefly affected by an order fixing the minimum monthly rent at 110 per cent of the pre-war level, the index number for rents rising to 115.1.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, was 565.29 for April, on the base 1913=100. This was the eighth successive decline from a peak of 691.35 reached in August, 1926, and was a drop of 4.8 per cent from the level of the month of March. Foods declined 3.3 per cent and industrial materials 5.2 per cent.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office was unchanged in March, being 1,544 on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1,000. Foods, etc., of vegetable origin declined somewhat, as did textile manufactures. Wood and wood products and animal products rose slightly. Other groups showed no change.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number registered 144.2 for April as compared with 145.3 for March, on the base 1913=100.0, a decline of 0.75 per cent. There was a decline in the fuel group, owing to reduction in the prices of crude petroleum and all petroleum products, and anthracite coal. Building materials decreased one per cent and there were slight decreases in metals and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products, foods, clothing materials, and chemicals and drugs showed slight advances, and no change took place in housefurnishing goods.

Irving Fisher's index number on the base pre-war prices=100, showed the average prices for May to be 140.0, this being the same as the average for April.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.4265 on June 1, a decrease of only 0.1 per cent. Six groups declined while five advanced and two were unchanged. Provisions fell heavily, with declines in meats, butter and eggs, while prices of leather and hides, textiles (especially cotton goods) and vegetable oils advanced.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts was 159.2 in April, on the base 1913=100, a slight increase over the March level. Foods increased 1 per cent and fuel declined 1.6 per cent. Sundries and clothing declined slightly and shelter was unchanged.

An electrician employed by a hotel company at Montreal in connection with the construction of an addition to the hotel, sustained an accident in the course of his employment, resulting in the total loss of the left eye. He brought an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, claiming $3,375 in compensation. The employing company contended that the business of an hotel was not included under the act, but on this point the court held that on the present occasion the company acted as a building contractor, engaging its own workmen for the purpose, and was therefore subject to the provisions of the act. However, as the annual earnings of the workman were in excess of $1,500, the limit fixed by the act for the income of workmen who may be compensated, the law was found to be inapplicable in this case on that ground

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Master not Liable for Injury to Servant Assuming Risk

THE Supreme Court of Canada, in a recent decision, reversed the judgment of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in the case *Sigerseth versus Pederson,* reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 625, where the facts were stated. The action was brought against the administrators of the estate of Sigerseth, a farmer, by Pederson, a labourer employed by the deceased. The men had lived together in a shack, which was usually heated by a stove. During a cold spell the stove proved to be defective, and the farmer was asphyxiated by gas fumes and frozen to death, while the hired man's feet were frozen. The latter asked for damages against the estate, claiming that negligence had been shown by the deceased in failing to provide adequate heating. The trial judge considered that a case of negligence was not made out and dismissed the action. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal reversed this judgment and awarded substantial damages to the hired man. In restoring the judgment of the trial court the Supreme Court of Canada stated:

"In my opinion, the deceased did all that a reasonable man would have done to render the shack safe as a residence for the respondent and himself. If the respondent's suggestion that his death was caused by suffocation from coal gas and freezing be justified, he sacrificed his life in looking after the fire while the respondent slept. It is a case of misadventure and not of negligence.

"Moreover, if, as the respondent contends, there was no obvious danger, this danger was as obvious to the respondent as to the deceased. And the respondent with every means of information that the deceased possessed, voluntarily remained in the shack and slept there after the cleaning of the pipes. On the evidence, it is not merely a case of knowledge by the respondent of a possible danger, but of free acceptance by him of any risk there might have been in the existing conditions. I cannot see any ground for holding the appellant liable in damages for the respondent's injuries."

(Supreme Court of Canada—Sigerseth versus Pederson).

Master is Liable for Unlawful Act of Servant

A Chinese merchant who conducted a small general and tobacco store in British Columbia was in the habit of obtaining his supplies of tobacco from a wholesale firm, transacting all business with this firm through its manager. While the merchant was absent from his store on business the manager of the wholesale firm, being informed or suspecting that the merchant had abandoned his business, entered the premises and removed not only the tobacco but all other goods in the store to a place of safe keeping. The Chinese merchant returning after his trip sent a protest through a solicitor to the manager, who promptly returned the goods. He then took action against the wholesale company claiming damages for the wrongful act of its agent. The County Court, which heard the case, held that there was no doubt that the manager's conduct had been wrongful, and the only question was whether the company which employed him should be held liable for his wrongful act. On this point it decided that the manager's acts were clearly acts "done in the course of the servant's employment," and done for the supposed interest of the master. The defendant was therefore held "properly answerable in law for the tortious act of his servant done in the course of his employment and for his master's interest." The judgment pointed out moreover that "the humble store of this Chinese plaintiff was at once his store and his residence at the rear. . . . . A very grave invasion of the plaintiff's rights has been committed here." Damages were assessed in the sum of $100 and costs.

—(British Columbia—Wing Kee versus Butt.)

Payment of Commission must continue after Termination of Employment for Specific Purpose

An agent employed by a brewing company in Alberta to find a market in Saskatchewan for its product was dismissed after he had established a business connection in the latter province. With the notice of dismissal the company enclosed a cheque for an amount representing a percentage on sales up to that date. The agent replied claiming that if the company continued to ship beer into Saskatchewan it would be liable to pay him a commission also on future sales. When he brought action to enforce this alleged liability on the part of the company, the trial judge found in his favour, this decision being subsequently affirmed in the Alberta Supreme Court, Appellate Division; the principle being thus established that when an agent is employed to do a certain thing and his compensation is fixed as a certain percentage on all resulting business, he is entitled to his commission even after the termination of his employment.

—(Alberta-Johnson versus Medicine Hat Brewing Company Limited.)

Legality of Notices of Dismissal of School Teachers in Alberta

The judgment of Mr. Justice Boyle of the Alberta Supreme Court in dismissing an action by twelve school teachers against the school trustees at Blairmore, Alberta, for alleged wrongful dismissal, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1926, page 735. The teachers subsequently appealed against this decision, which however was affirmed by the Appellate Division.

The trial judge described this action as a trial of strength between the Teachers' Alliance and the district school trustees. The dispute arose out of the action of the trustees in sending notices to the teachers individually, asking them to accept a new salary schedule. The teachers replied to this communication in a joint letter declaring that while they signed separate agreements, they were in the hands of the executive of the Alliance when the question of altering the schedule arose. The Board thereupon sent them notices of the termination of their agreement, as required by the Alberta Schools Act. At a later meeting the Board agreed to meet the representative of the Alliance, who however failed to appear owing to a misunderstanding. Second notices of dismissal were then issued by the Board. The questions at issue were whether or not the notices of dismissal had been in accordance with the requirements of the Schools Act, and whether or not the first notice became invalidated by the issuance of the second notice.

Chief Justice Harvey, in affirming the decision of the trial judge, said:

"There seems little reason to doubt that the purpose of giving the teachers the opportunity of learning the reasons for which the contract is to be terminated before it is terminated, is to avoid, in a proper case the necessity of its termination. This purpose would be entirely frustrated if the board must have determined to terminate the contract before the meeting at which the reasons are disclosed, is held. While that would be quite within the letter of the contract, it certainly is not required by and seems opposed to its spirit. The letter giving notice of the meeting of June 16 (after which the first notice was isued) could leave no room for doubt in the mind of an educated intelligent person, as each recipient must have been, that the probable if not certain consequence of the refusal to accept the proposed terms or to treat respecting them would be a determination of the contract.

"The plaintiffs had a perfect right to refuse to treat except in the manner which they proposed, but the board on its part had an equally perfect right to refuse to treat in that way. The minutes of the meeting above set out show that the reasons for the subsequent determination were clearly disclosed and that no other reasons were even suggested. The action of the board, while firm and dignified, seems to have ben entirely reasonable and proper and in full compliance with the letter and the spirit of the contract.

"Although raised at the trial and in the *factum* it was only shortly argued before us that the board had lost the right to rely on the procedure up to June 27 because of its taking the subsequent proceedings, and we feel no doubt that effect cannot be given to that contention since it is clear that nothing whatever was done to indicate the least intention on the part of the board to treat the contract as still subsisting, the proceedings being taken merely to confirm, or to supply any possible defects in, the earlier proceedings and the plaintiffs being in no way misled to their prejudice thereby."

(*Alberta—Thoreson et al, versus Board of Trustees, Blairmore School District*).

Boycott of Non-Union Material Held to Violate Anti-Trust Law

The Supreme Court of the United States, in an important judgment handed down on April 13, reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case *Bedford Cut Stone Company et al versus Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.*

The union called a strike against the handling of the product of the company because it employs non-union workmen. Local unions were restrained by the "General Union" from handling the "unfair" stone, even to the extremity of revoking union cards, and even when such action was contrary to the wishes of the locals. The company alleged that these actions on the part of the union constituted a restraint of interstate commerce and violated the federal Anti-Trust Act.

The decision of the Supreme Court was read by Mr. Justice Sutherland who stated: "The record does not disclose whether petitioners at the time of bringing suit had suffered actual injury; but that is not material. An intent to restrain interstate commerce being shown, it is enough to justify equitable interposition by injunction if there be a dangerous probability that such action will happen; and this clearly appears".

Dissenting opinions were written by Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Holmes, while Mr. Justice Sanford and Mr. Justice Stone wrote separate opinions concurring with the majority.

Judgment of Court

Mr. Justice Sutherland gave an account of the undertakings of the company in the State of Indiana, and of the Union, whose headquarters also were in Indiana, the members numbering about 5,000 persons, divided into more than 150 local unions in various states and in Canada.

This suit was brought by petitioners against the General Union and some of its officers, and a number of affiliated local unions and some of their officers, to enjoin them from combining and conspiring together to commit, and from committing, various acts in restraint of interstate commerce in violation of the federal Anti-Trust Act, and to petitioners' great and irreparable damage. The federal district court for the district of Indiana, after a hearing refused a preliminary injunction and, subsequently, on final hearing, entered a decree dismissing the bill for want of equity. On appeal, this decree was affirmed by the court of appeals upon the authority of an earlier opinion in the same case. . . . .

Before 1921, petitioners carried on their work in Indiana under written agreement with the General Union, but since that time they have operated under agreements with unaffiliated unions, with the effect of closing their shops and quarries against the members of the General Union and its locals. Prior to the filing of the bill of complaint, the General Union issued a notice to all its locals and members, directing its members not to work on stone "that has been started—planed, turned, cut, or semi-finished—by men working in opposition to our organization," and setting forth that a convention of the union had determined that "members were to rigidly enforce the rule to keep off all work started by men working in opposition to our organization, with the exception of the work of Shea-Donnelly, which firm holds an injunction against our association." Stone produced by petitioners by labour eligible to membership in respondents' unions was declared "unfair"; and the president of the General Union announced that the rule against handling such stone was to be promptly enforced in every part of the country. Most of the stone workers employed, outside the state of Indiana, on the buildings where petitioners' produt is used, are members of the General Union; and in most of the industrial centres, building construction is on a closed shop union basis.

The rule requiring members to refrain from working on "unfair" stone was persistently adhered to and effectively enforced against petitioners' product, in a large number of cities and in many states. The evidence shows many instances of interference with the use of petitioners' stone by interstate customers, and expressions of apprehension on the part of such customers of labour troubles if they purchased the stone. The president of the General Union himself testified, in effect, that generally the men were living up to the order and if it were shown to him that they did not do so in any place he would see that they did. Members found working on petitioners' product, were ordered to stop and threatened with a revocation of their cards if they continued; and the order of the General Union seems to have been enforced even when it might be against the desire of the local union. . . . .

The evidence makes plain that neither the General Union nor the locals had any grievance against any of the builders—local purchasers of the stone—or any other local grievance; and that the strikes were ordered and conducted for the sole purpose of preventing the use and, consequently, the sale and shipment in interstate commerce, of petitioner's product, in order, by threatening the loss or serious curtailment of their interstate market, to force petitioners to the alternative of coming to undesired terms with the members of these unions. . . . .

From a consideration of all the evidence, it is apparent that the enforcement of the general order to strike against petitioners' product could have had no purpose other than that of coercing or inducing the local employers to refrain from purchasing such product. To accept the assertion made here to the contrary, would be to say that the order and the effort to enforce it were vain and idle things without any rational purpose whatsoever. And indeed, on the argument, in answer to a question from the bench, counsel for respondents very frankly said that, unless petitioners' interstate trade in the so-called unfair stone were injuriously affected, the strikes would acomplish nothing.

That the means adopted to bring about the contemplated restraint of commerce operated after physical transportation had ended is immaterial. . . . . These interferences were not in pursuit of a local motive—they had for their primary aim restraint of the interstate sale and shipment of the commodity. . . . . Prevention of the use of petitioners' product, which, without more, might have been a purely local matter, therefore, was only a part of the conspiracy, which must be construed as an entirety; and, when so regarded, the local transactions become a part of the general plan and purpose to destroy or narrow petitioners' interstate trade. In other words, strikes against the local use of the product were simply the means adopted to effect the unlawful restraint. And it is this result, not the means devised to secure it, which gives character to the conspiracy.

Respondents' chief contention is that "their sole and only purpose. . . . . was to unionize the cutters and carvers of stone at the quarries." And it may be conceded that this was the ultimate end in view. But how was that end to be effected? The evidence shows indubitably that it was by an attack upon the use of the product in other states to which it had been and was being shipped, with the intent and purpose of bringing about the loss or serious reduction of petitioners' interstate business, and thereby forcing compliance with the demands of the unions. And, since these strikes were directed against the use of petitioners' product in other states, with the plain design of suppressing or narrowing the interstate market, it is no answer to say that the ultimate object to be accomplished was to bring about a change of conduct on the part of petitioners in respect of the employment of union members in Indiana. A restraint of interstate commerce cannot be justified by the fact that the ultimate object of the participants was to secure an ulterior benefit which they might have been at liberty to pursue by means not involving such restraint.

After giving an outline of various previous judgments in similar cases, the judgment concluded:—

Whatever may be said as to the motives of the respondents or their general right to combine for the purpose of redressing alleged grievances of their fellow craftsmen or of protecting themselves or their organizations, the present combination deliberately adopted a course of conduct which directly and substantially curtailed, or threatened thus to curtail, the natural flow in interstate commerce of a very large proportion of the building limestone production of the entire country, to the gravely probable disadvantage of producers, purchasers and the public; and it must be held to be a combination in undue and unreasonable restraint of such commerce within the meaning of the Anti-Trust Act as interpreted by this court. An act which lawfully might be done by one, may when done by many acting in concert, take on the form of a conspiracy and become a public wrong, and may be prohibited if the result be hurtful to the public or to individuals against whom such concerted action is directed, and any suggestion that such concerted action here may be justified as a necessary defensive measure is completely answered by the words of this court in Eastern States Lumber Association versus United States, that "Congress, with the right to control the field of interstate commerce, has so legislated as to prevent resort to practices which unduly restrain competition or unduly obstruct the free flow of such commerce, and private choice of means must yield to the national authority thus exerted."

The record does not disclose whether petitioners at the time of bringing suit had suffered actual injury; but that is not material. An intent to restrain interstate commerce being shown, it is enough to justify equitable interposition by injunction if there be a dangerous probability that such injury will happen; and this clearly appears. The Anti-Trust Act "directs itself against that dangerous probability as well as against the completed result."

From the foregoing review, it is manifest that the acts and conduct of respondents fall within the terms of the Anti-Trust Act; and petitioners are entitled to relief by injunction under section 16 of the Clayton Act, by which they are authorized to sue for such relief "against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the anti-trust laws," etc. The strike, ordered and carried out with the sole object of preventing the use and installation of petitioners' product in other states, necessarily threatened to destroy or narrow petitioners' interstate trade by taking from them their customers. That the organizations, in general purpose and in and of themselves, were lawful and that the ultimate result aimed at may not have been illegal in itself, are beside the point. Where the means adopted are unlawful, the innocent general character of the organizations adopting them or the lawfulness of the ultimate end sought to be attained, cannot serve as a justification.

Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis

Mr. Justice Brandeis, in the course of a dissenting judgment, said:

If in the struggle for existence, individual workingmen may, under any circumstances, cooperate in this way for self-protection even though the interstate trade of another is thereby restrained, the lower courts were clearly right in denying the injunction sought by plaintiffs. I have no occasion to consider whether the restraint, which was applied wholly intrastate, became in its operation a direct restraint upon interstate commerce. For it has long been settled that only unreasonable restraints are prohibited by the Sherman Law. . . . . And the restraint imposed was, in my opinion, a reasonable one. The Act does not establish the standard of reasonableness. What is reasonable must be determined by the application of principles of the common law, as administered in federal courts unaffected by state legislation or decisions. Compare Duplex Printing Company versus Deering. Tested by these principles, the propriety of the unions' conduct can hardly be doubtful by one who believes in the organization of labour.

Neither the individual stonecutters, nor the unions, had any contract with any of the plaintiffs or with any of their customers. So far as concerned the plaintiffs and their customers, the individual stonecutters were free either to work or to abstain from working on stone which had been cut at the quarries by members of the employers' union. So far as concerned the association, the individual stonecutter was not free. He had agreed, when he became a member, that he would not work on stone "cut by men working in opposition to" the association. It was in duty bound to urge upon its members observance of the obligation assumed. These cut stone companies, who alone are seeking relief, were its declared enemies. They were seeking to destroy it. And the danger was great.

The plaintiffs are not weak employers opposed by a mighty union. They have large financial resources. Together, they ship 70 per cent of all the cut stone in the country. They are not isolated concerns. They had combined in a local employers' association. And their organization is affiliated with the national employers organization, called "International Cut Stone and Quarrymen's Association." Standing alone, each of the 150 journeymen's locals is weak. The average number of members in a local union is only 33. The locals are widely scattered throughout the country. Strong employers could destroy a local "by importing scabs" from other cities. And many of the builders by whom the stonecutters were employed in different cities, are strong. It is only through combining the 5,000 organized stonecutters in a national union and developing loyalty to it, that the individual stonecutter anywhere can protect his own job.

The manner in which these individual stonecutters exercised their asserted right to perform their union duty by refusing to finish stone "cut by men working in opposition to" the association was confessedly legal. They were innocent alike of trespass and of breach of contract. They did not picket. They refrained from violence, intimidation, fraud and threats. They refrained from obstructing otherwise either the plaintiffs or their customers in attempts to secure other help. They did not plan a boycott against any of the plaintiffs or against builders who used the plaintiffs' product. On the contrary, they expressed entire willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the plaintiffs, except such stone as had been partially "cut by men working in op-

position to" the Association. A large part of the plaintiffs' product, consisting of blocks, slabs and sawed work was not affected by the order of the union officials. The individual stonecutter was thus clearly innocent of wrongdoing, unless it was illegal for him to agree with his fellow craftsmen to refrain from working on the "scab" cut stone because it was an article of interstate commerce.

The manner in which the Journeymens' unions acted was also clearly legal. The combination complained of is the co-operation of persons wholly of the same craft, united in a national union, solely for self-protection. No outsider—be he quarrier, dealer, builder or labourer—was a party to the combination. No purpose was to be subserved except to promote the trade interests of members of the Journeymen's Association. There was no attempt by the unions to boycott the plaintiffs. There was no attempt to seek the aid of members of any other craft, by a sympathetic strike or otherwise. The contest was not a class struggle. It was a struggle between particular employers and their employees. But the controversy out of which it arose, related, not to specific grievances, but to fundamental matters of union policy of general application throughout the country. The national association had the duty to determine, so far as its members were concerned, what that policy should be. It deemed the maintenance of that policy a matter of vital interest to each member of the union. The duty rested upon it to enforce its policy by all legitimate means. The association, its locals and officers were clearly innocent of wrongdoing, unless Congress has declared that for union officials to urge members to refrain from working on stone "cut by men working in opposition" to it is necessarily illegal if thereby the interstate trade of another is restrained.

Judge Brandeis concluded as follows:

Members of the Journeymen's Stone Cutters' Association could not work anywhere on stone which has been cut at the quarries by "men working in opposition" to it, without aiding and abetting the enemy. Observance by each member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such action was essential to his own self-protection. It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows. If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labour which reminds of involuntary servitude. The Shermen Law was held in *United States versus United States Steel Corporation,* to permit capitalists to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of the United States dominating the trade through its vast resources. The Sherman Law was held in *United States versus United Shoe Machinery Company,* to permit capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country, necessarily giving it a position of dominance over shoe-manufacturing in America. It would, indeed, be strange if Congress had by the same Act willed to deny to members of a small craft of workingmen the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I cannot believe that Congress did so.

Mr. Justice Holmes concurred in this opinion.

Peaceful Picketing Permitted in New York State

The right of trade unions to engage in peaceful picketing was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in a decision given on May 31. Officers of the Waiters' and Waitresses' Union sought to unionize the waitresses employed by the Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Manhattan. They entered the place and blew a whistle when the proprietors refused to unionize the business. The Appellate Division had granted the request of the proprietors for an injunction restraining the union from patrolling the street in front of the restaurant, and from "approaching, accosting, threatening, assaulting or intimidating" other persons desiring to enter the premises. The Court of Appeals, however, held in effect that no injunction should be granted in this case. The judgment declared that the purpose of a labour union to improve the conditions under which its members do their work, to increase their wages, to assist them in other ways, may justify what would otherwise be a wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business.

"It may be as interseted in the wages of those not members, or in the conditions under which they work as in its own members, because of the influence of one upon the other. * * * Economic organization today is not based on the single shop.

"Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured.

"We have been speaking in the terms of the workman. We might equally have spoken in terms of the employer. The rule that applies to the one also applies to the other. The latter may hire and discharge men when and where he chooses and for any reason. But again any combination must be for lawful ends secured by lawful means. If believed to be for their interests, employers may agree to employ non-union men only. By proper persuasion they may induce union men to resign from their unions.

"The means adopted must be lawful."

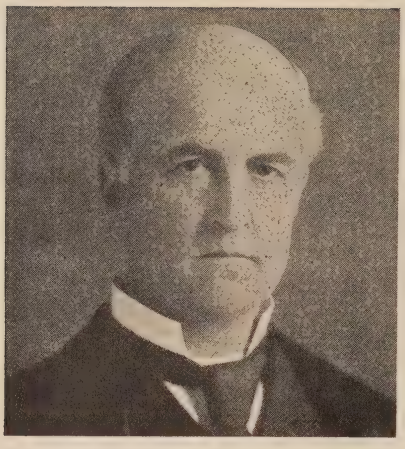




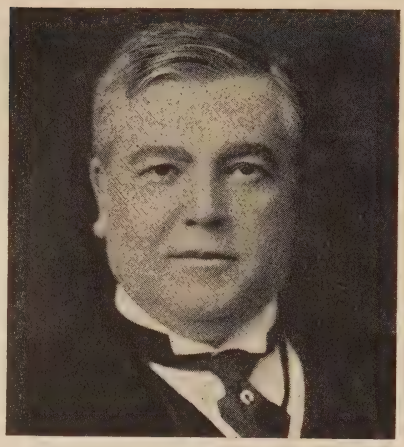




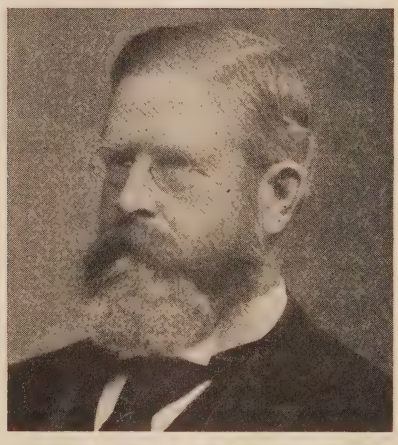




HON. SENATOR SIR ALLEN AYLESWORTH, K.C.M.G., K.C., 1905-1906



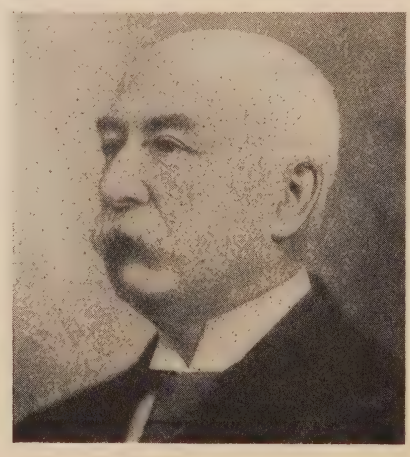
HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., 1906-1909



HON. SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., 1900-1905



RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., Deputy Minister 1900-1908; Minister 1909-1911



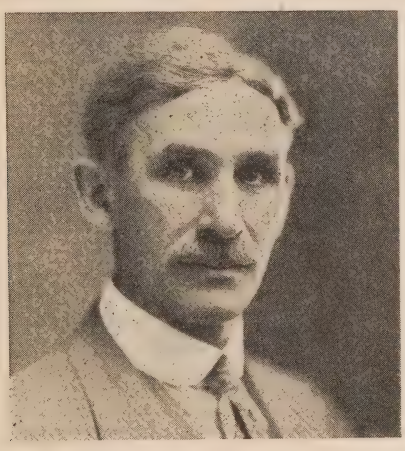
HON. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., 1911-1918



Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, LL.D., 1918-1921



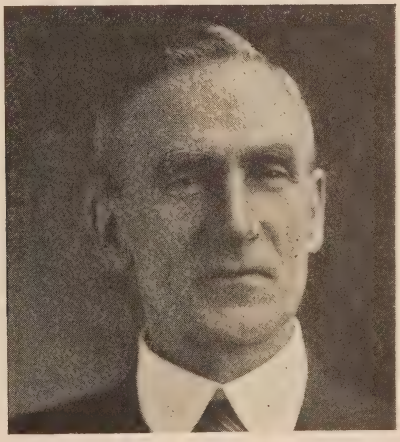
Hon. James Murdock, 1921-1925



Hon. Peter Heenan, 1926-1927.



Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., 1926



Hon. George B. Jones, 1926











THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THERE was a further pronounced increase in employment in industry in Canada at the beginning of June, the gains reported at this date making the employment situation more favourable than in any month since 1920. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 6,150 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 876,768 workers, as compared with 832,872 on May 1. The index number (with January 1920 as 100) stood at 105.9 as compared with 100.6 in the preceding month, and with 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6 on June 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a nominal increase in the volume of business transacted during May, as indicated by the average daily number of placements in employment. At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among the members of reporting trade unions stood at 5.2 as compared with percentages of 6.0 at the beginning of May and 4.9 at the beginning of June, 1926. The percentage for June is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,576 local trade unions with a combined membership of 163,754 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.86 at the beginning of June, as compared with $10.76 for May; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and 7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 153.5 for June, as compared with 151.9 for May; 155.7 for June, 1926; 158.6 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1927, was less than during May, 1927, and less than during June, 1926. Sixteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 1,751 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 16,139 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1927, were: seventeen disputes, 4,772 workpeople and 20,766 working days, and in June, 1926, fifteen disputes, 2,881 workpeople and 35,769 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During the month of June the Department received two new applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. No action was taken in regard to an application received in the previous month from the municipal employees at Winnipeg, as the city authorities declined to join in the request for a Board and the consent of both parties was necessary in this class of employment. In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, etc., the company having declined to accept the recommendations of the Board, a basis for agreement was reached during the month through the mediation of the Minister of Labour. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act appear on page.....

Vocational Education Bulletin

Bulletin No. 21 of the Vocational Education Series has just been issued by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour. This publication is entitled Woodworking and Building Construction. It was compiled from material contributed by teachers in the woodworking departments of representative vocational schools throughout the Dominion. The bulletin is divided into two parts, the first consisting of outlines of the various courses in woodworking and building construction in day and evening classes, the second being a list of recommended text-books and references for use in the various woodworking departments.

Ministers of Labour of Canada 1900-1927

Portraits appear in this issue of all the ministers who have presided over the Department of Labour of Canada since its establishment in 1900. The Department was organized in that year under the authority of the Conciliation Act. From 1900 to 1909 it was administered by the Postmaster General, who combined with that office the portfolio of labour. The Labour Department Act of 1909 placed the Department for the first time under a separate minister of labour.

Progress of labour in Canada 1867-1927

In connection with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation on July 1, an article on another page of this issue describes the development of labour in Canada during this period, with special reference to the progress of labour organization and labour legislation.

Labour legislation in Canada in 1926

The Department of Labour has now ready the sixth annual supplement to "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1920," published by the Department in 1921. The new supplement contains the text of the labour laws enacted in 1926, and, like its predecessors, it includes also a cumulative index to the series, providing a guide to all labour legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament and by the legislatures of the provinces to the end of 1926.

The legislation of the year was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE shortly after the termination of the sessions of the various legisiatures. In British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, legislation has been passed to make available the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the settlement of disputes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province concerned. Alberta passed a law based on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, omitting the sections prohibiting a strike or lockout prior to reference to a board and providing for a provincial board of conciliation. A new Factories Act was enacted in Alberta extending to men the minimum wages formerly fixed only for women in the establishments covered by the Act, and establishing a normal working day of nine hours for factory workers. The Act further made provision for the appointment of a commission of three members to investigate the question of a forty-eight hour week (the report of this commission was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 385). In the Province of Quebec a new Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, to take effect on April 1, 1927. During the session of 1927, however, the operation of the act was postponed for one year, the employers and employees in the province having opposed certain of its provisions, and it is understood that the question of establishing a Workmen's Compensation Board for the Province is to receive further consideration at the next session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 346). Prince Edward Island enacted a Railway Employees Compensation Act which, subject to the consent of the Federal government, provides for the creation of an accident fund under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1918. The Ontario Act was amended by the addition of silicosis to the schedule of industrial diseases. A new body, the Corporation of Technical or Vocational Schools, was created by an Act of the Quebec Legislature to administer technical education in that Province. The House of Commons on March 15, 1926, considered a resolution "that in the opinion of this House a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage." The subject matter of the resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which in its final report to the House of Commons on June 16, recommended that a conference of provincial and Dominion representatives intimately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions in the Treaty of Peace. Owing to special circumstances the Dominion-provincial conference recommended by the Committee was not held last year, but the subject is to be discussed at the conference to be held later this year.

Labour legislation in United States in 1926

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Department of Labour) has issued another Bulletin (No. 434) supplementary to the earlier Bulletin No. 370, entitled "Labour Laws of the United States, with Decisions of Court relating thereto." This series of bulletins embodies all labour legislation with the exception of workmen's compensation, the latter subject being dealt with in a separate series of reports. The new Bulletin covers the legislation enacted in 1926. The year's output of labour legislation was comparatively small,

apart from the Railway Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423, etc.) which was passed by Congress in conformity with the terms of an agreement between the employers and employees affected, and a New Jersey statute regulating the issue of injunctions in labour disputes.

The New Jersey Act provides that no writ of injunction may be issued in any case arising out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment "enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labour, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others to do so; or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any public street or highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labour dispute, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation, recommend, advise or persuade others so to do, provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more."

In regard to this statute the report comments that "it goes but a little way, if at all, beyond the court practice in several jurisdictions."

"Principles of labour legislation"

A revised edition of the well-known text-book entitled "Principles of Labour Legislation", by Professor John R. Commons and Dr. John B. Andrews was published lately, incorporating the voluminous legislation that had accumulated since 1920, the date of the previous edition. The book opens with an account of the various laws establishing the fundamental rights of individual workmen. Succeeding chapters trace the legislation which accompanied recent industrial developments, including the formation and growth of labour unions; and finally, an account is given of the large body of laws arising out of the growing sense of public responsibility for the welfare of industrial workers, culminating in recent provisions for "social insurance", a term which includes accident compensation and insurance against sickness, old age, unemployment, etc. The authors point out that the bulk of effective labour legislation is the product of the past fifteen years. "Comparative indifference on the part of society to human welfare in industry has given way to a new and constructive course of social action."

The following enactments are mentioned as the outstanding protective legislation since 1920: federal state co-operation for the vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples; provision by certain states of increased rates of compensation for juvenile employees who have been injured in the course of their employment; the inclusion of occupational diseases in many compensation laws; the federal Railway Labour Act of 1926," a new and conspicuous experiment in giving legislative encouragement to collective bargaining and voluntary agreement in labour disputes"; old age pension legislation in five states; unemployment insurance and provision for long-range planning of public works, and provision for the rock-dusting of coal mines in four states. It is stated further that, in advance of legislation, successful experiments have been made by industrial plants, and a "most significant development" of unemployment insurance by a joint agreement of employers and trade unions in the clothing industry. (An account of the latter arrangement was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 888).

British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923

The Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923, by an order issued in June made a change in the regulations under the act in regard to the exemption of ship-repair plants, engineering works, machine shops, etc., from the operation of the rule limiting the working hours to eight each day or forty-eight each week. The regulations, as revised in 1925, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 346. The exemptions then included all persons in the industries mentioned engaged in urgent work of a kind that it must be done "in order that other industries shall not be seriously handicapped in their operations." The amended rule is simpler in form, exemptions being allowed in regard to employees "where engaged on emergency repair work only." The regulation now reads as follows: "9. All persons employed in ship-yards, engineering-works, machine-shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt-works, saw-works, and plants of a similar nature, when engaged on emergency repair-work only, are exempt from the provisions of section 3 of the Act."

Prosecution under Ontario Minimum Wage Act

The first prosecution undertaken by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board resulted in the imposition in the police court at Toronto of a fine of $250 on the head of a braiding firm on June 16. The Minimum Wage Act provides a penalty for non-compliance with any order of the Board not exceeding $500 and not less than $50 for each employee affected, the defaulting employer being ordered also to pay to the employee the difference between the wages actually received and the minimum wage fixed by the Board. In a recent bulletin it was pointed out that the lines drawn by the orders of the Board are not wage rates but wage limits. They protect wages from becoming sub-normal, while leaving the whole region above these lines for the free play of wage-bargaining and the opportunity for promotion. "Most employers", the Board states, "do not need to be forced to pay wages above these lines, and thus an important result of the Board's activity is to protect firms of the better sort from those competitors who would if allowed to do so, cut wages below the line of living costs."

Commenting on the first conviction under the Act, the Toronto *Globe* said: "It is a tribute not only to the Board's methods but to the good sense of employers in the Province that there had been so little difficulty of the kind. Acceptance of the rulings increasing the wages of girls has not by any means been unanimous. Numerous employers have objected to them; some have sought to evade them, and for a time have been able to do so, but when the attention of the Board has been directed to individual circumstances the rulings have been enforced, and collections have been made of overdue pay, amounting in some cases to substantial sums. On the whole, however, the minimum wage has been paid when established, and its reasonableness has been accepted by both employers and employees after discussion in open meetings."

Progress in factory inspection

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings of Ontario, Mr. James T. Burke, in his annual report to the provincial Department of Labour, reviewed on another page of this issue, notes that employers have now come to regard the factory inspectors as collaborators in the promotion of safe and economic management of industry. "There was a time," he says, "when owners and employers looked with certain disfavour on those appointed by the Province to enforce the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Many employers could not see at the beginning that what was in the interest of their employees was in their own interest also. Gradually, however, it became clear to them that in safeguarding the life and limb of their employees they were insuring better results for themselves, for the employee who was comfortable and reasonably safe at his work could be counted on to turn out a better grade of work and more in a given time than if he was working in discomfort or in danger of any kind. It took considerable diplomacy to deal with this class of employers. It was necessary to argue with them at length and show them how required changes could be made in their buildings at the smallest possible expense. With few exceptions the day has gone by when the visit of the factory inspector is met with growing opposition. The employer and his employees along with the general public have been enlightened and appreciate practical safeguard reforms."

Workmen's compensation inquiry in Alberta

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alberta at its last session, the provincial government on June 14, appointed a representative committee to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation in the province. The resolution ordered "that the whole subject of workmen's compensation and the Workmen's Compensation Act be referred to a special committee during the recess with a view to making recommendations at the next session of the Legislature on this subject, said committee to be appointed by the Government and to consist of five representative employers, five representatives of employees and five members of the Legislative Assembly; and further, that the committee may be summoned from time to time during the interim following the present session, and any expense involved in connection with the work of the committee shall be paid by the province."

The committee is composed of the following members:—From the Legislature—Hon. R. G. Reid, J. R. Love, L. Boudreau, C. Y. Weaver, F. J. White.

Employers—R. M. Young and W. S. Campbell, representing the coal industry; Wm. Innes and C. V. Bohannan, representing the manufacturers; A. L. Smith, representing the running trades.

Employees—G. H. Poulton, A. Farmillo, P. M. Simpson, J. E. Gordon and E. Mallabone.

The instructions to the committee are not only to make a survey of the two compensation acts now on the statute books of the province, but also to look into the question of administration for the purpose of making any recommendation thought advisable.

It was explained by Premier Brownlee that in selecting the representatives of the employing and labour interests, it was thought that the coal industry was entitled to two representatives each from employers and employees, by reason of the fact that the total assessment of coal mining under the act is nearly as high as that of all the other forms of industry, while the number of claims in the mining industry form nearly one-half the total number of claims under the Act.

It may be noted that two acts in regard to workmen's compensation are on the statute book of Alberta. The first of these is the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908" (Revised Statutes of 1922, chapter 176), its full title being "an Act with respect to Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the Course of their Employment." This act establishes the liability of employers to their workmen for injuries, the scale and conditions of compensation being set forth in an appended schedule. Compensation under the act of 1908 is recovered by means of court proceedings. The second act is the "Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund)," of 1918 (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 177), which establishes a common fund formed from assessments levied on employers of labour, and administered by a board, as in the five other provinces having "state" systems of compensation. The running trades of the railways are expressly exempted from the provisions of the act of 1918, and the compensation of this class is therefore governed by the act of 1908.

Miners' consumption and compensation

Early in June representatives of the Mine Workers of Canada held a conference at Toronto with the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines of Ontario, and the Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health, on the subject of the provisions made under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act for silicosis or "miners' consumption." The Union was represented by Messrs. A. M. Stewart, secretary, and George Rubinitz. The Act was amended in 1926 so as to include this disease among the occupational diseases that are compensable under the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450). Miners who contract silicosis now receive $500, on the condition that they have been actually exposed to silica dust in the course of their employment, in mines in Ontario, for five years previously. The miners proposed that the amount of compensation should be increased to $1,000, and further that the requirement as to five years' employment should be rescinded on the ground that silicosis could be contracted in a much shorter period. The last report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, quoted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE announced that a Silicosis Board was established early this year, and is now functioning. It was stated that all arrangements in connection with this disease are still of a tentative nature and are subject to further revision as further knowledge of the subject is obtained. The assessments made by the Board against the mine owners for this disease amounted to $200,000 for 1927.

A technical committee of inquiry was appointed in New South Wales in 1924 to investigate the prevalence of silicosis and tuberculosis among stonemasons, quarrymen, sewer miners and rock choppers. This committee completed an examination of 716 workmen engaged in these occupations 123 of whom were found to exhibit silicosis. Of these 123 men, 47 were found to be affected with the first stage, 38 with the second stage, and 38 with silicosis complicated by tuberculosis. In addition, 16 men were found to be suffering from simple pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e., pulmonary tuberculosis uncomplicated by silicosis. In all, 139 men were found to be affected with silicosis, silicosis with tuberculosis, or simple pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these 139 men, 11 had worked for two years or less in silica in the Sydney district, but for relatively long periods elsewhere in mines or at other work in which they had been exposed to silica. Of these eleven men, 4 were found to be affected with the first stage, one with the second stage of silicosis, 4 with silicosis and tuberculosis, and 2 with simple pulmonary tuberculosis. No instance of the disease was found in stonemasons or quarrymen who had worked in silica for ten years, or less. Two men in the sewer miners and rockchoppers' group, who had worked for less than ten years, were found to be suffering from the first stage of silicosis. One, a railway tunneller, had worked for four years as an underground miner at Bendigo and for two and three-quarter years in Sydney sandstone. The other, a sewer miner who had worked for eight years in Sydney only, had worked entirely with drills for three years.

The New South Wales report states that "uncomplicated silicosis is not characteristically a disabling disease in either the first or the second stage. The majority of the men

affected with the first stage of the disease do not complain of any incapacity for carrying on their work, nor do they present any signs indicative of such incapacity. The same may be said of men suffering from the second stage of uncomplicated silicosis. These men, however, are damaged in so far as they are more susceptible to an infection with tuberculosis. Among 123 men affected with silicosis, 38, or 31 per cent, were found to have become tuberculous. Among 593 men unaffected with silicosis, 16, or 2.7 per cent were found to be tuberculous. These figures express the increased risk to which sufferers from uncomplicated silicosis are exposed. When the tubercular complication supervenes, a definite disability soon appears. This disability is bound to appear sooner or later if the tuberculo-silicotic individual continues working at a dusty process in the industry. There is every reason to expect that under such circumstances a fatal termination will eventually ensue as a result of the tuberculosis."

Vocational rehabilitation in Canada and United States

Nova Scotia this year followed the example of Ontario and Manitoba in making provision for the rehabilitation of injured workmen as a branch of workmen's compensation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 628). The amendment to the Nova Scotia Act was in the same form as in Ontario, save that the limit of expenditure under the new section was fixed at $20,000, instead of $100,000 as in the latter province. It provides as follows: "To aid in getting injured workmen back to work, and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries, the board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may in its discretion deem necessary or expedient, and the expense thereof shall be borne out of the accident fund, and may be collected in the same manner as moneys required to pay compensation or expenses of administration; provided that the total expenditure under the provisions of this section shall not exceed $20,000 in any calendar year."

The Manitoba Act, as amended in 1925, makes more definite provision for the re-training of disabled workmen for occupations suited to their diminished earning power. It enables the Board, "out of the reserve set aside in any individual case to meet compensation provided by this Part, to provide for any injured workman, whose earning capacity in his previous occupation has been permanently impaired by the injury, such vocational training as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of preparing such injured workman for another occupation to which he may seem adapted and which is likely to increase his future earning capacity, and to this end the Board may contract with any institution or institutions furnishing such vocational training and may adopt rules and regulations for this purpose and for the payment of such training, and from time to time the Board may review the compensation previously provided, in view of his earning capacity in his new occupation, taking into consideration all conditions and circumstances at the time of the review."

Some account of the progress made in Canada in vocational re-training, at first in connection with returned soldiers, and later for the benefit of injured civilian workers, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, 1924, page 833. With the same object in view, the Employment Service of Canada maintains a "handicap section", for disabled workers in employment. Some account of the work of the handicap section of the Toronto Employment Office was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1926, page 782.

The *American Labour Legislation Review* in its March issue gave an account of the progress of vocational rehabilitation in the United States (a note on this subject was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 786). In 1920 Congress enacted the "Fess-Kenyon" law, providing for federal-state co-operation in reclaiming the maimed victims of industry. The provisions of the federal rehabilitation act have now been accepted by 39 States, 38 of which have already set up the machinery and given the necessary financial support. Of these 38 States, 19 have been at the work for 5 years, 9 for five and a half years, three for six years, and the remaining seven for two years or less. The responsibility for the administration of vocational rehabilitation is placed upon the States themselves, the administrative agencies being the respective State boards for vocational education. It has been estimated by students of accident statistics and of the rehabilitation system that every year at least 50,000 additional physically disabled persons require vocational rehabilitation. Under the Federal-State civilian rehabilitation act of 1920, some 24,000 disabled persons have been refitted or retrained and established in self-supporting employment, and at present in the 38 states operating under the act approximately 14,000 persons are being rehabilitated. The federal government's principal part in the rehabilitation program is to stimulate rehabilitation work in the states through financial aid. In 1926, the 38 co-operating

states expended $578,847 of federal money and $695,038 of state money. The same year fifteen of these states spent practically all of their national allotments. Separate funds have been provided by several states to maintain disabled persons during training. Provision for maintenance in certain cases is included in compensation acts. When such provision is made the law allows the disabled person supplementary compensation during training. In other states the funds for maintenance are applied to a very considerable extent to non-industrial cases.

Workers' safety movement in U.S.A.

The first National Labour Health Conference was held at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, under the auspices of the Workers' Health Bureau. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labour, stated that the time had come for workmen themselves to take a hand in reducing the number of industrial accidents. The protection of workmen should no longer be left exclusively to the government and the employers. At present, he said, one worker was killed on the job in the United States every twenty-five minutes throughout the year, and one was injured every fifteen seconds.

The conference adopted a progressive program for protection of the 56 shop trades in the American Federation of Labour against industrial poisons and plans for protecting the lives of the building trades workers, 2,000 of whom are killed annually and fifty times that number injured.

A safety program for American mines, which kill more miners than any other great industrial country of the world, was also approved. Delegates from various miners' local unions in both the hard and soft coal fields united in asserting that the measures urged by the Workers' Health Bureau would save most of the 2,500 miners killed and 130,000 injured yearly in the United States.

A second conference will be held in 1928, when progress will be reported in connection with the safety program adopted this year.

Trade unions and copartnership

A correspondent of the *Economist* (London) outlines in the issue of June 4 a plan adopted by the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, for the purpose of securing for the employees an equitable share in the profits of the industry. In numerous recent publications culminating in the report of the delegation of British employers and trade union leaders to Canada and the United States, the attention of labour has been directed to the greatly extended ownership of industrial capital by trade unions and their members in the United States. The writer mentions several British schemes of joint ownership, including recent efforts by the Southern Railway, the London Midland and Scottish and Nobel Industries, Limited, and proceeds:

"Up to this point, however, the trade unions generally have shown little interest or enthusiasm; the great majority of their members still believe that the development of such a system will sooner or later undermine their freedom in collective bargaining. Mainly for that reason more value may attach to the plan of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, which has apparently been again discussed in detail with representative labour leaders. Its attraction lies partly in the advanced labour policy of the association, which is based on the complete recognition of and co-operation with trade unionism. Under the employees' bonus register, as it is called, assistance is given in the form of loans to employees who wish to acquire shares in the association. Provided the association pays not less than 5 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares, the employee investing in ordinary shares receives a bonus equal to the amount of the dividend, i.e., he receives twice the dividend payable to an ordinary shareholder who is not on the employees' bonus register. An employee whose salary does not exceed £500 per annum may invest in preference shares and have them put on the bonus register. In this case the bonus is 16 shillings for every one per cent dividend on the ordinary shares. The holder of preference shares thus receives the preference dividend and a bonus equal to four-fifths of the ordinary dividend. Under this arrangement share capital to the extent of over £650,000 is now held by employees. At the recent annual meeting of the association a resolution was passed to increase the limit of shares on the employees' bonus register from 700,000 to 800,000.

"The directors have reviewed their system of payment by results, their employees' bonus register, their superannuation funds, and other mutual arrangements, but they recognize that there is still doubt as to whether, in this case, there is equitable division of the product of industry; and, presumably, the inquiries which have been made are designed to ascertain what is the proper rate of interest to be expected on money provided for the industry in question. If that were agreed, it is believed that no substantial difficulty

should attend a scheme of allocation advantageous to all connected with the trade. Important as the schemes connected with the railway amalgamations and the dyeing industry are, they have at this stage covered only a small proportion of the workers; and they have received quite inadequate consideration by the trade unions. But if the penetration of industry on this basis, similar to American policy, is to be undertaken, the devices in question have certainly very great possibilities."

Distribution of employee stock ownership

The *American Economic Review* contains in its issue for June, 1927, a communication by Willard D. Fisher, which raises the question whether employee stock ownership in any real sense of the term prevails on this continent to the extent that has been suggested in announcements made from time to time in the press. It has been stated that scores of large corporations have promoted the sale of their stock to their employees, and that numerous smaller companies have done the same thing. "The purchasing employees are shown by tens of thousands for single corporations, and by hundreds of thousands in their total. They hold some hundreds of thousands of shares. And their holdings sum up to several hundred millions of dollars, possibly a billion in all. Such figures come, directly or indirectly, from the corporation offices; and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy. . . But there are plenty of reasons why they do not go so far as has been alleged toward making the labourer a capitalist and master of American corporations. Nor do they reveal any industrial or social revolution, or portend one. When reduced from their impressive totals, and when placed in comparison with other relevant figures, they have a very different significance. Then they show some four or five per cent of American industrial employees owning, or setting out to own, something like five per cent of the shares of the companies for which they work, with half of these, perhaps, voting shares. But there are misunderstandings as to the meaning of 'employee' in this connection which appear even among well-informed persons. Nearly everybody naturally thinks of employees as labourers, even as common labourers of the rank and file. And there are declarations of those who see so much in the recent extension of employee owenrship which tend to confirm the popular misunderstanding, and even appear as if designed to do so. For in nearly all of the plans for the promotion of employee ownership, the employees who are offered the stock include all, from the unskilled labourer up through foremen, superintendents, managers, and the rest, on up to general officers and the president himself. Manifestedly it is important to know what grades of employees are the owners and subscribers. The importance is so obviously great that it need not be enlarged upon here. Yet the corporations publish no information as to this distinction."

Co-operative congress in Great Britain

The 59th annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in the United Kingdom was held at Cheltenham in June, and was attended by about 1,630 delegates, representing 566 societies. There were also representatives from various other bodies in the United Kingdom and from co-operative organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine. The congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of about 1,300 societies, with an aggregate membership of 4,850,000.

Among the important measures taken by the congress was a resolution, passed on a card vote of 1,960 to 1,943, accepting the agreement reached between the National Executive of the Labour Party, and affirming "that the agreement provides the basis of an amicable understanding between the two movements." The agreement in question is one designed to secure co-operation for political purposes between the two national executives, and to avoid the possibility of the two parties opposing each other in the constituencies; it is optional upon local co-operative and labour parties.

A resolution was passed unanimously declaring "that this congress renews its greetings of friendship to Russian co-operators, and urges all sections of the co-operative movement to maintain and develop trading relations with the Russian co-operative movement, and to work for the full renewal of peaceful relations with that country."

All societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union were advised by the congress to establish joint advisory councils, composd of representatives of their management committee and their employees, as approved by the congress in 1925.

Farm labourers' village in Saskatchewan

The Regina *Leader,* in its issue of June 25, stated that the Jewish Colonization Association was about to establish a farm labourers' hamlet with a view to solving the problem of placing married

couples on farms. The association proposed to establish a farm labourers' hamlet on a quarter section in the Sonnenfeld colony, south-west of Bromhead. The quarter section, it was stated, will be divided into four 40 acre holdings, each of which will be subdivided into pasture, seed, feed and garden lots. The pasturage wil be sufficient for four or five milch cows and two horses. While the father of the family works out on neighbouring farms, the mother and family will look after the work on the holding. As soon as the family has acquired sufficient capital and the necessary experience of Canadian farming methods they will take up their own farm and their place on the small holding will be taken by another married couple. It is hoped the scheme will provide a solution to the married couples for this recurring problem. Four farm labourers and their families are being settled on the land under this scheme in 1927.

Notice of the incorporation, under the Ontario Companies Act, of the "Canadian Brotherhood of Chauffeurs and Mechanics," was published in the *Ontario Gazette*, June 11.

The fourteenth annual report of the Director of Child Welfare of Nova Scotia recommends that restrictions should be imposed on children engaged in street trades. "The time has certainly come," it is stated, "when boys under fourteen years of age should be prohibited from engaging in these trades unless for certain hours under license."

The Workers' Co-operative of Northern Ontario was lately opened at Timmins, Ontario, under the auspices of the Communist Party of Canada. According to figures in the *Toronto Worker* the total authorized capital of the concern is $14,000, but only 400 ten-dollar shares were sold to start the store. The business for May totalled $21,390. Control is directly in the hands of the shareholders, and the management committee elected in general shareholders' meetings. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote only, regardless of the number of shares held, and not more than six per cent per annum is to be paid as dividends. An amount equal to five per cent of the capitalization is to be expended on educational work, and distributions to consumers include both members (shareholders) and non-members. It is hoped that a co-operative restaurant will be opened soon in connection with the store.

The Canadian Federation of the Blind, at a recent convention, passed a resolution in favour of the fixing of a minimum wage for the blind. The delegates from Toronto alleged that persons desiring to purchase the products of blind workers could not always feel certain that the goods they received were really made by the blind, and the convention went on record as favouring the principle that the production of goods of this class should be strictly limited to blind workers. The convention also adopted a recommendation that a petition asking that the Dominion of Canada follow the lead of Great Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, and grant pensions to the blind should be presented to the Prime Minister.

The Ontario Safety League has addressed a circular letter to parents in the province appealing for their co-operation in a special effort to reduce the number of serious accidents. In Ontario, during 1926, there were 12,792 preventable accidents. Fourteen hundred and fifty-one of these were fatalities. Fourteen hundred and fifty-one lives lost from some thirty-six different hazards. About one-third of these victims were children under 16 years of age. Automotive vehicles, drownings, falls, railroads, fires, burns and scalds, asphyxia, horse-drawn vehicles, firearms and falling objects are given as some of the principal causes.

The National Deposit Friendly Society of Great Britain recently rejected a proposal to bring women into the same class for benefit as men. The proposal to amend the existing rule was made by the Liverpool branch, and was that women be admitted to class A, which is only available for male members in good health not having an heriditary complaint in their family and not following an unhealthy or hazardous occupation. The proposed change was opposed on the ground that in the recent valuation report of national health insurance the Government actuary said the sickness and disablement claims of women were 40 per cent higher than those of men. It was pointed out that in the Society in 1926 the average sickness payment to female members was 23 shillings, while the average payment to male members was 17 shillings, sixpence, though the sickness benefit paid was three shillings a week more than that paid to women. The cost of sickness of their women members was at least 33 per cent higher than that paid to men.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Although work on the land had been delayed by the weather in the Province of Nova Scotia, the agricultural industry was active. In the logging group calls for workers were chiefly from the pulpwood cutting industry. The production at the coal mines remained favourable and those engaged in and around the mines were experiencing rather complete employment. Fair catches were reported as being taken by the fishing industry. Construction activity at Halifax and New Glasgow was fair, but elsewhere rather quiet. With the exception of the iron and steel group, in which activity was rather dull, the manufacturing industries appeared to be normal. Transportation and trade were both commented upon as being fair.

The agricultural industry in New Brunswick was likewise very active. The fishing industry reported fair activity. In this province there was not a very large quantity of work being carried on in the logging industry, and consequently demands were light. The manufacturing industry was normally favourable. Building and construction programs underway were not very extensive. The conditions of trade and transportation were good.

Farm workers were in brisk demand at the employment offices in Quebec. The logging industry was seasonally quiet. The manufacturing industries were maintaining a favourable level of activity, particularly at Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke. Throughout the whole province construction was very active, with most building tradesmen regularly engaged. Transportation and trade were both stated to be fair, with improvements noticeable. The tourist traffic was heavy, thereby assisting certain lines of activity.

With several offices in the Province of Ontario reporting increased demands for farm workers, vacancies in the agricultural industry were quite numerous. Although the manufacturing industries were not taking on additional workers in any large numbers, factories, generally speaking, were operating at a satisfactory level. At Oshawa the automobile industry and related industries showed a seasonal slackness. Building and construction in this province as in Quebec were very active, with additional workers being taken on in several districts; in Toronto this industry was apparently exceptionally active. While no real shortage of building tradesmen exists employment seemed to be at a very high level. From the northern portion of the province it was stated that metal mines were normally active, while good demands for bush workers were being registered at the employment offices. The demands for domestic workers once more were in excess of applicants at several points in the province.

With crop prospects in Manitoba favourable, fair demands for farm workers and plenty of applicants were reported. The construction industry was rather quiet; although manufacturing in Winnipeg was normally active no vacancies for workers were being notified. Logging placements from this city were at a minimum, as might be expected at this particular time of the year. Employment for casual labourers was fair, but the number of applicants exceeded the number of vacancies. With some local shortages reported, the demands for women domestics were very brisk.

From Saskatchewan fair demands for farm workers with applicants, generally speaking, equal to the demands, were reported, though a couple of offices reported shortages. The construction industry showed fair activity. Other than the agricultural and construction industries very little work of any extended duration was offering; casual jobs were, however, fairly plentiful, although applicants for such work exceeded openings. The usual shortages of female domestic workers were reported.

Toward the end of the month rain interfered with farm operations in Alberta, although the moisture was of great value to the crops; the demands for workers consequently were likewise interfered with, but applicants did not seem to be of any noticeable surplus. Calgary and Edmonton reported construction as rather good, while other centres reported activity in this industry as fair. Coal mining was at a low ebb, but an early opening of the mines was anticipated There was not a great demand for women domestics in this province, although no surplus of applicants was apparent.

The logging industry in British Columbia continued to be rather quiet with only minor demands for workers. Construction activity was at a fairly satisfactory level throughout the province. With normal activity in the mining industry, there were very few vacancies for additional workers. Manufacturing lines were reasonably active. Demands for women workers were increasing in number.

Generally speaking, employment conditions in the Coast Province were rather favourable, although a surplus of labour in some parts was still reported.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain that made the situation more favourable than in any other month since 1920. Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,150 firms employing 876,768 workers, as compared with 832,872 on May 1. Reflecting this gain, the index number rose from 100.6 in the preceding month to 105.9 on June 1, as compared with 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6 on the corresponding date of 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These index numbers have January, 1920, as the base, equal to 100.

Expansion was noted in the five economic areas, Quebec firms adding the largest number

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	205,710,426	152,702,035	210,912,014	179,147,123	128,716,330
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	94,412,439	74,297,620	91,513,173	86,052,253	67,801,253
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	109,782,591	77,337,964	118,188,590	91,353,423	60,166,868
Customs duty collected	$	.....	15,058,983	11,872,926	13,935,414	12,944,735	11,216,756
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,986,235,659	2,639,971,080	2,684,156,996	2,415,275,589	2,631,481,440
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,716,975,000	1,538,700,000	1,469,252,796	1,465,171,889	1,472,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	164,506,202	172,105,609	166,371,587	164,334,624	161,311,976
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,389,750,483	1,405,213,554	1,328,225,287	1,334,842,107	1,340,450,250
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	1,022,732,000	1,022,450,926	931,548,713	926,508,698	930,964,621
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		175·2	178·0	178·4	144·3	141·0	142·3
Preferred stocks		106·1	105·5	104·6	95·7	95·5	98·2
Bonds		111·0	110·8	110·3	109·6	109·5	109·4
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		153·5	151·9	148·5	155·7	157·0	160·6
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·05	20·95	21·02	21·31	21·54	21·64
†Business failures, number		.....	152	151	.....	157	152
†Business failures, liabilities	$	.....	1,794,489	1,555,092	.....	1,760,449	3,115,990
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		105·9	100·6	96·2	101·0	94·3	91·4
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·2	*6·0	*5·7	*4·9	*7·3	*7·3
Immigration		.....	23,941	35,441	12,191	18,620	17,495
Building permits	$	.....	20,532,147	17,587,536	18,672,238	18,504,296	19,044,499
‡Contracts awarded	$	52,228,600	46,758,500	38,582,300	54,186,000	57,140,000	37,292,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	69,437	78,987	77,240	70,854	72,762	67,607
Steel ingots and castings	tons	59,940	96,711	109,107	81,277	89,513	79,936
Ferro alloys	tons	4,418	4,773	2,747	3,938	3,396	2,487
Coal	tons	.....	1,304,520	1,314,342	1,387,040	1,139,137	972,106
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,017,280	1,114,724	695,096	1,661,679	1,015,122	.....
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	252,028,018	197,110,806	257,444,993	258,295,272	227,714,427
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	242,653	239,162	235,591	251,744	241,939	222,242
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,000,618	18,449,769	17,547,354	18,672,320	18,643,447	16,360,399
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,804,620	17,754,176	16,457,299	14,622,131
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,214,360	15,121,289	15,533,968	15,492,758	13,856,101
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	13,182,730	12,867,701	12,706,864	13,043,881	11,706,461
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,506,372,420	2,382,719,017	2,630,256,804	2,109,277,145
Newsprint	tons	.....	171,819	166,460	158,601	153,969	151,739
Automobiles, passenger		.....	21,991	28,090	18,994	21,429	17,929
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	151·0	147·8	138·4	135·0	134·3
Industrial production		.....	163·1	157·5	153·4	151·4	149·4
Manufacturing		.....	163·7	162·9	151·9	149·7	146·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending July 2, 1927, and corresponding previous records. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

of extra employees to their staffs. In the Maritime Provinces, further improvement was noted, particularly in the manufacture of lumber, fish and pulp and paper products and in construction, while logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. Employment was in greater volume than on June 1 last year. In Quebec, transportation, construction, manufacturing and logging reported pronounced increases in personnel, but smaller gains were shown in mining and trade. The situation was better than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years. In Ontario, construction, manufacturing, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, while logging and trade were seasonally quiet. The index number was higher than at any other month of the years since 1920. In the Prairie Provinces, the most marked improvement was in construction, transportation, manufacturing and services; employment was more active than on June 1, 1926. In British Columbia, construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded the most noteworthy advances, but the tendency generally was upward. In this province also, the index number was higher than in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

Seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made showed an upward movement; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Windsor and the Other Border Cities. In Montreal, transportation, construction and trade recorded the greatest increases, but manufacturing as a whole was slightly slacker. In Quebec, construction and transportation registered continued gains, while manufacturing showed a falling off. In Toronto, manufactures were somewhat busier, and considerable improvement was shown in construction. In Ottawa, manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded heightened activity. In Hamilton, there were additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date in 1926. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, curtailment was registered in automobile factories, but construction showed heightened activity. In Winnipeg, the greatest improvement took place in construction; manufacturing was also busier, while there was a moderate reduction in trade. In Vancouver, construction and transportation reported the bulk of the gain, but manufacturing was rather slacker, chiefly in the lumber and iron and steel groups.

Unusually large increases were reported in manufacturing, in which the greatest increases were in lumber mills and in fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current and some other groups. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally dull. Transportation, logging, construction and maintenance and services also reported marked increases in the number employed, while trade on the whole, was slightly more active. The situation in the majority of these industries was considerably better than on the corresponding date last year, or of most of the earlier years of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The situation among local trade unions at the end of May as was indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,576 local trade unions with 163,754 members was slightly better than that reported at the close of the previous month, 5.2 per cent of the members being without work on the last day of May as compared with an unemployment percentage of 6.0 at the end of April. Improvement was registered in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia where slight reductions occurred. The level of employment was slightly lower than in May last year when 4.9 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. In this comparison the reductions in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were sufficient to slightly more than offset the gains in employment in the remaining provinces, though the changes in all provinces were small.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail a summary of the conditions among local trade unions at the end of May.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1927, recorded 33,632 references to positions and effected a total of 32,249 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 21,526, of which 17,785 were of men and 3,741 of women. Placements in casual work totalled 10,723. Employers notified the Service of 35,604 opportunities for employment, of which 24,885 were for men and 10,719 were for women. The number of applicants for work was 44,052, of whom 32,546 were men and 11,506 women. A nominal increase was registered in the volume of business trans-

acted when a comparison was made with the preceding month, while a decline of minor importance was shown in the comparison with May of last year, the records for April, 1927, showing 33,199 vacancies offered, 41,077 applications made, and 29,949 placements effected while in May, 1926, there were recorded 36,966 vacancies, 43,209 applicants for work, and 33,655 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May, 1927, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in Certain Industries.

Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 707.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the weighted index of the volume of manufacturing, adjusted for seasonal tendencies, indicated that the level of production in March and April was considerably above that of the preceding seventeen months. It is pointed out that the index showed a new stage of expansion in October, 1925, which was well maintained until February last. In March and April another stage of expansion was shown, the index indicating an increase of more than sixty per cent over the base period. The primary iron and steel industry, which is subject to great fluctuations, accounted for a portion of the increase in recent months. The production of newsprint reached the highest total in history through the opening of new mills and the adding of new machines to several old plants. The output of the automobile industry reached a new high total in April, followed by some recession in May. The production of cars and trucks in May was 25,708, compared with 31,811 in April. The index of employment in the larger manufacturing industries stood at 98.8 on June 1, 1927, as compared with 93.9 and 88.3 on the same dates of 1926 and 1925 respectively.

Production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 78,987 long tons in May, an advance of 2 per cent over the 77,240 tons of April, and 9 per cent above the output of 72,762 tons reported for May a year ago. Output of foundry iron rose to 14,902 tons from 11,250 tons in the previous month; basic iron fell off slightly to 64,085 tons from 64,239 tons, while no malleable iron was produced in May as compared with 1,751 tons in April. For the five months ending May the cumulative production of pig iron in Canada totalled 334,276 tons, an increase of 11 per cent over the 300,010 tons produced during the first five months of 1926. As no additional furnaces were blown in during the month and none were blown out or banked the same six furnaces were in blast on May 31 as at April 30. Active furnaces in May having a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada were located at the following points: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.,; and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Figures for the production of ferro-alloys are incomplete, but the records show that for the first five months of this year the output totalled 20,555 tons and consisted of two grades, one having a high manganese content and the other 50 per cent or less silicon. The production of steel ingots and direct steel castings during May amounted to 96,711 long tons, a decline of 11 per cent from the 109,107 tons of April but 8 per cent over the 89,513 tons produced in May last year.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during May are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during April decreased 7 per cent from the production for the preceding month, but was 45 per cent greater than the average for April in the past five years. The figures were 1,312,875 tons in April as against 1,406,361 tons in March and an average of 907,238 tons during the five preceding years. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada, working underground and on surface respectively, during April, 1927, were, by provinces, as follows:—Nova Scotia, 10,902 underground, and 2,300 surface, as compared with 10,974 underground and 2,345 surface, for March, 1927; Alberta, 5,024 underground and 1,942 surface, as compared with 6,333 underground and 2,254 surface for March, 1927; British Columbia, 3,488 underground and 1,550 surface, as compared with 3,553 underground and 1,550 surface for March, 1927; New Brunswick, 439 underground and 113 surface, as compared with 479 underground and 121 surface in March, 1927, and Saskatchewan, 239 underground and 77 surface as compared with 374 underground and 94 surface for March, 1927, making a total for April, of 26,074 of whom 20,092 worked underground and 5,982 on surface, in comparison with 28,077 in the previous month, of whom 21,713 worked underground and 6,364 worked on surface. During April the production per man per day was 2.5 tons, as against 2.4 tons in March. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of May, 1927,

amounted to $20,532,147, as compared with $17,587,536 in the preceding month, and with $18,504,296 in May, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in June, 1927, at $52,228,600. Of this amount $19,278,300 was for business building; $13,800,600 for residential building; $11,666,700 for engineering construction, and $7,483,000 for industrial construction.

The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during June, 1927, was: Ontario, $20,654,800; Quebec, $16,593,400; the Prairie Provinces, $10,110,600; British Columbia, $2,873,000 and the Maritime Provinces, $1,996,800.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in May, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $94,412,439, as compared with $74,297,628 in April, and with $86,052,253 in May, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $109,782,591 in May, 1927, as compared with $77,337,964, and $91,339,823 in May, 1926.

The chief imports in May, 1927, were: Iron and its products products, $26,634,722, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,22,382.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $52,179,079, and wood, wood products and paper, $23,409,831.

In the two months ending May, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $85,894,231, and wood, wood products and paper at $40,251,872.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1927, was less than during May, 1927, and less than during June, 1926. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 1,751 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 16,139 working days as compared with seventeen disputes in May, involving 4,772 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 20,766 working days. In June, 1926, there were on record fifteen strikes, involving 2,881 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 35,769 working days. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June terminated during the month and two of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month also terminated during June. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts, affecting 260 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.86 at the beginning of June, as compared with $10.76 for May; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; 11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. Besides a substantial increase in the price of potatoes less important advances occurred in the prices of beef, veal, eggs and flour. The prices of butter, milk, cheese, mutton, pork, bacon and lard were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.04 at the beginning of June, as compared with $20.95 for May; $21.31 for June; 1926; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.81 for June, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June 1914. Fuel was again slightly lower, due to lower prices for coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics again advanced, being 153.5 for June, as compared with 151.9 for May; 155.6 for June, 1926; 158.6 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials the Vegetables and their Products group advanced, higher prices for grains, flour, potatoes and some fruits more than offsetting lower prices for coffee, tea, raw sugar, rosin, hay and straw. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group also advanced due mainly to higher prices for cotton and some cotton products. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for live stock, pork products, mutton and butter, which more than offset advances in the prices of hides, leather, boots, shoes and beef; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, copper products and brass sheets, which more than offset advances in the prices of lead, tin, silver and spelter; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due mainly to lower prices for gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of white lead and glycerine. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Iron and its Products group were practically stationary.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1927

THE Alberta Legislature, at its last session which opened on February 10 and closed on April 2, 1927, amended a number of laws affecting labour, including the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), the Boilers Act, the Factories Act, the Mines Act and the Mothers' Allowances Act.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) was amended to provide that where the Board deems it advisable to furnish better or further education to any child it may extend the period during which compensation is payable to such child beyond the age of sixteen years, but in no case beyond the age of eighteen years. Provision is made that the Board may recover sums due by an employer by filing a certificate with the clerk of the Supreme Court or of a District Court instead of by action as formerly. Provision is also made for the payment, as from the first day of April, 1927, of lump sums or periodical payments or both to any workman who, since June 30, 1921, has been seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head or otherwise permanently injured. A further amendment raises the maximum amount of compensation payable in any case from $1,140 per annum to $1,250 per annum.

Boilers Act

The Boilers Act was amended to provide that owners of boilers of less than 50 horse-power only shall be exempt from payment of an inspection fee on account of having paid the annual license fee. The fee for inspection of a boiler of 50 horse-power or more on which a license fee has been paid will be the excess of the inspection fee over the license fee. All boilers carrying a working pressure of twenty pounds or more must be in the continuous charge of an engineer or fireman holding a certificate under the Act. The Bureau of Labour is charged with the administration of this Act.

Factories Act

An amendment to the Factories Act, which will come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, brings oil and gas well-drilling plants and rigs within the scope of the Act. This amendment carries out a suggestion contained in the report of the Commission to investigate the subject of the 48-hour working week in factories, shops and offices, which was presented during the session. The Commission heard representatives from the oil well-drillers working in the Turner Valley field, who stated that they were working on a 12-hour shift, and that except in extremely cold weather, when they are not required to work, their work is continuous. The Commission considered that the case might be met by an amendment to the Factories Act. The report of the Commission was given in full in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, at page 385.

Mines Act

A number of changes were made in the Mines Act. From September 30, 1927, no person may be employed at the working face unless he holds a certificate of competency as a coal miner. A section was added which provides for the appointment of district boards of examiners, consisting of a district inspector, a mine manager or overman, and a working miner, to examine candidates for coal miners' certificates. No person is eligible to receive a certificate unless he is at least eighteen years of age and has been employed in some capacity underground for at least one year prior to making his application. Any person who was employed at the working face on May 1, 1927, or had been so employed at any time within the twelve months immediately preceding that date, will be deemed to have been employed in some capacity underground for at least one year, provided he submits himself for examination not later than December 31, 1927. A provisional certificate for a period not exceeding sixty days may be granted by the inspector of mines to any person who has the necessary qualifications of a candidate for examination. Authority is given for the granting by the chief inspector to the holder of a third-class certificate of a provisional certificate permitting him to act as overman in a mine in which not more than ten persons are employed underground. The mine in which he is to act must be specified in the certificate, which may be issued for a period ending not later than sixty days after the next examination. In the case of a mine employing not more than five persons underground, the chief inspector may grant a provisional certificate to any person who has had at least five years' experience underground, authorizing him to act as overman for the time and in the mine specified in the certificate. A further amendment repeals the clause in the Mines Act which allowed the granting of provisional certificates to persons to act as shot-lighters or mine examiners in mines

where locked safety lamps are required to be used. The section which authorized the granting of a provisional certificate as overman to any person having five years' practical experience was struck out, as was also the provision that, in mines in which less than thirty persons are employed, permission might be given by the Minister to place operations underground in charge of a competent person known to the chief inspector. Such operation must be in charge of a person holding a second-class certificate. No mine manager may be in control of more than two mines and may only be manager of two when these are not more than two miles apart. The chief inspector may, however, authorize a mine manager to control two mines more than two miles apart provided they belong to the same owner.

Rules are laid down to govern the appointment of a check-weigher, which is to be made by the persons employed at the mine whose wages are based upon the weight of mineral gotten by them, attending a meeting called upon at least forty-eight hours' notice. The meeting must remain open, for the purpose of receiving nominations, for at least thirty minutes after being called to order, and all nominations must be in writing. If more than one nomination is made, an election is to be held by secret ballot at the mine on the third working day after the meeting. A person who is or has been a practical working miner may be chosen as check-weigher. In the event of any dispute as to the regularity of an election, the chief inspector may by order declare the election to be void and direct another election to be held which he may supervise. Requests that the wages of a check-weigher be paid from the offices of the mine may be made by a committee of two appointed at a meeting of the miners who have engaged the check-weigher. A person who is or has been a practical working miner may be appointed as checker provided he has the necessary three years' experience and is a resident of the province. The appointment of the checker is to be made in the same manner as that of the check-weigher. Provision is made for the appointment of deputy district inspectors. Persons appointed to this office must hold first-class certificates. In all mines where locked safety lamps are required to be used, gas detector readings or observations must be taken daily with an approved gas detector in the return airways of each district, or split at a point, not more than one hundred feet from the last working place therein and a record of such readings or observations made in a book to be kept for the purpose and signed by the person making the reading or observation. Inspection in mines where gas has been found within the preceding twelve months must now be made within three hours of the time each shift commences work, instead of within four hours of that time as formerly. The clause which provided that, for the purpose of the above-mentioned inspection, two or more shifts succeeding one another should be deemed to be one shift, is repealed.

Locked safety lamps used in examinations required by the Act must be of a flame type. Where safety lamps are used at a mine, one or more persons are to be appointed by the owner, agent or manager to see that such lamps are kept cleaned and in good order; formerly this rule only applied where forty or more lamps were used. The clause which provided that not more than one shot should be fired at one time in a working face in coal unless the shot were fired by electricity, was replaced by a clause providing that not more than one shot may be fired at any one time except in tunnels, shafts and slopes whilst being driven in rock. Signals and guides in shafts of a depth greater than fifty feet and signals on underground planes must now be provided in all cases, the provision for written exemption by the chief inspector having been repealed.

Mothers' Allowance Act

The Mothers' Allowance Act was amended to provide that a woman to whom an allowance is granted whilst a resident of a municipality shall be deemed to be a resident of that municipality so long as she remains in the province. A woman who was in receipt of an allowance on April 1, 1926, is, so long as she remains in the province, deemed to be a resident of the municipality in which she resided immediately before that date.

Theatres Act

A new Theatres Act was passed and provides that operators of cinematographs and similar machines must pass an examination as to competency and pay a license fee of ten dollars. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing, among other things, the subjects of examination for projectionists or operators of moving picture machines, the conditions of admission to such examinations, the division of such licenses into classes and the work which may be performed by members of each class and the places where such work may be performed.

Teachers' Arbitration Board

The section of the Schools Act dealing with the Board of Reference was amended to provide that the Board may require the attend-

ance of witnesses and the production of documents, not only when acting as a board of arbitration but also in other cases.

Early Closing of Stores, Etc.

The revised and consolidated Town Act which will come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council provides that town councils may pass by-laws requiring that during the whole or any part of the year any class of shops shall be closed on any one day of the week after 12 o'clock noon, or such later hour as may be deemed advisable. After closing hours, however, chemists and druggists may sell medicines, etc., and other shops may supply articles necessary on account of emergencies arising from sickness or death. A shop includes a barber shop or a hairdressing or beauty parlor, but not a tobacconist's shop, news agency, hotel, inn, victualling or refreshment house. The Act also authorizes town councils to pass by-laws regulating licensing and controlling employment or intelligence offices or agents. The clause of the old Act which required employers to furnish the names of their employees to assessors is also embodied in the new Act.

Old Age Pensions

During the session the Legislature passed a resolution dealing with old age pensions. As originally introduced the resolution proposed the introduction by the Government of an old age pension bill which should be complementary to the Old Age Pension Bill then before the Parliament of Canada. The resolution was amended, and, as passed, it urged upon the Dominion Government the necessity for a purely federal plan in order to provide adequately for old age pensions throughout the Dominion. An account of the debate on this resolution was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1927, at page 245.

Dominion-Provincial Conference

Another resolution which came before the House dealt with the proposed conference between representatives of the Federal and Provincial governments. The resolution suggested the desirability of discussing at the conference certain subjects, including the necessity for sickness, invalid and unemployment insurance, and the steps required to secure early and effective legislation in respect thereof. During the debate amendments were proposed which would have added other subjects for discussion, including consideration of the Old Age Pensions Scheme; a national coal policy; reinstatement of the right of peaceful picketing; continuation of technical school grants; the desirability of co-operation between the Dominion and the province with respect to immigration with a view to avoiding the flooding of the labour market; and the question of joint industrial councils. The resolution and amendments were discussed at some length after which the debate was adjourned, no vote being taken.

Compensation Commission

Pursuant to a further resolution passed during the session, a Special Committee of fifteen members was appointed to consider the subject of workmen's compensation and report at the next session. The committee consists of five members of the Legislative Assembly, and five representatives each of employers and employees.

Proposed Railway Shop Agreement

A resolution, which was withdrawn after debate, would have instructed the Government "to enter into an agreement with the authorized representatives of its railway shop employees making applicable, in its entirety, wage agreement No. 6 and all supplements thereto, as agreed upon between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour and covering all other railway properties in Canada."

At a joint session of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and the Association of Municipal Electric Utilities, held at Niagara Falls on June 25 the pension and insurance committee of these organizations was instructed to make the necessary arrangements to enable municipal commissions to take advantage of the recent legislation authorizing provision of pensions and insurance for employees of municipal Hydro-Electric systems. The legislation referred to was passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 628). It enables the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with the consent of the municipal authorities concerned, to contract with an insurance corporation for the insurance of municipal employees by way of service annuities, income annuities, death or disability benefits, etc.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS OF LABOUR OF ONTARIO AND ALBERTA FOR 1926

Ontario

THE seventh annual report of the Department of Labour of Ontario, recently published, describes the condition of labour and industries in the province during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1926. It outlines also the work carried on under the various Acts administered by the Department, including the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; the Steam Boilers' Act; and the Employment Agencies Act. The activities of the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada are also described.

Factory Inspection.—A large section of the report describes the work of the Factory Inspection Branch. The records show an expansion in the volume of work during the fiscal year; 18,419 visits of inspection were made by members of the Factory Inspectorate in the discharge of their duties in connection with the regulation of accident prevention, hours and conditions of employment of females and youths; health; sanitation; fire prevention and other matters pertaining to the general welfare of employees. In the firms visited, 276,649 persons were employed, an increase of 16,377 over the number for the previous year, and 1,140 permits were issued, or 367 more than last year. The great majority of these were overtime and contract clothing permits. The increases in the number of permits and of employees reported in the firms inspected is taken as indicating a gradual return to normal conditions in the province. The following table shows the number of employees by sex and age in 1925 and 1926:—

Employees	1926	1925
Males over 16	200,241	188,040
Males 14-16	459	541
Females over 18	72,564	69,352
Females 14-18	3,321	2,315
Children under 14 dismissed	64	24
Total	276,649	260,272

The hours of labour of these employees were as follows:—

Males Hours of Work	Number of Employees
45 per week	93,822
50 per week	47,244
54 per week	26,850
58 per week	4,648
60 per week	20,541
Females	
45 per week	49,187
50 per week	15,970
54 per week	5,017
58 per week	463
60 per week	2,989

Much care was given to the matter of hours of labour. Investigations disclosed the fact that, on the receipt of spasmodic orders from merchants, manufacturers utilized all the experienced female help available, but were not willing during these rush seasons to engage beginners. The result was that the working day was lengthened for female employees, and in some cases they were employed the thirty-six nights overtime allowed by the Act in order to meet such exigencies. Considerable supervision was necessary to prevent this limit from being exceeded. One hundred and forty-eight complaints were received during the year. On investigation, 81 were upheld, 36 not upheld, 24 are pending investigation, and seven did not come within the jurisdiction of this Branch. Some investigations covered more than one complaint.

Proceedings were taken against two firms for violation of the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In both cases convictions were recorded and fines amounting to $71 were imposed. One firm was prosecuted on three charges, namely, for child labour, for operating a factory without first obtaining a permit and under the Criminal Code for maintaining a dangerous machine on which a boy under fourteen years of age lost a hand. For this a fine of $1,000 was imposed, to be applied towards the education, maintenance and advancement of the injured boy under the direction of the guardian. Action was also taken against another firm for refusing to comply with the inspector's orders, resulting in conviction and fine.

Thorough investigations were made to eliminate any traces of child labour, and as usual a few cases of such employment were found during the school summer holidays. The explanation usually was that the employer thought that children could be employed in a canning factory during the holiday time, or that the child was represented as being over fourteen years of age.

Reports from all districts showed that bake shops were being maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. This industry, it is stated, is developing into one of the vanguard industries of the province. "It is remarkable how the trade is expanding as indicated by the additions to buildings as well as the introduction of the latest equipment. It is quite apparent that the less modern bake shops must eventually adopt similar constructive methods or they will find their present methods do not appeal to patrons."

Accidents.—The accidents reported to the Department numbered 4,929 during 1926, 47 of these being fatal, as compared with 3,806 reported in 1925, with 35 fatal.

The following table shows the distribution of industrial accidents by industries and by causes:—

Employment Service.—The report states that the work of the twenty-five Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicates that the Service is retaining the confidence of the communities in which it is operated. "Statistical data collected through the Service can be of value as a complete record of unemployment in the Province only to the extent to which all employers and all workers register their need of workers and of work with the Service." In practically all centres there were indications of an improvement in industrial conditions during the past year, with steadier employment for a greater number of persons and a low labour turnover.

Applications for work numbered 190,586, as compared with 200,068 the previous year, and the opportunities for employment reported to the various offices totalled 156,995, a decrease of less than one per cent. A significant fact with regard to the placements is that, while the number, 135,331, is practically the same as the previous year, 5,880 more than last year were "regular" or placements which

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1926 BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause of Injury	Totals		Class of Industry													
	Fatal	This year to date	Pulp and Paper trades	Metal trades	Rubber and rubber goods	Textiles	Food	Lumber	Chemicals	Conveyances, etc.	Transportation	Clay, glass and stone	Unclassified trades	Leather goods	Woodworking	Wearing apparel
Burns and scalds	5	327	33	195	9	6	6	....	8	12	29	11	18	....	....	....
Cranes and derricks	2	22	2	17	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Elevators	5	35	3	7	1	2	5	....	3	1	....	....	9	2	1	1
Electricity	2	12	6	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Engines and cars	2	34	2	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	24	2	1	....	....	....
Explosions	3	9	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....
Falling substances	2	837	181	330	54	13	22	16	9	24	104	7	65	2	10	....
Falls	5	548	141	149	17	17	23	21	4	12	80	7	68	4	5	....
Flying missiles	....	185	10	98	12	3	5	7	1	5	22	1	20	1	....	....
Foreign substances in eyes	....	91	19	40	8	3	3	1	2	4	6	....	5	....	....	....
Hand tools	....	158	51	42	13	7	2	11	....	2	17	....	11	2	....	....
Hooks, chains, cables	1	63	27	17	2	3	1	2	....	1	1	1	5	....	3	....
Infected wounds	2	306	44	141	18	21	8	2	2	18	8	9	30	4	1	....
Jammed between articles	2	400	73	173	19	3	13	7	4	9	63	10	20	2	4	....
Sprains and strains	....	426	91	157	24	11	14	11	3	19	44	5	41	4	2	....
Machinery and Connections—																
Rolls	2	46	16	10	2	5	7	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....
Gears, cogs, sprockets	....	37	7	7	....	10	3	....	....	1	....	2	6	1	....	....
Belts, pulleys, shafting	8	60	16	16	2	5	4	5	....	1	....	....	9	....	2	....
Saws	1	75	9	18	....	1	3	4	....	3	9	....	9	....	19	....
Planer	....	17	3	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	4	....
Drill	....	25	....	13	....	1	....	....	1	3	4	....	2	....	1	....
Milling machinery	....	12	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Shears	....	11	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Emery wheel	....	72	5	56	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7	1	....	....
Press	1	75	5	53	2	....	1	....	....	6	2	....	6	....	....	....
Punch	....	15	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Dies	....	20	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barker	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calender	1	10	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cutter knives	....	9	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Conveyers	1	14	11	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hammers	....	28	....	21	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	1	....
Jointers	....	6	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....
Stitcher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Loom	....	5	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centrifugal machinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper machinery	....	63	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spinning machinery	....	43	....	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winders	....	21	18	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Grinding wheels	....	21	2	13	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....
Lathes	....	24	3	11	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	4	....	....	....
Machinery connection	....	58	10	15	4	1	2	4	....	2	4	....	14	....	2	....
Wire drawing, etc	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trucking	....	108	16	44	17	4	8	....	....	5	2	2	9	1	....	....
Other machinery	....	169	4	68	24	6	10	7	1	7	8	3	24	....	7	....
Miscellaneous causes	2	423	68	165	20	17	30	8	4	6	45	9	43	3	5	....
Spoolers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	47	4,919	955	1,947	254	188	178	112	43	151	484	71	447	28	71	1

might be considered permanent. More work of a normal industrial character was available and therefore less temporary relief work was necessary. Eighty-six per cent of all vacancies were filled and seventy-one per cent of the applicants were placed.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.—The Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers reported an increasing number of engineers holding certificates of lower grades and qualifying for higher grades each year. This increase is stated to indicate a growing demand on the part of owners of steam plants for high grade engineers, in order to secure efficiency and economy in the operation of these plants and is ample proof of the value of the graded certificates.

Steam Boilers.—This Branch also reported an expansion of the volume of business during the year. Five hundred and fifty inspections of boilers in operation were made during the year and it is interesting to record that boilers in schools under the jurisdiction of Toronto, Fort William and Port Arthur Boards of Education were included in this number.

Industrial Conditions in 1926

The report notes that the volume of employment in Ontario was considerably larger for the fiscal year 1926 than for either of the two preceding years, according to reports supplied by employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 2,700 firms were covered by these reports with a working force of 304,907 to 350,841. Taking the index number for January, 1920, as 100 the volume of employment for the fiscal year 1926 will be indicated by 93.1 as compared with 88.6 for 1925 and 90.1 for 1924.

The report contains an account of the labour legislation of the year. An account is also given of the unemployment relief work carried on during 1926. Under date April 6, 1926, an Order-in-Council was passed providing for the reimbursement by the Ontario Government to municipal corporations of one-third of the excess labour costs incurred by such corporations in respect of any work wholly or partly constructed between January, and April 15, 1926, solely for the purpose of providing work for the relief of unemployed persons.

A second Order-in-Council was approved on September 16, 1926, providing for a special warrant of $55,000 for a special account against which cheques might be issued from time to time on the authorization of the Minister of Labour for the payment of accounts in connection with the expenditure incurred by municipalities for the purpose of relieving unemployment in accordance with these regulations. Altogether seventeen municipalities participated in this scheme and claims to the extent of $48,906,89 were submitted to the Ontario Government for payment.

Alberta

The report of the Commissioner of Labour of Alberta for the year 1926 contains statistics of trade and industries in the province, and an outline of proceedings under the various acts administered by the provincial Bureau of Labour. These Acts include the Labour Disputes Act (the proceedings under this Act during 1926, the first year of its being in effect, were outlined in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 615); the Factories Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Theatres Act and the Boilers Act. The work of the Alberta Government Employment Offices, which is supervised by the Commissioner of Labour, is also described.

Trades and Industries.—Returns received from 1,420 firms covered 24,861 male employees over eighteen, 583 males under eighteen, 3,341 females over eighteen, 223 females under eighteen, and 388 apprentices. Total pay-roll for wages and salaries was $34,991,086.76, of which sum $30,392,724.01 was paid to wage-earners. The number of employees, both male and female, increased during the second half of the year. Some trades showed considerable fluctuations, but these differences were levelled out in the totals for the industrial groups, indicating that unskilled employees make a practice of changing from one industry to another.

The following table, based on returns from 1,420 firms, shows, for the week of greatest employment, the number of employees grouped according to wage scales:

EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES IN ALBERTA BY WAGE GROUPS

	Pay-Rolls
Officers, superintendents and managers	$ 4,598,362 75
Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.	4,886,796 34
Wage-earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc.)	25,505,927 67
Total	$34,991,086 76

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of Employment of greatest number	Males		Females		
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	Apprentices
Under $6.00	16	21	7	6	3
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	18	26	3	5	60
7.00 to 7.99	19	41	19	11	22
8.00 to 8.99	23	44	15	10	27
9.00 to 9.99	30	64	81	56	19
10.00 to 10.99	78	85	123	36	52
11.00 to 11.99	69	57	85	29	38
12.00 to 12.99	182	63	424	26	39
13.00 to 13.99	140	32	194	12	12
14.00 to 14.99	1,190	21	329	17	12
15.00 to 15.99	719	36	419	10	10
16.00 to 16.99	557	24	241	3	6
17.00 to 17.99	746	8	198	1	15
18.00 to 18.99	1,753	41	228	1	6
19.00 to 19.99	724	1	110	....	8
20.00 to 20.99	872	4	195	....	1
21.00 to 21.99	1,014	6	94	....	4
22.00 to 22.99	1,014	1	123	....	15
23.00 to 23.99	490	....	82	....	3
24.00 to 24.99	888	....	66	....	1
25.00 to 25.99	1,032	1	99	....	2
26.00 to 26.99	1,087	....	53	....	14
27.00 to 27.99	961	4	43	....	2
28.00 to 28.99	889	3	27	....	5
29.00 to 29.99	573	....	11	....	....
30.00 to 34.99	4,037	....	44	....	10
35.00 to 39.99	2,037	....	22	....	2
40.00 to 44.99	1,678	....	5	....	....
45.00 to 49.99	881	....	1	....	....
50.00 and over	1,144	....	....	....	....
Totals	24,861	583	3,341	223	388

Of the total number of employees in the province nearly 23,000 worked 48 hours per week or less, but considerable numbers worked longer hours; for example, 1,499 worked 54 hours per week, and 2,287 worked 60 hours per week.

Inspections.—Inspections under the provisions of the Factories Act and the Minimum Wage Act were performed by using the services of all the Bureau's staff of inspectors. It is stated that the operation of this policy has proved very satisfactory as it provides more systematic inspection, prevents duplication of visits to industrial establishments, and reduces transportation and subsistence costs of inspectors. Inspections were made during the year of 3,058 factories, shops and office buildings, and 449 recommendations relative to safety, hours and wages, and the employment of children were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. All places within the scope of the Act received one inspection visit during the year, subsequent visits being for the purpose of checking up on recommendations, on complaint, or where there is a varying element of risk.

Hotels in cities of 5,000 population and over, and all freight and passenger elevators were brought within the scope of the Factories Act of 1926. Recommendations for the safer operation of elevators were made in 199 cases.

Minimum Wages for Female Employees.—Under the Minimum Wage Act 2,280 places of business were inspected during the year; 215 orders were made for adjustment of wages, 62 orders for adjustment of hours, and 16 orders for adjustment of staffs in accordance with the provision restricting the number of learners to one quarter of the total number of employees. Permits for overtime work in connection with emergencies were issued in a number of cases. Seven requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the regulations; the reasons given being that there was a shortage of experienced help in the particular industry. Five of the requests were granted for a limited period and two refused. An increase was noted during the year in the number of employees coming under the orders governing manufacturing, personal service, offices and retail establishments, but the number in laundries, hotels and restaurants remained unchanged. The number of employees under each of the six orders were as follows:—

	Experienced	Apprentices
Order No. 1— Manufacturing	838	169
Order No. 2— Laundries, dyers and cleaning	261	30
Order No. 3— Hotels and restaurants	795	41
Order No. 4— Personal service	195	9
Order No. 5— Office occupation	2,509	151
Order No. 6— Retail establishments.	1,203	127
Total	5,801	527

Theatres Act.—The Boiler Inspectors assisted in supervising examinations for projectionists' certificates of which 25 were issued during the year.

Boilers Act.—The Chief Inspector of Boilers, in his report, mentions several accidents attributable to neglect of the boiler regulations. Two fatalities occurred due to exposed shafting, and in one case the owner of the steam plant neglected to carry out the instructions of the inspector to cover the shafting and prevent accidents of this kind.

A welding operator was killed outright when a water tank he was testing with compressed air suddenly exploded. Two stationary engines were wrecked owing to the necessary safety devices not being provided. The regulations call for an automatic engine stop valve to be

furnished at the throttle of each engine, and as these were not provided to prevent excessive speed, both engines went to pieces for this reason, and in one case the flywheel burst.

Two hundred and ten engineer's certificates were issued to candidates who applied to the Bureau for examination or renewals. These certificates are additional to those issued as a result of the examination held at the regular monthly examinations.

A total of sixteen prosecutions for violating the provisions of the Boilers Act have been undertaken with the co-operation of the Provincial Police Department.

Government Employment Offices.—Employment conditions in Alberta in 1926 were reported as good, although the number of vacancies filled showed a slight reduction from the previous year, which was the best in the history of the Service. Of the 60,106 vacancies filled, 52,931 were for males and 7,175 for females. This is a decrease of 649 males and 51 females. The decrease in female placements was due, not to lack of opportunities of employment, but to the fact there was a scarcity of applicants for employment. Many more female workers could have been placed on farms and in domestic employment in the cities had they been available.

Of the male placements 34,632 were sent to farms, 1,656 to building construction, 154 to clerical work, 1,243 to domestic and personal occupations, 2,067 to general labouring, 3,194 to lumber camps, 523 to manufacturing industries, 11 to professional and technical occupations, 2,756 for railroad construction and operation, 801 for mining, 1,378 to miscellaneous occupations, and 4,516 for casual employment.

Of the female placements, 1,580 were sent to farms, 26 to clerical positions, 2,753 as domestics, 4 to manufacturing, 3 to miscellaneous occupations, and 2,209 to casual employment. While the number of females sent to farms was less this year than in 1925 the vacancies offered showed an increase of approximately 100.

CHILD PROTECTION AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE Mothers' Allowances Act of Saskatchewan is administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection, who is appointed under the Children's Protection Act. The report of this official for the calendar year 1926 has been issued recently. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1922 the legislature makes an annual grant, to be spent in monthly payments to provide support or partial support for the dependent children, under sixteen years of age, of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children. The Commissioner has authority in regard to all applications for allowances, subject to the approval of the minister in charge of the Act.

No provision is made in Saskatchewan, as in Ontario, for the functioning of local boards in connection with claims for allowances. The establishment of such boards to deal with child welfare in each district is desired by the Commissioner. "The time has come in the field of child caring in this province," he says, "when the citizens in the centres of population should organize for the purpose of caring for cases arising in their locality, and not expect that all responsibility rest upon one central agency such as this bureau (i.e the Bureau of Child Protection), and for this purpose I am urging the appointment of child welfare committees in places where an incorporated children's aid society is not thought necessary or desirable."

Reviewing the work carried on under the Mothers' Allowances Act the report states that out of 608 new applications during the year for mothers' allowance 314 were allowed, which brought the total for the year to 1,387. There were also 268 cancellations, leaving 1,119 mothers receiving allowances at the end of the year. An aggregate of $325,430 was paid out in 1926, averaging per family $24.23 per month, and affecting 3,917 children under sixteen years of age. Included in the allowances paid are 912 widows, 181 women whose husbands are incapacitated from earning a living, 11 cases where orphans are taken care of by widows or unmarried women, and 15 cases where the husband and father is in jail. There were 44 more applications made and 51 fewer applications allowed in 1926 than in the previous year. In 1926 the amount paid out under the Act exceeded the sum paid out the previous year by $31,935.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Improved Health Record in Canada and United States

THE *Statistical Bulletin,* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company states that the deathrate among the industrial populations of Canada and the United States as measured by that of the Metropolitan Industrial policyholders, was 9.5 per 1,000 in April. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for this month among this large cross-section of the population. For the fourth successive month of the current year, the deathrate has registered a decline over that for the corresponding month of 1926.

In an article on the general deathrate the Bulletin notes that "a sharply declining deathrate from tuberculosis is the most gratifying item in the favourable mortality picture of the year 1927, to date. In the first three months of 1927, the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis among the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's industrial policyholders declined nearly seven per cent from the figure for the corresponding period last year. The deathrate for white lives at the end of the first quarter was at the astoundingly low figure of 70.9 per 100,000. Since the mortality in the first part of the year is always much higher than at other seasons, it is almost certain that the full year of 1927 will set a new low record and probably by a large margin. Only sixteen years ago, in 1911, the pulmonary tuberculosis deathrate for white persons was practically three times as high as at present."

Progress of Health and Safety in the Woods

In the *Canada Lumberman* for June 1, Mr. W. C. Millar describes the progress of health and sanitation in logging camps in Ontario during the past fifteen years. The Ontario Department of Health appointed Mr. Alexander White sanitary inspector for the province in 1915. The first act of the new official was to secure health statistics for the camp. The records showed hundreds of cases of smallpox, typhoid, pneumonia, etc., with a high deathrate. These conditions called for drastic reforms. Hitherto camps had been built on any haphazard plan the foreman might consider the most economical. New plans were therefore issued to govern the construction of camps, specifying requirements for proper ventilation, and sleeping accommodations, so that each and every man slept alone, in order that the syphilitic, the tubercular and others suffering from diseases and vermin could not come in contact with the clean, healthy man, whom choice or necessity had driven into the lumber camps. Certain rules covered the location of the drinking water supply, in order to prevent pollution from animal or human wastes—the object being the prevention of typhoid fever and other intestinal troubles. Wash-houses, for the cleansing of the body and the clothing, were specified. A minimum of natural window-lighting was called for. With the knowledge the average man has of the germ-destroying power of the sun, the reason for this is apparent. For the comfort of the camp-inmates, and to lessen the danger of communicable diseases being passed along by overcrowding, a minimum of four hundred cubic feet of air space per man was required, and last, but by no means least—in fact, the regulation which is the keystone supporting all the above, the Sanitary Supervision Contract. This regulation calls upon every woods operator to draw up a contract with a qualified physician for a monthly visit of inspection of the sanitary conditions in his camp; a report of same to be sent monthly to the Provincial Department of Health. A clause covering the health insurance of the workman is also added to this.

All operators are allowed to deduct $1 per month from each workman for the supplying of medicine and medical skill, a contract to supply same having to be drawn up with a qualified physician. Where such contract has not been drawn up, hospital, medicine and doctor's care must be supplied by the operator at his own expense. One hundred per cent of the operators contract for the medical care of the employees.

Mr. Millar states the results of these sanitary regulations: "Statistics given out two years ago showed that the above diseases had decreased year by year until, that year, the number which had developed could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, with no deaths, and at a cost to the lumberman of only about $\frac{3}{5}$ of one cent on each thousand feet of lumber and $\frac{1}{5}$ of one cent per cord of pulpwood, the above estimate covering monies paid to contracting physicians, for the sanitary supervision of the camps."

The above regulations were laid before representatives of lumbermen, labour men and officials of the Department of Health, gathered at a round-table conference at Ottawa and Toronto, and after being agreed upon by all three, were incorporated into the laws of the Province of Ontario, and have since been copied in every particular by the Province of Manitoba.

The regulations are enforced by trained inspectors who are posted at strategic points throughout the province. The necessary grants for the maintenance of this staff were made, with the result that there is now a fully qualified inspector at the Soo, North Bay, Sudbury, Cochrane and Fort William, the Chief Inspector, Mr. White, being stationed at the headquarters of the Ontario Department of Health in Toronto. Should an outbreak of disease occur through failure on the part of the physician to report some unsanitary condition and have same corrected, the doctor is held responsible and, as in several cases his contract is cancelled by the Ontario Department of Health.

Mr. Millar mentions that plans for diminishing the serious losses due to infected wounds are now ready for trial. "When collecting the accident statistics two years ago, Mr. White made the amazing discovery that 70 per cent of the open wounds coming out from the woods were infected when they reached the doctor, thereby causing the healing process to take five times longer than it would have done, had the wound received proper first-aid when the accident occurred."

Improved Standards in First Aid Training in Canada

C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., director of the St. John Ambulance Association, Canada, who has been examining first aid teams throughout Canada in connection with various national trophies, recently stated at Montreal that there had been a noticeable increase in the standard of efficiency of the men and women appearing for examination in first aid, and a considerable increase in the number of teams entered in sectional, provincial and Dominion competitions. "I have already examined over 200 classes," said Colonel Hodgetts, "and I anticipate that more than 300 first aid teams will have been examined before I return to Ottawa. I have found a decided increase in the standard of efficiency, and I have also discovered greater interest on the part of medical officers, railwaymen and plant officials, who now agree as to the merits of first aid training and the usefulness of such knowledge in times of emergency. The general public also are learning about first aid, so that a general sentiment is being created favourable to the spread of the principles of the St. John Ambulance Association."

Accidents in Ontario Textile Mills

An analysis of compensated injuries in the textile industry throughout the Province was completed recently by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. The total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, each involving the loss of seven days or more, was 753 in 1926 compared with 692 in 1925. The total number of employers in this class was 320.

A strong similarity is noted between the causes of injuries in 1926 and 1925; in both years mechanical accidents and handling objects stand out as the greatest single factors. Mr. Morley calls attention to the importance of preventing infection. Out of 199 accidents caused by "handling objects," there were 78 cases of infection, and out of 293 mechanical accidents there were 26 infections. "These and other figures quite clearly indicate that, in the average mechanical accident, the injured worker seeks first aid at once, and, in non-mechanical accidents, first aid is not looked upon as so important. One wouuld be almost inclined to believe that a little blood is a strong incentive to first aid."

Ventilation or Rock-Dusting of Coal Mines

Criticism of the rock-dust remedy for so-called "coal-dust" explosions is offered in a recent book entitled "The Rock Dust Remedy," by Harry Phythyon, a coal mine superintendent of Pennsylvania. The theory of the Bureau of Mines, in its campaign for rock-dusting coal mines, is that explosions are largely due to coal dust. In this author's opinion the stress on rock-dusting encourages neglect of ventilation, a more serious cause of explosion. According to a review of the book in the *Nation* (New York), Mr. Phythyon does not take the extreme position that coal dust can play no part whatsoever in mine explosions, but unlike the Bureau of Mines, he believes that coal dust alone, in the absence of explosive gas, will not make trouble. His central idea is that coal dust helps to make a mine atmosphere explosive, when some explosive gas is present, by lowering the explosive limit of gas; and that coal dust itself, suspended in the air, will serve somewhat to extend a mine explosion. But he shows conclusively that mine explosions are not due to coal dust alone.

British Mine Safety Experimental Station

A "Safety in Mines Research Station" was opened in June at Buxton, Derbyshire, England, under the auspices of the Safety in Mines Research Board, a body which was appointed in 1921. The Miners' Welfare Committee have made a contribution towards the expenses of the station. Research work in connection with coal dust explosions has been

carried on in Great Britain since 1906, and small experimental stations were maintained, first at Normanton, Yorkshire, and later on the seashore at Eskmeals, Cumberland. The investigations at these stations showed the need for experiments on a larger scale. The site of the new station covers 411 acres, and has a perfectly level position for a coal-dust explosion gallery over a length of about 1,500 feet. There are also level spaces for other explosion galleries and for laboratories and workshops, while protection in front and on both sides of the site is afforded by rising ground, and there is a wide danger area free from houses and roads. In the lay-out provision has been made for all work that requires large-scale operations, such as that on mine ventilation, firedamp explosions, mining explosives and gobfires.

Tetraethyl Lead Gasoline Motor Fuel

The United States Public Health Service recently published Public Health Bulletin No. 163, on the health hazards involved in the retail distribution and general use of tetraethyl lead gasoline motor fuel (a note in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 529, referred to a marked increase, due mainly to this cause, in the deaths from occupational diseases in New Jersey). The Public Health Service undertook the investigation in order to determine what health hazard, if any, is involved in the retail distribution and general use of tetraethyl lead gasoline as an automobile fuel. The fear of possible danger from the wide distribution of this lead compound was increased by cases of fatal poisoning in Ohio and New Jersey. These deaths, however, occurred in connection with the manufacture and blending of concentrated tetraethyl lead, and not with its distribution.

After an exhaustive study the committee of inquiry reported that in their opinion there are no good reasons at present for prohibiting the use of ethyl gasoline, of the composition specified as motor fuel, provided that its distribution and use are controlled by special regulations. They found that in the regions in which ethyl gasoline has been used to the greatest extent as a motor fuel for a period of between two and three years no definite cases had been discovered of recognizable lead poisoning or other disease resulting from the use of ethyl gasoline.

It is conceded, however, that this conclusion was reached from observations in a limited field, and that a wider survey may reveal greater hazards from the new product. The report concludes by recommending that a special study of general problems arising out of the use of tetraethyl motor fuel should be undertaken by means of a special appropriation. "Outside the question of ethyl gasoline it would seem from this investigation that wherever automobiles are housed together there is an accumulation of lead dust which may prove to be a source of danger to the workers involved, in addition to the hazards arising from the production of carbon monoxide gas. The vast increase in the number of automobiles throughout the country makes the study of all such questions a matter of real importance from the standpoint of public health."

A set of proposed regulations to control the use of tetraethyl lead gas is appended to the report.

Tannic Acid for Burns

Industrial Safety News, the quarterly publication of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, recommends the use of tannic acid for burns. "The Tannic Acid treatment for burns has been tried out in some of the large hospitals in the United States and favourable results on this new method are being reported. Prominent medical men are recommending the use of two and a half to five per cent solution of tannic acid in water as a wet dressing for twenty-four hours, when the burned part becomes a mahogany brown colour. The dressing is then removed and the patient is treated with heated dry air. In some cases this is done by erecting a tent over the bed and inserting electric lights. Patients treated by the tannic acid have a firm mahogany membrane on the burned area—healthy skin is apparently unaffected by the treatment. The severe pain present with extensive and serious burns is considerably lessened by this treatment, which is perhaps the most effective method yet discovered for allaying the pain. As burns are liable to occur anywhere, it is recommended that the dry powder, tannic acid, be kept in mills, mines, factories, etc., and included in all first-aid equipment. The solution can be easily made by mixing four teaspoonsful of the dry powder in a glass of water. This makes the two and a half per cent solution approximately. It can be sprayed on the part or can be applied by means of compresses."

INTER-PLANT SAFETY CONTESTS

Part of an address delivered by Mr. E. E. Sparrow, Imperial Varnish and Colour Company, Limited, Toronto, before the annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations at Toronto, May 10, 1927.

INTER-PLANT safety contests as a means of reducing the number of industrial accidents were strongly recommended in an address by Mr. E. E. Sparrow, of the Imperial Varnish and Colour Company, Toronto, delivered before the annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations at Toronto in May (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 639). Mr. Sparrow showed that while conventions and addresses might rouse enthusiasm for accident prevention there was no method equal to inter-plant contests for maintaining throughout the year the interest of management and staffs in the accident record of their plant. He described a contest in which his company took part as follows:—

One inexpensive shortcut to increased safety in our plants is to develop to a greater degree the enthusiasm and inspiration of the man in each plant responsible for the prevention of accidents. An inter-plant contest will keep him enthusiastic every day in the year and will also give him an opportunity of comparing his work with that of a safety enthusiast in another plant.

Let me tell you of an inter-plant contest that has been going on between two plants in this city for nearly two years. In August, 1925, the Imperial Varnish and Colour Company were entirely dissatisfied with the number of accidents they were experiencing. A good deal of work has been done such as guarding machinery and displaying bulletins and it seemed as though the more money we spent on safety work, the more frequently did our employees get injured. From January 1st to July 31st we had ten accidents, an extremely large number considering the fact that we only have about 130 employees. It just so happened that, about this time, we had as Chairman of the Chemical Industries Safety Association Mr. George N. Bull who among other numerous jobs was in charge of safety work at Lever Brothers, a plant not far removed from our own. It appeared to us that if we could reach the degree of efficiency in our plant that was evident at Lever Brothers, we would be going a long way towards reducing our accident experience. One day, while talking to Mr. Bull, we asked him what he would do if someone challenged him to a no-accident contest. He declared that he would not only accept the challenge but would also defeat anyone so rash as to get into a contest with him. Being rather reckless, we called his bluff, and immediately commenced this contest between these two plants. There were, of course, several details to be worked out, but four months later, at the end of December, 1925, we had satisfactorily attended to most of them.

The first difficulty that we encountered was the fact that, while Lever Bros. had 270 employees, the Imperial Varnish only had 130. As this difference in number of employees would prove an obstacle to every attempt at inter-plant contests, a simple method of surmounting this difficulty is explained here for your reference.

At the end of each month take the total number of accidents for the year to date and estimate what the average would be for a year. Then ascertain the number of accidents this represents per 100 employees. Substract this 100 employee accident figure from the 100 per cent efficiency mark and it will give you your efficiency rating for the year to date. When the number of accidents in each plant is handled by this means of figuring, a very fair comparative efficiency rating is reached.

The next matter to definitely decide was what constituted an accident. Since the honours went to the plant having the fewer accidents, you can readily see how important this matter was. We decided on a simple solution—when an accident took place that had to be reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, either for compensation or for medical attention, it constituted an accident in the contest.

It was arranged on the first day of each month that the Imperial Varnish Company would notify Lever Brothers of the number of accidents experienced during the preceding month. Lever Brothers would then work out the percentage efficiency figure as outlined above and 'phone us back the result. A report of the month's accidents would then be posted up in different points in the factory, with suitable comments thereon. We would first specify the number of accidents in each plant for the month and for the year to date. Next would be the efficiency rating, arrived at by the process of figuring already outlined. Then would follow the comments, either congratulating the employees for having no accidents or urging them on to greater effort, with the final elimination of all accidents. At the bottom of the notice we appended the three words "Beat Lever Brothers." This slogan, strange to say, has come to mean more to us than the time honoured one "Safety First"

and we use it to good advantage on every possible occasion. In the days before the pay cheque, we used it on our pay envelopes and even on some of our factory stationery you will find these same three words "Beat Lever Brothers."

The result this no-accident contest has had on our accident experience is shown by the fact that from January to July, 1925, when there was no contest, we experienced ten accidents; from August to December, with the contest started, we had four accidents. Thus, for the full twelve months, there was a total of fourteen accidents. For the following twelve months, January to December, 1926, we had reduced our total number of accidents to four.

Incidentally, we "Beat Lever Brothers" in 1926.

So far during the present year we are considerably behind Lever Brothers who have done some exceptionally fine work this year in keeping their experience down to two accidents. However, the year is only four months gone and we may yet "Beat Lever Brothers".

This contest has proven conclusively to us that it is a splendid medium for keeping up a perpetual spirit of enthusiasm. We have, of course, other systems of preventing accidents, including plant inspection once a week by all the plant foremen, bulletin displays in each department, a bulletin board changed daily showing the number of days since the last lost time accident and other similar stunts, all of which are kept constantly uppermost in our thoughts by the knowledge that should we forget safety for just a few days, Lever Brothers might get ahead of us.

So much for an actual case of an inter-plant contest.

A year ago, at the annual meeting of the Chemical Industries Safety Association, it was suggested that this idea of inter-plant contests be taken up in a much bigger way in this Province. Since then it has been learned that a no-accident contest was held in New York State by the Associated Industries, an organization having almost every known variety of industry in its membership. The contest was held for a period of three months and three hundred and three firms competed. The result of the contest can best be gauged by an excerpt from a report by F. E. Redmond, Director, Educational Bureau Associated Industries. He says:—

"At the conclusion of the campaign we sent out a questionnaire requesting the contestants to designate thereon whether they had a reduction or an increase in accidents during the campaign and also to indicate as to future campaigns of this kind. There was an almost unanimous response to the latter question favouring a continuation, the majority advising three months for a campaign."

If 300 firms in New York can feel so disposed towards inter-plant contests, I feel that we should certainly be doing ourselves an injustice if we did not look further into the scheme.

In conclusion, may I strongly urge that a committee be formed to evolve some workable scheme whereby the majority of plants in this Province may compete in an inter-plant contest for an experimental period of three months.

All-Australasian Trade Union Congress

The following resolutions were adopted at the convention of the All-Australasian Trade Union Congress, held at Melbourne during May:—

"That this congress, representing the working class of Australia, holding that the workers collectively have the right to say at what rate they will sell their labour, instructs the incoming executive to arrive immediately at a basic wage adequate to the workers, and equal in purchasing power throughout the Commonwealth. This having been fixed, it shall be the duty of both the industrial and political wings of the movement to take the necessary steps to at once initiate a campaign for its adoption.

"That this congress, realizing the great value to the working class movement of labour research and information bureaus, urges the unions in the different States to assist in the formation of such bureaus, and where bureaus exists, to affiliate with them immediately. That the bureaus be requested to consider the following:—(*a*) The trend of applied science to production and labour; (*b*) the relationship of production to employment; (*c*) the relativity of prices to production; (*d*) the regulation of nature's resources to consumption; (*e*) the scientific distribution of labour to harmonize with communal consumption; and (*f*) or any other matters affecting the industrial well-being of the employees."

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Proceedings at Annual General Meeting, June, 1927

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their 56th annual convention at Calgary, Alberta, on June 2-4. President John M. Taylor, in his opening address, described the progress made by industry and trade since the last convention. "Further progress," he said, "has been made during the past year in the recovery of international trade. Currencies of European countries are becoming stabilized; channels of commerce are being defined; and reservoirs of buying power are filling. The result is an increasing need of goods, and improvement in labour conditions is enabling industry to meet it. Canada is benefiting by the recovery of the world.

"Conditions within the country during the past year have been improving. The cumulative effect of three large crops in succession, sold at good prices, is reflected in the increased demand for goods, owing to the greater buying power of those engaged in agriculture. The immense expansion of the pulp and paper industry, with the resulting heavy exports, has contributed largely to the national trade balance. The amazing development of mining which has increased the investment of capital, and the purchases of mining equipment and material, has released great sums in expenditures.

"We must be careful not to over-estimate the improvements which are encouraging us during the last few months. While some factories are busier, employing more people, and turning out more goods, a great many, owing to low prices of goods, are not making sufficient profits to finance expansion and maintenance; in fact, some of them are making none. There is always the tendency, a very natural one, to magnify signs of improvement here and there, and to assume that we are launching immediately into an era of prosperity. We have passed through an exceedingly trying period. The great prosperity which the United States enjoyed from 1921 up to the present, passed us by almost entirely. There has been a divergence of opinion as to causes, but the fact remains that they got it, while we missed it.

"Relations between employers and employees in Canada, on a whole, are excellent. With the spread of education there is a better understanding of the economic law on which manufacturing is based. People are realizing that there is often a gap between what is desirable and what is practical. The degree to which social legislation can be established and maintained is always determined in the end by the public—which decides how much it is willing to pay. But where this fundamental economic law is recognized, study and goodwill are doing a great deal to safeguard employees against the great hazards of life, such as sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and death. It is not an extravagant statement, because it is based on facts, that the standards of living and working conditions are higher to-day in the United States and Canada than in any other countries in the world, with the possible exception of Australia and New Zealand."

Industrial Relations

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee summarized the recent activities of the association in matters affecting the relations of labour and industry. It described the attitude of the employers' delegates in regard to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 8th and 9th sessions of the International Labour Organization (the proceedings at these sessions were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926). Referring to the Imperial Mission on Industrial Relations, which visited Canada in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 518), the committee states that as regards Canada, the mission was anxious to study at first hand the working of the Lemieux Act. "Up to the present," it is stated, "it is well known that England has not seen fit to adopt this type of legislation any more than the compulsory arbitration legislation in vogue in Australia. So far as the Australian legislation is concerned, the English point of view is that it has not proved a success, a view which apparently is more and more shared in Australia itself. As regards the Canadian type of arbitration legislation, i.e., the Lemieux Act, the English view is that while it may work well in the case of great public services such as railways, it could not be successfully applied to ordinary industrial disputes. On this point the mission was anxious to get the views of Canadian industrialists.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Bar Association has recently gone on record as being opposed to both the compulsory arbitration legislation, and to the setting up of so-called industrial courts. In place of these methods of settling industrial disputes, the Bar Association advocates voluntary agreements between employers and em-

ployees, referring disputes to Boards of Referees whose decisions shall be binding on the parties. This, as a matter of fact, is precisely the view at present held in England."

The committee outlines the history of Male Minimum Wage legislation in British Columbia. "The British Columbia Act," it is stated, "is the first Minimum-Wage-for-Men legislation in Canada, and apart from the technical legal objections raised by the British Columbia employers, there is, of course, the solid and substantial ground of opposition, that such legislation will inevitably prove a serious handicap upon British Columbia industries in competition with competing industries in other provinces of Canada and in the United States, where no such minimum wage legislation exists. It goes without saying that your committee is watching with great interest the fate of the first Minimum-Wage-For-Men Legislation which has been attempted in Canada."

The Association opposed the proposed extension to boys of the Ontario Minimum Wage Act until further investigations should have been made of the probable effects of such a change. "The reasonableness of this attitude was recognized by the Government and Minimum Wage Board with the result that a survey of the kind proposed is at present being carried out by a member of the Minimum Wage Board. Upon its completion the question of further action, if any, will be considered by your committee in the light of the conditions disclosed."

The report describes the action of the employers in regard to the new Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. Difficulties arose over the question of insurance resulting in the postponement of the date at which this Act is to become effective (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 346)

In Alberta the employers successfully opposed proposed increases in the amount of compensation benefits, and the government finally agreed to appoint a special committee to investigate the subject of Workmen's Compensation, this committee to report to the legislature at its next session. (The names of the commissioners are given on another page of this issue).

On the question of the eight-hour day the report points out that Alberta is the only Canadian province that has attempted to follow British Columbia in passing legislation. This attempt was defeated through the efforts of the Alberta branch of the Association, the government contenting itself with appointing a commission (the report of the Commission was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927). The Association also opposed the legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament to enable trade unions to register their union labels. The Association regrets this legislation, on the ground that "if trade unions are to be given a property right they ought to assume the full legal responsibility that in the case of every one else, go with it."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The report concludes with the following note on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

"This Act, better known as the Lemieux Act, having now been in force for 20 years, your Committee feels that it may be of interest to consider how it has worked. The facts are that in 93.9% of the 597 disputes which have been dealt with under the Act since its inception in 1907, strikes have been averted or ended. It is also worthy of note that there has been a striking increase in the number of cases in which the parties voluntarily invoked the Act to settle disputes which did not actually come within its scope, which is, of course, limited to disputes in mines, railways, and public utilities. The figures are that during the period of 1907 to 1919, only 23 disputes other than in mines, railways and public utilities were brought under the Act by the consent of the parties,—i.e. 6% of the total number dealt with; on the other hand, from 1920 to 1923, 42 disputes were referred by consent, i.e. 19% of the total. In addition during the period 1920-23, 21 disputes involving workmen under municipal or provincial control were dealt with under the Act by consent. Of these 86 disputes there were only two in which a strike was not averted or ended.

"Your Committee notes with interest that a bill has recently been introduced in England embodying the principles of the Lemieux Act, also that in Australia the employers are looking in the same direction.

"In view of the fairly substantial measure of success of the Act within its limited field, the question is raised from time to time whether it might not with advantage be extended to apply to employment in general. On this point your Committee agrees with the British view referred to earlier in this report, that while the Act has proved a success as applied to disputes in great public utilities, the stoppage of which would seriously prejudice the general public, it would not be wise to extend its application to disputes in general industry."

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

District 26, United Mine Workers of America

ONE hundred and thirteen delegates were in attendance at the annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, which was held in New Glasgow, N.S., June 20-27, 1927, and which, according to reports, was the largest convention in the history of the district. The report of the officers showed that the membership at the present time was larger that at any previous period. Steadier employment in collieries in North Cape Breton was one of the questions discussed and steps were taken by the convention to bring about a more equal distribution of work during the months of January, February and March, when shipping is suspended owing to ice conditions. Various proposals were made in reference to amendments to the Mines Act and Compensation Act. It was decided to ask the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia to initiate some system of Old Age Pensions.

Mr. Gordon W. Scott, of Montreal, who was retained to represent the men in investigating the capitalization, finances and general business of the British Empire Steel Corporation, made his report in person and explained to the delegates the intricate and involved coal business. A feature of the convention was a resolution protesting against the actions of the district officers, which was defeated, being supported by only 29 delegates out of a total of 113 attending. There was unanimous disapproval on the question of renewing the support of the miners to resuscitate the *Maritime Labour Herald*. It was decided to hold a special convention in January, 1928, for the purpose of adopting a policy as to future wage contracts to replace the present agreement, which expires January 31, 1928.

Mr. Ed. Dobbins, international board member from the State of Illinois, district 12, addressed the convention, giving particulars as to the present standing of the United Mine Workers' organization in the United States.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers

The twenty-fifth regular and second triennial session of the grand division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 9-21. President E. J. Manion presided over the meeting, which was attended by a very large number of delegates from Canada and the United States. In the president's address he compared the three-year period 1921-1924 with the period 1924-1927, showing that the latter period was productive of more satisfactory results to the organization than the three preceding years, in that a greater degree of stability was established in wages and working conditions and a better feeling engendered between the railroad managements and the various committees of the order. Revision of schedules had been negotiated with practically all the carriers in the United States and in some instances two revisions had been accomplished. The president, in dealing with the situation in Canada stated "that the committees in the Dominion of Canada had been faced with a different economic condition than that obtaining in the United States, which induced them to withhold general schedule revisions until the complexities, economic and political, became more stable." No general schedule revisions had been negotiated in Canada since the last convention, but according to figures quoted the average rate, reduced to an hourly basis is .6475 cents, applicable to 7,124 schedule positions on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. The president also referred to the jurisdictional dispute over towermen and levermen in Canada. These men had been claimed and maintained by the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees for many years, but in 1919 the Canadian membership of this organization made claim to jurisdiction over these employees, and asked that formal request be made upon the M.W.E. organization for release of jurisdiction. The request was made, but little progress was made owing to several changes in the presidency of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and the attitude of the members of that organization in Canada. In the meantime the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen attempted to assume jurisdiction over tower and levermen in Canada, which resulted in another jurisdictional dispute. Finally a conference was held between the presidents of the three organizations concerned, and resulted in giving the Order of Railroad Telegraphers jurisdiction over these employees. Notwithstanding the agreement reached and particulars of same forwarded to both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the M.W.E. committee negotiated with the former company an agreement, effective January 1, 1926, which included tower and levermen. It was the opinion of the president "that it might be necessary to deal directly with the wilful committee of the M.W.E. organization that has so determinedly defied their grand officers." The practice of train and engine ser-

vice employees using the telephone in connection with the movement of trains, was also referred to by the president, and he informed the delegates of the steps being taken to curb this practice. President Manion also informed the delegates that the organization was bending its efforts towards securing revisions of agreements on many railroads in United States and Canada, which contemplate increases in wages, the establishment of relief periods, either by vacation, relief days or the six-day week plan, time and one-half for Sundays and holidays, and other important reforms which make for better conditions of employment for the members of the organization.

The vice-presidents gave an account of conditions within their several jurisdictions. Hon. G. D. Robertson, third vice-president, who has charge of all lines in Canada as well as the Michigan Central Railway, Central Vermont Railway and the Père Marquette Railway in the United States, reviewed conditions as affecting these lines, and informed the delegates that six divisions of the organization, representing 7,200 positions, have schedule revisions under way, while all other divisions in Canada contemplate revisions during the year. Mr. Robertson also referred to the troubled situation on the Père Marquette Railway, and when he had completed his address, President Manion asked that the vice-president be excused from attending the Grand Division owing to the critical situation on this railway.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Recommending vacation with pay and one day's rest in seven; (2) Recommending the elimination of commercial telegraph business, and failing in this that provision be made for the payment of ten per cent commission on all business handled; (3) Favouring the five-day work week; (4) Appointing a national legislative committee of not less than three members, the chairman to be one of the vice-presidents, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.; (5) Reaffirming opposition to the abuse of injunction power (6) Arranging a fund to provide a home for totally disabled members after continuous membership of twenty-five years (7) Assessing each member $2 per annum for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a home for members suffering from tuberculosis; (8) Favouring the six-hour day; (9) Instructing the president and other officers to work for the ultimate federation or consolidation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Among the officers elected were: President, E. J. Manion, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary-treasurer, L. J. Ross, 3673 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., third vice-president, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, Canada.

One Big Union

The fifth convention of the One Big Union was held in Winnipeg, Man., May 2-5, with twenty-two delegates present, presided over by Mr. S. Sykes, chairman of the general executive board. During the opening session, T. B. Roberts of Sandon, B.C., who recently returned from a trip to Europe, gave a short address, briefly outlining the labour situation as he had found it in Great Britain, Germany and Russia. Regarding the Russian situation he stated "that his first impressions were not very good ones," but pointed out that when one overlooked the primitive state of the civilization, it would be realized that underneath great progress has been made in the social viewpoint of the workers." Dealing with conditions in factories and the provisions made to look after the health of the workers, he pointed out that in the more hazardous industries, provision was made to feed and provide rest homes for the workers. Mr. Roberts further stated, "that he was more convinced than ever, after his trip, that our form of organization was much ahead of the form of organization in Great Britain, Germany or Russia."

The secretary read the report of the general executive board, in which was outlined the activity of the board and the organization work since the last general convention. Reference was made to the seceding to the Industrial Workers of the World of a large number of lumber workers with headquarters at Sudbury, Ont. These workers, it was claimed, were influenced to make the change by a daily Finnish language paper (*Industrialisti*) published in Duluth and strongly I.W.W. in sympathy. The report showed that an active organizing campaign had been carried on in British Columbia, Northern Ontario and Nova Scotia. The work in the latter district had made considerable progress until the strike of March, 1925, closed the mines. Shortly after the commencement of the strike the O.B.U. sent out a call for financial assistance for the miners in Nova Scotia, and a body was formed in Winnipeg under the name of the Winnipeg and District Nova Scotia Relief Fund. This body sent funds amounting to approximately $12,000, and about forty tons of clothing to the aid of the miners and their families. The report further claimed that soon after the strike came to an end, the officials of the United Mine Workers of America started a campaign to induce back to that organization the members who had

joined the O.B.U. In referring to organization in the United States, the report claimed that as soon as the textile strikes were won in the State of Massachusetts, interest in this work waned. The unit in San Francisco had a difficult time, owing, it was claimed, to "the discrimination in the building trades by the unions of the American Federation of Labour." Continuing, the report made reference to the efforts that had been made to absorb the independent machinists' organization — the Amalgamated Metal Workers—in the State of New York, and claimed that as soon as a general move in the east could be started, this body would be a party to it. Mention was also made to the part played by the O.B.U. in the formation of The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which took place in Montreal in March of this year.

The convention recommended that a complete survey be taken of the whole Sudbury district, and if it is found expedient that an organizer be sent there to institute a unit of the lumberworkers. It was also decided to organize the Northern Ontario mining area, but it was considered unwise to attempt, at the present time, an organizing campaign in Alberta.

Some of the constitution amendments were as follows: (1) That a complete record of the membership be kept by the general executive board; (2) Creating a new position as supervisor of organizers, this officer to be a member of the general executive board, and responsible to that body for the work of the organizers; (3) That the wages of the organizers shall not exceed $40 per week, and when away from home, their expenses shall not exceed $4 per day; (4) Authorizing the general executive board to call a special convention within thirty days upon receipt of a demand from three or more district boards or labour councils with a combined membership of not less than 5,000; (5) That all members handling funds shall be bonded; (6) Authorizing members of the general executive board to act as organizers.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Demanding the enforcement of the Child Labour Act of New Brunswick, and also the laws for the protection of coal miners in that province; (2) Instructing the general executive board to print the O.B.U. constitution in whatever language necessary; (3) Recommending that the sum of $50 be donated to the general secretary for his services during the convention; (4) Requesting the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, or failing in this, that they be granted a free pardon; (5) Forbidding any member from holding office until he has been in the unit for six months and has attended at least one-half of the meetings and is in good standing at the time of election. The five executive board members elected were as follows: S. Sykes, Winnipeg, Man.; Allan Meikle, Winnipeg, Man.; T. B. Roberts, Sandon, B.C.; W. Broach, Calgary, Alta.; W. Arnberg, Port Arthur, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man., was selected as the next convention city.

American Federation of Musicians

President John N. Weber presided at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 16-21. The president in his address reviewed the history of the federation, giving special attention to the events of the last few years. Among these were the threatened strike of musicians in San Francisco, Cal., and the strike in Chicago, which was of short duration, but "which involved more musicians at any one time than had ever been before so involved in the entire history of the federation, being approximately 2,500 members".

Dealing with the situation in Canada, President Weber made reference to an organization which had been formed in Vancouver "styling itself the 'Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts', incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia. This society proposed to include in its membership stage hands, moving picture operators and musicians, in other words, it sails under the banner of one union for all theatrical crafts. Its obvious purpose is to enter into competition with the *bona fide* local union of musicians, stage hands and moving picture operators". The president stated that "the attempt to form a Canadian movement as against the American Federation of Labour is about twenty years old. So far it has not made any considerable progress, as the wage-worker realizes that recognizing a political dividing line among the workers in the United States and Canada would be playing into the hands of unfair employers. In some cities, such as Montreal, an antagonistic organization, sailing under the colours of Canada, has been in existence for some time". President Weber declared that "the conventions these last thirty years had built well, and therefore the organization had the absolute right to hold, without disillusionment, that it would continue to do so and that as a result the federation would remain one of the most successful organizations of workers that has ever been maintained".

During one of the sessions of the convention, an eulogy was delivered by Chauncey

A. Weaver to the memory of David Arthur Carey, executive officer of the federation, who passed away at his home in Toronto on March 26. By a standing silent vote the delegates passed a resolution extending deepest sympathy and unfailing regard to the bereaved family. The convention authorized the treasurer to pay to the widow of D. A. Carey the sum of $5,000.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Instructing the president of the American Federation of Musicians to devote such time as is possible to visiting the different locals; (2) Increasing the salary of the National Executive Board to $1,000 per annum per member; (3) Demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti; (4) Favouring one day's rest in seven and urging all locals. where the seven-day week prevails, to work for the shorter work week.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Joseph N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York; vice-president, William L. Mayer, 212 Charles St., Mt. Oliver Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, William J. Kerngood, 239-241 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.; treasurer, H. E. Brenton, Box B, Astor Station, Boston, Mass. The Canadian representative on the executive committee is G. B. Henderson, 50 Gerrard St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union

The sixteenth convention (tenth biennial) of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, was held in New York City on May 1-11, with seventy-eight delegates present, representing thirty-one local unions and three joint boards.

Max Zuckerman, general secretary, presented the executive board's report, which outlined the activity and progress of the organization during the years 1925-27. According to the report, an extensive organizing campaign had been carried on since the last convention, which resulted in a number of new locals being instituted in both the cap and millinery trades. In the latter trade, a very substantial increase in membership generally was recorded. Referring to the factional fights "which, at the present time, were undermining the very foundation of some of the needle trade unions," the general secretary informed the delegates that the general executive board had adopted a policy of toleration, and this had steered the organization clear from unhealthy factional struggles. The incoming general executive board was urged to continue this policy, and do all in its power to influence all local unions of the organization to do likewise.

The convention reaffirmed its position in favour of the closest organized co-operation between all unions of the needle trades, and instructed the general excutive board to issue a call to all needle trade unions of America to meet in conference for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a permanent needle trade alliance. The board was also instructed to urge the American Federation of Labour to exert its efforts to bring about the reunion of the trade union movement of the world.

Request was made for release of Sacco and Vanzetti, Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to be petitioned in regard thereto. Opposition was expressed to citizens' military training camps, it being the conviction of the convention, that these camps are used to foster an anti-labour spirit and to develop a spirit of militarism and imperialism. The convention also went on record as favouring the release of all political prisoners in all countries and demanded the recognition of Soviet Russia and the withdrawal of armed military forces from China.

Some of the constitutional amendments adopted, which are subject to sanction by a referendum vote of the membership) were: (1) Making provision that the general executive board shall have the power to elect an acting president or general secretary-treasurer in case of vacancies occurring by the death or resignation of either; (2) Increasing the number of members of the general executive board from 13 to 15; (3) Increasing the representation to conventions for locals having a very large membership, but no local union to be entitled to more than fifteen delegates.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Instructing the general executive board to continue its friendly and fraternal relations with the United Hatters of North America and maintain its active participation in the joint union label board with a view to eventually arranging a conference of representatives of both organizations for the purpose of considering ways and means for a complete amalgamation of the two organizations; (2) Providing that women workers employed on operating and on other branches in which men are usually employed shall receive equal pay for equal work; (3) Instructing the general executive board to take up the question of the five-day forty-hour week with the various millinery locals of the city of New York with a view to

bringing about its introduction in the millinery trade; (4) Declaring that it is extremely desirable that wherever and whenever conditions are ripe, international unions of the same industry shall be united into a single international union; (5) Favouring independent political action on the part of the workers and the formation of a labour party; (6) Calling upon the American Federation of Labour to invite representatives of all national and international unions to a special conference for the purpose of devising ways and means to "combat the menace of injunctions."

Among the officers elected for the ensuing two years were: President, M. Zaritsky; Acting Secretary, J. Roberts, 621 Broadway, New York. The Canadian representative on the general executive board is J. B. Salsberg, 346 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, 2, Ont.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The International Federation of Trade Unions has published a report on its activities during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, to be submitted to the fourth congress of the organization, which is to be held at Paris in August. The report states that since the date of the last congress in 1923 circumstances have been very unfavourable to the growth of the trade union movement, one of the chief disruptive influences being the activities of the Communists. Many European countries continued to suffer from trade depression, accompanied by chronic unemployment. The period was remarkable for profound changes in economic life, resulting from the development of national and international trusts and cartels, and the use of "rationalizing" processes in industry, especially in the great industrial countries, causing instability in employment (a definition of the term "rationalization" will be found in the report on the work of the International Economic Conference, on page....of this issue). This depression was reflected in a decline in the membership from 16,530,000 on December 31, 1923, to 13,500,000 on December 31, 1925, the losses being mainly due to a fall in membership in Germany, where however signs of revival are now seen. Four additional countries joined the I.F.T.U. during the period under review, namely the Argentine, Lithuania, Memel and South Africa. The efforts of years to secure unity between the Germans and Czech trade union movements in Czechoslovakia were at last successful. On the other hand the Russian trade union centre showed no inclination to affiliate, though often invited to do so.

Among the Federation's recent activities the report mentions relief funds organized in connection with a lockout of Danish workers, a strike of textile workers of Bombay and the national strike and coal miners' lockout in Great Britain. In addition, the I.F.T.U. acted as intermediary in arranging loans from the affiliated national centres to the British trade union movement, these loans totalling about $868,000. A strong anti-war campaign was carried on in all countries, and a constant fight was waged for the introduction of international labour legislation in the publications of the I.F.T.U., at the International Labour Conferences, and at the sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, where efforts were made to secure the ratification of the various Draft Conventions, especially that of the eight-hour day.

The influence of the Federation, it is claimed, may be traced in the holding of the International Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927, which originated in proposals made by the Federation in 1920, as part of its program for economic reconstruction. In 1926 an International Migration Congress was held at London, convened by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International. Summer schools were organized by the I.F.T.U. in each of the three years under review. The workers' educational activities of the various trade union centres were recorded regularly in a special press supplement, and a special committee for dealing with educational and youth questions was appointed. A committee of trade union women assists the I.F.T.U. in all questions affecting trade union women. A special committee appointed for the purpose has formulated principles outlining the standpoint to be adopted by the working class in regard to the creation of international trusts and cartels.

The I.F.T.U. publishes every week a "Press Report," issued in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German and Spanish, also an official monthly review, and a statistical Year Book. It also issues various reports of congresses, and has started the publication of its "International Trade Union Library," a special volume of which was brought out on the occasion (in 1926) of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the international trade union movement.

The report contains a full description of the organization of the Federation; its publications; the work of the international trade secretariats, the relations of the I.F.T.U. with unaffiliated trade union centres, particularly with the All-Russian Trade Union Council; the Federation's plans for world economic reconstruction, including the formation of a permanent economic organization; and its work for the promotion of social legislation, workers' education, etc.

A separate chapter deals with the relation of the International trade union movement to the League of Nations International Labour Organization. At each conference of the latter body the I.F.T.U. has placed its resources at the disposal of the labour delegates.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Possibilities of Vocational Training

THE graduating exercises of the New York Apprenticeship Commission were held recently at the Washington Irving High School, New York City. More than 5,800 boys were registered with the commission as indentured apprentices during the year, and of these approximately 850 became journeymen.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labour, told the apprentices that their studies marked one more step forward by organized labour in America. He reminded them that organized labour had always been one of the foremost champions of the public school system in the United States and that their vocational training was merely an extension of the free, democratic American educational system into industrial life. "There was a time," said Mr. Woll, "when it was believed that the child of the worker should follow in the footsteps of his father and remain a wage-earner, and that higher positions in industry were not for them. Now, however, the child of the worker has a path opened to him to managerial and executive positions, in equal competition with the graduates of technical schools and universities. This work you have been doing is one more sign that education is becoming more and more democratized. Here we are demonstrating more clearly day after day that the interests of the American employer and wage-earner are not irreconcilably, inherently in conflict, but that they are mutual, and that no situation can arise between them which cannot be settled by agreement."

Apprenticeship in British Engineering Firms

The following extracts are taken from an article appearing in a recent issue of *Industrial Peace*:—

The great development which has taken place during the past fifty years in the engineering industry, more especially in electrical engineering, has created a demand for highly skilled artisans as well as for highly qualified engineers. Under pressure of this need individual firms have been forced to establish within their own boundaries means and methods for supplying such training to both categories of employees.

The ability of a manual worker depends upon his skill, or manual dexterity, and his knowledge of his trade; yet in the engineering industry the worker with considerable skill but no trade knowledge is still fairly common. There are, for example, few turners who know the cutting speeds of the commonly used metals. It is in such cases that well-planned vocational training, where instruction and demonstration by an expert is added to practical experience in the workshop, can increase in a short space of time the efficiency and earning capacity of the manual worker. To-day, when workshop processes have become almost entirely machine processes, the principles underlying them can be taught. It is merely waste of time to leave the worker to learn by experience the action of cutting tools on metal, the best speeds and feeds for various kinds of work and the position of a lathe tool which gives the most satisfactory results.

The provision of opportunities for such training is largely a matter of expense. Small firms cannot as a rule afford to run a works school, but short courses of instruction for the semi-skilled worker are in a few and might in most districts be arranged with the local Technical Institute on a contributory basis. For apprentices and post-graduate pupils more or less adequate training is now provided by a good many large firms in their own factories.

It is, however, in the electrical engineering industry that the most comprehensive schemes of vocational education have been devised. At the British Thomson-Houston Company's works, for example, the training of apprentices, their supervision and welfare, is amply provided for. Courses of training in twelve sections of the trade are available to general indentured apprentices, covering a period of five years from the age of 16 to 21. Every year at least two of these apprentices are chosen for transfer to the engineering or drawing office course, where they receive training that will fit them for more responsible positions, such as employment on the company's outside erection staff, work and commercial staff, or a position in charge of customers' electrical plant. Apprentices who show special aptitude may be drafted into the production and inspection departments to become familiar with the problems of high quality and quantity output; or those who desire to specialize can find opportunities for acquiring the necessary training in the design and manufacture of magnetos, radio apparatus or switchgear. The rates of pay for engineering apprentices run from 10s. to 14s. during their first year, rising to 21s. and 27s. during their fifth year, exclusive of a service and supplementary bonus, the former dependent on con-

duct and regularity, the latter on examination results. In addition to the training provided by the company, apprentices are required to study the theory of their trade at the Rugby Evening Technical Classes.

A secondary school or a public school education, a good report from his headmaster, and a clean bill of health are required of every apprentice entering the British Thomson-Houston Company's service. Older student apprentices must have achieved the engineering degree or diploma of a college or university recognized by the company. To such the company offers a three-years' training, divided into three branches—electro-mechanical, electrical and research—designed to qualify the student for associate membership in the principal scientific societies, such as the Institutes of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers. Here the rates of pay run from 25s. to 30s. a week, *plus* a current cost of living allowance, which is also available for the younger pupils.

The training courses for student apprentices and for chemist apprentices are designed to give the essential technical and theoretical equipment to youths who have completed their general education at a university or college, and who are recommended by their professor as suitable for the profession of engineering.

An equally complete scheme of vocational training is in operation at the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company's works with slight differences of detail.

Although trade apprentices are occasionally admitted direct from the primary school, preference is given to applicants who have passed through a junior technical, central, or secondary school. Like the British Thomson-Houston Company, the Metropolitan Vickers Company insist upon a high standard of physical fitness, good conduct, and a probationary period of six months in the works before final acceptance. Selected probationers are then indentured until the age of 21 in one of the six trades—fitting, turning, moulding, pattern-making, armature winding or instrument making—where the training of apprentices is confided to qualified instructors and where the boy's progress is tested at half-yearly examinations. Success at these examinations renders an apprentice eligible to compete for scholarships tenable at the Manchester College of Technology. Ten free scholarships of two years duration are offered annually by the company. These include a part-time day course of technical instruction. In addition to this a full-time course free scholarship has been endowed by the armaments committee for boys who show outstanding ability and exceptional character during their period of apprenticeship.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's Medical Agreement

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada recently submitted a new medical agreement to its employees on the payroll of the Tadanac Reduction Plant at Trail, B.C. The agreement is the result of twelve months' study and negotiation between the doctors comprising the Trail-Rossland clinic and the medical subcommittee of the Workmen's Co-operative Committee. It bears the official stamp of the Company's approval and also has the overwhelming support of the employees whom it primarily concerns. The popularity of the new agreement, which is to go into effect at an early date, is evidenced from the result of the poll, which showed 2264 "for" as opposed to 101 "against" the contract. The substance of the proposals is as follows:

For an additional twenty-five cents per man per pay, the employee and his dependents will obtain the following services, viz:—

Full and complete medical and surgical treatment including any and all operations for himself and his dependents.

All confinements to be covered at a fixed rate of twelve and one-half dollars per case irrespective of services rendered.

When it is considered necessary to administer an anaesthetic for the extraction of teeth for himself or his dependents, the same to be given by the doctors free of charge.

All drugs to be supplied free of charge for employee and his dependents.

Employees will only be called upon to pay twenty-five cents every two weeks in addition to what they are already assessed under the old medical agreement which is $1.30 per month payable sixty-five cents every two weeks.

Widows and dependents of a deceased employee are also to be included in the medical contract free of charge.

Members of the Benevolent Society will not be charged for any certificates issued by the doctors for the said society.

In order to make it possible to successfully negotiate this contract with the doctors, the company is also making a donation of fifteen cents per man per pay.

Thus for a slightly increased monthly fee each and every man on the pay-roll will be the recipient of much larger concessions in medical treatment.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 25 to June 16.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Nine previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, Switzerland, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, Switzerland, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, Switzerland, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, Switzerland, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926).

It will be observed that only one Session of the Conference had been held annually, until 1926, when the Eighth Session was followed immediately by the Ninth. The Treaty of Peace required that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Decisions of the Conference

The Agenda of the Tenth Session of the Conference comprised three main subjects, namely, the proposed adoption of a draft convention or recommendation concerning Sickness Insurance for workers, and the preliminary consideration of draft questionnaires relative to Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery and Freedom of Association.

The decisions of the Conference may be summarized as follows:—

Sickness Insurance.—By 97 votes to 9 the Conference adopted, on final vote, a Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.

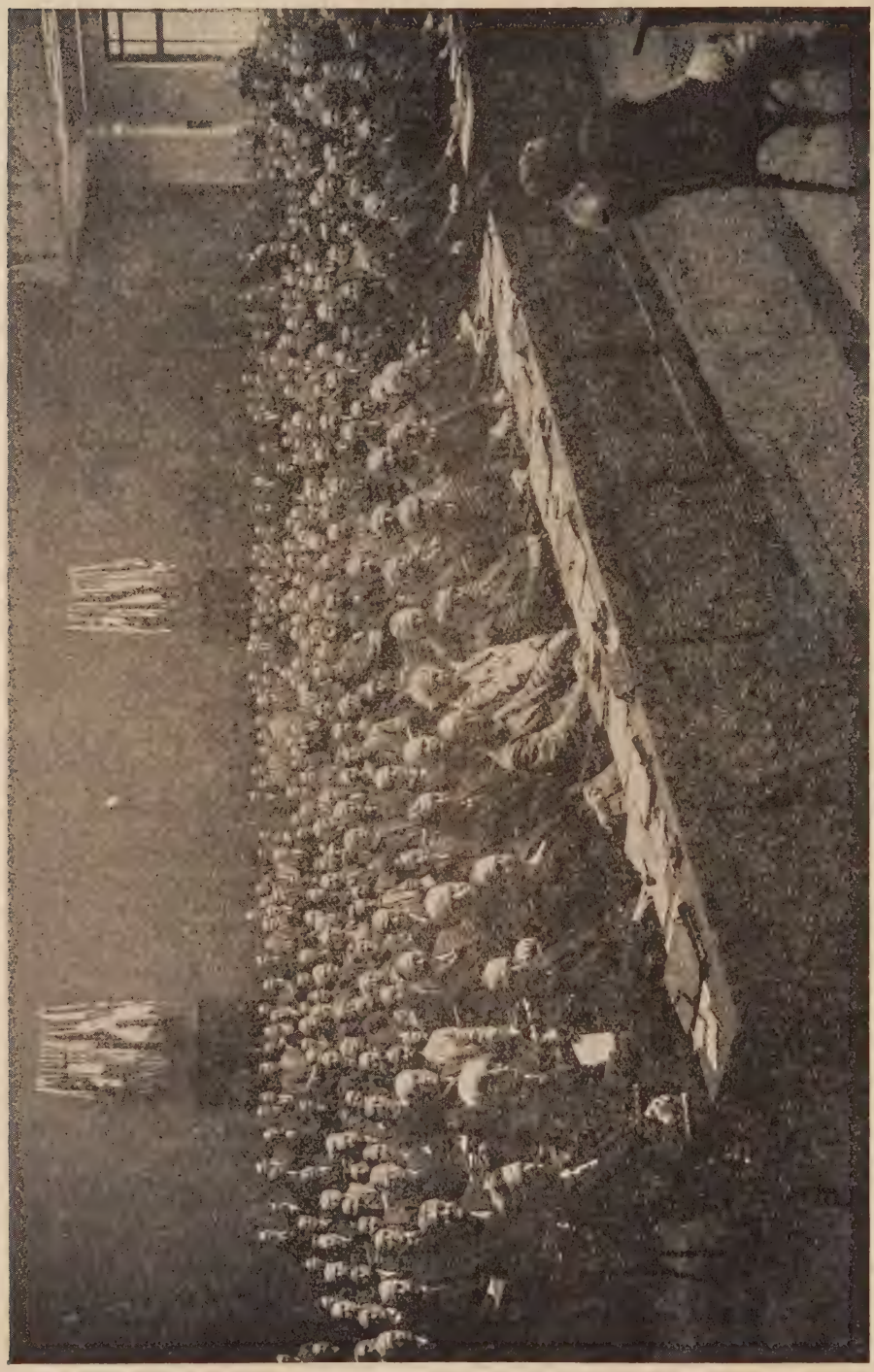
By 85 votes to 9 the Conference adopted, on final vote, a Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

By 99 votes to 0 the Conference adopted, on final vote, a Recommendation concerning the general principles of social insurance.

By 79 votes to 0 the Conference adopted a Resolution authorizing inquiry into methods of overcoming obstacles to insurance in sparsely populated countries.

Freedom of Association.—The Conference rejected by 54 votes to 42 a proposed Draft Questionnaire concerning freedom of association and, as it was found impossible to agree on a text, it was decided by 66 votes to 28 not to place the question on the Agenda for next year.

Subsequently, in view of the difficulty experienced in this matter, the Conference unanimously invited the Governing Body to examine and submit next year proposals for the modification of the double discussion procedure.



DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE
Canadian delegation in second row (right).

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.—The Conference adopted by 80 votes to 19 a Draft Questionnaire concerning minimum wage fixing machinery, and decided by 89 votes to 22 that this question should be placed on the Agenda for next year.

Application of Conventions.—The Conference adopted unanimously the findings of a Committee which had examined the annual reports of Governments on the application of ratified Conventions. The Committee, while making suggestions as to the contents and date of the reports, concluded that, although complete satisfaction with the application of Conventions could not be recorded, valuable results had been achieved.

Standing Orders.—The Conference adopted unanimously amendments to the Standing Orders relating to the election of Committees by the Government Group, to the secretariats of Committees, and to the interpretation of speeches delivered in non-official languages; also, by 82 votes to 23, an amendment concerning official translations of Conventions and Recommendations in non-official languages.

Resolutions.—The Conference adopted unanimously Resolutions relating to old age, invalidity, etc., insurance; contracts of employment; collective disputes; education and entry into employment; and native labour problems. It adopted by 60 votes to 24 a Resolution relating to the hours of work of commercial employees. It referred to the Governing Body a Resolution relating to representation for native workers in the Conference.

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-three sent delegations to the Tenth Session. In all but eleven cases these delegations were "complete" in that they consisted of representatives of organized employers and workers as well as of Governments. In eight cases the delegations consisted only of Government members, and in the three other cases the countries were represented by employers' representatives, but no workers' delegates. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Albania,
Argentine Republic,
Australia,
Austria,
Belgium,
Bolivia,
Brazil,
Bulgaria,
Canada,
Chili,
China,
Colombia,
Cuba,
Czechoslovakia,
Denmark,
Esthonia,
Finland,
France,
Germany,
Great Britain,
Greece,
Guatemala,
Hungary,
India,
Irish Free State,
Italy,
Japan,
Latvia,
Luxemburg,
Netherlands,
Norway,
Poland,
Portugal,
Roumania,
Salvador,
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom,
Siam,
South Africa,
Spain,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
Uruguay,
Venezuela.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. L. L. Peltier, Legislative Representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, Ottawa, Canada; and Mr. Joseph Comeau, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Montreal, Quebec.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. W. C. Coulter, Vice-President and General Manager, Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Selection Committee.—Twenty-four members: 12 Government delegates, 6 Employers' delegates, and 6 Workers' delegates, nominated by the respective groups.

Canada was represented on this Committee by Dr. W. A. Riddell in the Government group and Mr. P. M. Draper, in the Workers' group.

Standing Orders Committee.—Twenty-four members: 8 Government, 8 Employers' and 8 Workers' delegates.

Mr. P. M. Draper represented Canada on this Committee as a member of the Workers' group, and Mr. W. C. Coulter as a substitute representative from the employers'.

Committee on Freedom of Association.—Thirty-six members: 12 from each group.

Canada was represented on this Committee by Mr. R. A. Rigg, of the Government group.

Committee on Sickness Insurance.—Sixty-three members: 21 from each group.

Canada was represented in the Employers' group by Mr. W. C. Coulter and in the Workers' group by Mr. J. T. Foster.

Committee on Minimum Wages.—Thirty-nine members: 13 from each group.

Canada was represented on this Committee by Dr. W. A. Riddell on the Government group and Mr. W. C. Coulter on the Employers' group.

Committee on Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles.—Twenty-seven members: 9 from each group.

Canada was represented in the Employers' group by Mr. Coulter as a substitute member.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:

President.—Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in London.

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency G. de Michelis (Italy); Mr. H. C. Oersted (Denmark), and Mr. Ricardo Caballero (Spain).

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Secretary-General of the Conference, and Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Deputy Secretary.

Address of Chairman of the Governing Body

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (Government delegate, France), Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, presided at the opening of the Conference. In the course of an address which he delivered in calling the Conference to order and welcoming those in attendance, Mr. Fontaine spoke as follows:—

"Slowly, but surely, in our industrial civilization, which is so much criticised, but which is nevertheless such a living force, continuous improvement is being effected in the conditions of the workers through the efforts of workers' organizations, enlightened employers and Governments in touch with popular aspirations. It is a work which will never be finished, for, according as man perfects the means of production, it is necessary that the workers, like other sections of the community, should receive in the form of increased leisure and remuneration their legitimate share in the increased capacity of industry. It would be idle to deny the favourable results to be achieved by this evolution.

"Let us consider certain characteristic examples during the past fifty or eighty years.

"In Great Britain, in 1833, the forty-eight hour week was granted. . . to whom? To children from 9 to 13 years of age. Young persons from 13 to 18 years had a sixty-nine hour week; in 1847 the working day for women and young persons was limited to ten hours.

"In France, in 1848 the law fixed hours of work for adults and young persons at twelve per day. In 1900 ten hours was fixed as the working day for young persons, women and adult men working with them.

"In Germany, working hours for women were reduced to eleven in 1891, and in this year Parliament rejected a Bill limiting hours of work of adults to eleven. In 1908 hours of work for young persons and women were ten per day.

"You are aware that these countries, and many others in Europe and other parts of the world, have now practically adopted forty-eight hours as the normal working week.

"In association with this evolution in working hours, the age of admission to employment has increased from 9 to 13 and 14, and the schools received children at the ages when, fortunately, the factory was closed to them. At the same time also, night work of women and young persons disappeared.

"Hygiene made progress in the factory and outside it, thanks to increased knowledge on the subject and increased facilities. The following figures indicate the progress in this sphere. From 1881 to 1925 infantile mortality decreased by 45 per cent in Great Britain, Germany and France; and by 67 per cent in Switzerland and the Netherlands. General mortality decreased by 22 per cent in France, 37 to 38 per cent in Great Britain and Italy, 41 per cent in Switzerland and 48 per cent in Germany. The average life, which was 36 to 40 years in the same countries in 1845, now varies from 47 years in Germany to 55 years in the Netherlands.

"The purchasing power of wages, i.e., the real wage which takes account of the cost of living, has considerably increased. During the past 40 years the increase has been more than 50 per cent in Denmark, 30 to 40 per cent in Great Britain and Sweden. During the past 30 years the increase has been 20 to 40 per cent in mines in France and Germany. The move-



CANADIAN DELEGATION IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(Left to right) J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal; Joseph Comeau, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Montreal; L. L. Peltier, Legislative Representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, Ottawa; H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; W. C. Coulter, Toronto (Employers' Delegate); P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa (Workers' Delegate); R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa (Government Delegate); Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva (Government Delegate).

ment has been held up in the countries which suffered most during the war. It should, however, be remembered that the eight-hour day has been established there without a reduction in real wages.

"Parallel with this evolution, and explaining it to a certain extent, there may be noted a great increase in the number of organized workers, and a great increase in the power of machinery. You are all familiar with these aspects of the question. The development of consumers' co-operative societies is perhaps less widely known; their number in 1920 was four or five times their number in 1890, and reached the figure of ten million persons.

"What shall we say of social insurance, workmen's compensation, insurance against sickness, old age and unemployment, a sphere in which the marvellous developments of the past 45 years tend to ensure to the worker means of existence when he is unable to gain ordinary wages by ordinary work. It is a logical and effective form of the workers' mortgage on the capital which their labour has contributed to create. This has been and will be one of your chief concerns in the Convention which you draw up.

"In noting these facts I am far from concluding that enough has been done for the workers, and that the situation is completely satisfactory. I have already said what I thought on this matter. I desire to draw only the following conclusion: no economic system renders useless our persevering efforts for the increase in the output of labour and the improvement of the workers' conditions. Let us work then with conviction, with patience, but with perseverance in our International Labour Conferences to accomplish that work of social justice and peace which is entrusted to us by our Constitution."

The President's Address

Sir Atul Chatterjee, on his election as President of the Conference, said he recognized that in electing him to the chair, the Conference had desired to pay a compliment to the country he represented. Relations between the International Labour Organization and India had been of the most cordial and intimate character from the very inception of the Organization, and the decisions of the successive sessions of the Conference had exercised a great influence on the minds of the Indian people and their parliament in shaping legislation to meet the growing industrialism of the country. To his mind, the success of the International Labour Organization lay especially in the fact that it set up international standards in regard to labour conditions. The work of the Organization could not be properly appreciated by regarding it simply as an international legislating authority. Its Draft Conventions and Recommendations were having a profound influence even in countries where immediate effect could not be given to them.

Sir Atul said:—

"The conception fondly cherished by the man in the street is that production in the so-called primitive countries in Asia is limited to the raising of agricultural produce mainly for local consumption, the surplus being available for export to the advanced countries of Europe and America, either for consumption as food or to be used as raw material for manufactures. It is also a popular belief that Europe, with all the resources of a complex civilization, is bound to develop at a more rapid rate than the ancient and decadent countries of Asia. Few people realize that, in the twelve years between 1913 and 1925, while the total volume of production in the whole world may be described as having increased by 18 per cent, the increase in the countries in Asia has been 24 per cent, or a third greater than the world increase. Similarly, while the volume of world trade during the same period may be said to have increased by only 5 per cent, the increase of the trade of Asiatic countries has been as large as 36 per cent. Examination of statistics reveals the further interesting and important fact that the silent and almost unperceived development that is in progress in the Asiatic continent is not limited to the production of agricultural commodities, but that there is a remarkable advance in manufactures. For instance, in the twelve year period to which I have referred, China, Japan and India have each in varying degrees increased the proportion borne by manufactured goods to the total volume of their exports. It has to be borne in mind that the population of China is estimated to exceed 400 millions, the population of India is nearly 320 millions and the population of Japan approaches 60 millions. The home manufactures of these countries are now supplying not only the growing requirements of their own population to a larger extent than before, but the exports of these manufactures are increasing both in volume and value. The same fact is illustrated by the phenomenal increase that has taken place in these countries in the number of people engaged in organized industries. The factory population of India has more than trebled in the last twenty-five years and the mining population has more than doubled. In Japan the factory population has more than doubled in the

thirteen years between 1909 and 1922. These remarkable developments are not limited to the large countries in the Asiatic continent. The same process of development and growing industrialization is manifest in other countries such as Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey in the west, and Siam, the Federated Malay States, Cochin China and Java in the East.

"It is therefore only right that the International Labour Organization, in its study of the many problems affecting the welfare of workers throughout the world, should bear prominently in mind the vast numbers of workers in Asiatic countries and also the rapid development that is now evident there of industry and manufacture on modern lines. So long as the great bulk of workers in Asia were employed in agricultural labour in peasant holdings belonging to themselves or to very near relations, the problems of labour were neither acute nor complex. But the position is now rapidly changing. What is happening to-day in Asia is probably also happening in the great continent of Africa or will happen to-morrow.....

"Ladies and gentlemen, the profound influence that has been exercised on recent industrial legislation in Japan and India by the decisions of this Conference and by the activities of the Office is known to you all....

"The miseries, privations and injustices attendant on unregulated industrialism constitute a grave menace to the culture and philosophy which are the proud heritage of Asiatic races. Our ancient traditions and civilizations must be preserved, but they require to be adjusted to the new environment which industrialization inevitably produces. We hope and believe that this Organization can and will make a valuable contribution towards harmonizing the serene attitude towards life, which is the peculiar characteristic of the East, with the strain and stress of a new Age."

The Director's Report

The Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office was presented in two parts and was under discussion at several successive sessions of the Conference. A summary of the Annual Report in question appears elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Part I of the Report gave a review of the various activities of the International Labour Organization, the first section dealing with the work of the Organization—its internal development and its external relations—and the second section consisting of an analysis of the results produced. Part II, as usual, comprised a summary of the annual reports presented to the International Labour Office by various countries on the measures which had been taken by them to give effect to the different Conventions.

More than fifty delegates, representing the governments, employers or workers of some thirty different countries, took part in the discussion of the Director's Report. The speeches delivered ranged over a wide field of questions touching the work of the Organization—national social policy in relation to international labour legislation, internal organization and practice; interpretation; relations between the Office in Geneva and the member states of the International Labour Organization; subjects for future examination etc. As at preceding sessions, the progress of the ratification and application of international labour conventions claimed the most attention. Workers' delegates complained that the progress was unduly slow; Government delegates contended that it was as fast as national economic conditions and other circumstances would permit; employers' delegates suggested that more speed might be imprudent. But through all the speeches there ran an unbroken chain of loyalty to the Organization and a desire to assist its advance towards the attainment of the objects for which it was created. Criticism and conflict of opinion were by no means absent, but the speeches for the most part were moderate and restrained in tone, and the general atmosphere was calm and dispassionate.

Canadian Delegate's Address

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations in Geneva, who was one of the two Canadian Government delegates in attendance, took part in the discussion of the Director's Report on June 10. He stated that Canada continues to maintain her interest in the International Labour Organization, and explained the steps which have been taken to bring the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference before the Federal and Provincial authorities. It was, he said, intended to hold a Federal-Provincial conference this autumn to consider what further action can be taken on these matters. In Canada great progress had been made in social legislation in certain respects but because of our Federal constitution and the division of legislative authority between the Dominion and the Provinces, our present position on some of these subjects was not adequately disclosed in the publications of the International Labour Office. He hoped that the International Labour Office would be able to devise some method of recording at regular intervals the progress which was being made by federal countries in bring-

ing their legislation into conformity with the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization.

The question of the minimum wage had received very considerable attention in Canada. Seven of the nine provinces have minimum wage fixing machinery. Mention was also made of the fact that legislation had been passed by the Dominion Parliament at its last session providing for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in co-operation with the provinces. Continuing, Dr. Riddell spoke as follows:—

"The Director in the first pages of his Report shows considerable anxiety with regard to certain developments in the New World which might seem to indicate that there is some public opinion in favour of duplicating in the New World the machinery which has been set up at Geneva for international co-operation. References have been made to this here in the debate on the Director's Report, and I do not wish to comment further on this development than to point out that I am not nearly so apprehensive of what may be done in the New World as I am of what we are doing here. If Geneva is to retain her leadership in world-wide co-operation, she must not forget the fundamental principles of international world-wide co-operation. Fairer representation must be given to overseas countries in every department of the work of this Organization, and greater consideration given to their needs and problems. If the International Labour Organization fails to retain its hold upon the New World, it will be because it has failed to interpret the spirit and life of that continent, and because too frequently, consciously or unconsciously, the major voting power of Europe has been used to force New World social legislation into Old World moulds."

In conclusion, Dr. Riddell commented with satisfaction on the decision which had been made by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to make the International Labour Maritime Commission more representative of non-European countries. The action of the Governing Body in this respect gave evidence of a growing desire to grant fairer representation to overseas members.

Director's Reply

M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, replied on June 10 to the discussion of his annual report. He thanked those who had taken part for the spirit of optimism and even of indulgence which had characterized their remarks. His report as Director had not been adversely criticised. To his mind, the most important problem before the International Labour Organization was that of securing the ratification and application of the various Conventions. The number of ratifications reported this year was 229, as compared with 194 a year ago. There had thus been an advance, while at the same time there was a tendency for the rate of progress to become slower. The Director referred at considerable length to the efforts which were being made to secure the ratification of the various Draft Conventions, with particular reference to the Eight-Hour Day. The problem of ratification of Conventions involved constitutional and economic questions, but it was above all a political and moral problem and the progress made in this sphere depended, therefore, on the goodwill which existed in the various States. The great source of improvement in the authority and strength of the International Labour Organization lay in the constant development of working class consciousness and the aspiration of all producers and workers in the great industrial countries towards a more dignified and worthy life. Personality should be developed by the provision of greater leisure for the workers and by the elimination of the fearful scourge of unemployment. At the moment the workers' aims were divided; nevertheless all were in agreement in demanding ratification of the Conventions.

In conclusion, the Director quoted the following words which he had read recently on the library door of an economic institute in Kiel: "For the man whose soul in times of doubt is doubting, does but make the evil greater and spread it farther abroad. But he who goes steadfastly forward to bring the idea to reality, moulds the world to his will."

Credentials Committee's Report

The Credentials Committee, in its report, stated that the total number of delegates to the Conference was 145, representing 43 states. Only 142 delegates, however, were entitled to vote. The employers' delegates of South Africa, Brazil and Norway were entitled to take part in the discussions alone, since the governments of these countries had not appointed workers' delegates. Several countries had sent delegations consisting only of Government members. This year the countries with incomplete delegates were, however, less numerous than on former occasions.

Protests had been lodged against the absence of a South African workers' delegate and against the appointment of the Czechoslovak workers' delegate, the technical adviser

to the Hungarian workers' delegate, the Italian workers' delegate, the Bulgarian workers' delegate and the Cuban workers' delegate. These protests were investigated by Committee.

With regard to the Hungarian workers' adviser, the Committee considered that the protest should not be accepted.

In the case of the Cuban workers' delegate, it was found that the nomination had not been made in a manner contrary to Article 389 of the Treaty, but that the procedure adopted by the Government differed from that followed in previous years. The Committee expressed a wish that in future the Government would resume its former custom.

The majority of the Credentials Committee joined in the hope that next year the Czechoslavak Government would endeavour to arrive at an agreement between the various workers' organizations of that country. The Workers' Representative on the Committee considered that the Government had failed to observe the Treaty by omitting to consult the Trade Union Federation, composed of the German Trade Unions and the Czechoslavak Trade Unions.

The Committee, while unable to agree that the appointment of the Bulgarian workers' delegate was contrary to Article 389 of the Treaty, considered that there had been a misunderstanding by the Government of the expression "the most representative organizations" and hoped that the Government would take steps to remedy this state of affairs next year.

Protests against the selection of the Italian workers' delegate were based on the ground that this nomination was made in violation of the letter and spirit of Article 389 of the Treaty, as the Fascist corporations could not be regarded as representing the interests and aspirations of the Italian workers. The Italian delegation in reply contended that the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions was really the most representative organization of the Italian workers. The majority report of the Committee expressed the view that the Italian workers' delegate and his advisers were appointed in accordance with Article 389. The Workers' Representative on the Committee, however, presented a minority report in which he contested the claims of the Italian delegation on the ground that freedom of association and trade union rights were completely denied by both law and practice in Italy, and that the Fascist corporations did not and could not represent the workers' interests. The protest against the credentials of the Italian workers was supported by a memorandum which purported to show that in Italy freedom of association did not exist. In support of the opposite view, the Italian Government presented a statement to the effect that the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions not only comprised the immense majority of Italian workers, but also constituted under Italian law the only organization entitled to represent Italian workers as a whole.

The reports submitted by the Credentials Committee were adopted in all cases. In the case of the report on the credentials of the Italian workers' delegate, the Committee report was confirmed by 82 votes to 32.

Sickness Insurance

The Committee to which the subject of Sickness Insurance had been referred submitted two proposed Draft Conventions, one relating to sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce, out-workers and domestic servants, and the other relating to agriculture. These two Draft Conventions, as drafted by the Committee, were in identical terms, relating to industry, commerce, out-workers and domestic servants in the one case, and to agricultural workers in the other.

The report of the Committee was discussed at considerable length in the Conference. A number of amendments were proposed in the course of the discussion but none of these was adopted and the Draft Conventions were, therefore, approved in the form in which they had come from the Committee.

The Committee further proposed the adoption of a Recommendation and a Resolution concerning the general principles of sickness insurance, which were both adopted by the Conference without division.

Freedom of Association

As already intimated, the proposed draft questionnaire on the subject of Freedom of Association was rejected by the Conference, and as it was found impossible to agree on a text, this question will not appear on the agenda of the Conference next year as had previously been intended. At the opening of the Conference the subject of Freedom of Association was referred to a Committee for examination and report. The Committee prepared a draft questionnaire for submission to the various member states of the International Labour Organization, with the object of obtaining data on which the International Labour Office could draft a Convention or Recommendation for submission to the International Labour Conference next year. The Committee in its report pointed out that the right of association for all lawful purposes

by the employed as well as by employers was among the principles affirmed in the Peace Treaties. The Chairman of the Committee in submitting the report called attention to certain questions which had arisen, notably the extent to which freedom of association should be dealt with by international labour legislation; the question of safeguarding individual liberty, which as a matter of fact was a subject for the sovereign laws of each country; and the desire of the Polish Government to include intellectual workers in the proposed questionnaire.

Mr. R. A. Rigg, one of the two Canadian government delegates, who was a member of the Committee on Freedom of Association, in discussing certain amendments proposed to the draft questionnaire as submitted to the conference by the Committee, expressed the opinion that a simple form of questionnaire, which would confine itself very largely to the principle of freedom of association, was best calculated to elicit from the Governments of the member states full and clear statements of their views regarding the subject. He pointed out that this was only the first discussion of the matter, and that under the double discussion procedure nothing final or conclusive could be reached at that conference. He indicated that his votes on the questionnaire, as drafted by the Committee, and the amendments relating thereto, would be in accordance with the conditions prevailing in Canada, which were in the main considered by the Government, the employers and the organized workers, to be tolerably satisfactory. The Criminal Code of Canada made it an offence for two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade. For the purpose of exempting trade unions from the application of this section another section had been embodied in the Code providing that "the purposes of a trade union are not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade unlawful within the meaning of the preceding section." He also pointed out that the Trade Union Act of Canada provides that "the purposes of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or viodable any agreement or trust." Further, the Government of Canada had in 1918 passed an order-in-council, one clause of which specifically asserted the right of workers to organize, in the following terms: "All employees have a right to organize in trades unions and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives they should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, and other grievances." Again, in the year 1919 and prior to the holding of the Washington conference, a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations appointed by the Government of Canada, had, following an exhaustive investigation, asserted their belief that "the day has passed when any employer should deny his employees the right to organize," and expressed the view "that employers gain nothing by their opposition, because, notwithstanding such opposition, their employees do organize, and the refusal thereby creates in their minds a rankling sense of injustice." Mr. Rigg continued: "This sentiment has been approved and re-echoed by responsible Ministers of the Crown, including the Prime Minister of Canada, as well as many other public minded individuals. I am not attempting to convey the impression that we have no industrial disputes in Canada, or that the relations existing between employers and employees are ideal. I do, however, maintain, that it is true that a large measure of sympathetic understanding does exist between employers and their organized workers, which tends materially to reduce strain and friction. We have not attained Utopia, but we are heading in the right direction."

Mr. Mertens, the Workers' Delegate from Belgium, submitted certain amendments to the Committee's report desired by the Workers' group in attendance at the Conference. The amendments proposed by Mr. Mertens were rejected by a vote of the Conference. The vote on the draft questionnaire as a whole was deferred until a later sitting. Before this vote was taken, Mr. Mertens stated that the Workers' Group would vote against the questionnaire and against placing the question on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference. No one, he said, attached more importance to the right of association than did the workers. The possibility of obtaining a Convention to protect trade union liberty in those countries where the workers were not sufficiently strong to protect that liberty themselves was regarded as very important. It was at the request of the workers that this question was placed on the agenda of the present session. In view, however, of the refusal of the Conference to accept a questionnaire which would really afford protection for the rights of the workers, and particularly in view of the decision to accept certain phrases proposed by Governments who were oppressing the workers in their own

countries, Mr. Mertens stated that the workers' group would take the action indicated above. On a vote, the draft questionnaire was rejected by 54 to 42, and was, thereupon, referred back to the Committee for further consideration. A compromise proposal was submitted to the Committee but was rejected. The workers' group in the Committee stated that it was impossible for them to accept the text as proposed and that in view of this situation they would vote against the placing of the question on the agenda of the next session of the Conference.

The employers' group of the committee also stated that they could not accept the questionnaire which did not embody features that they regarded as essential. In these circumstances, the Committee had nothing to propose to the Conference.

On receipt of the committee report, it was decided by 66 votes (mainly employers and worker) to 28 votes (mainly governments) not to consider this subject at next year's Conference.

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery

The report of the Committee of the Conference on Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery "in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective, and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the home-working trades," was discussed at considerable length in the Conference and was adopted without amendment. The questionnaire as framed by the Committee leaves open the two most important questions of principle involved, namely: (1) whether the ultimate action adopted by the Conference should refer to both home-working and other trades, or only to one or the other; and (2) whether this action should take the form of a Convention or a Recommendation, or of a Convention for one subject and a Recommendation for the other. Complete freedom is therefore left to the Governments to reply as they think best on these points.

Draft Questionnaire

The Draft Questionnaire on Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery approved by the Conference is as follows:—

1. Do you consider that the Conference should adopt proposals dealing with methods of minimum wage-fixing in home-working and other trades or in parts of such trades in which:—

(*a*) No arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise, and

(*b*) Wages are exceptionally low?

2. Do you consider that a definition of (*a*) home-working trades, and (*b*) other trades, should be included in any proposals which may be adopted by the Conference? What definitions do you propose?

3. Do you consider that it is for the Government of each country to decide, having regard to the conditions of the country, which are the home-working and other trades covered by Question 1?

4. What criteria (if any) would you propose to adopt for determining in which trades there are:

(*a*) No arrangements for the effective regulation of wages,

(*b*) Exceptionally low wages?

5. Do you consider that some provision should be made for a basis for fixing minimum wages? If so, what basis do you suggest?

6. Do you consider that the Conference should:

(*a*) Lay down the method or methods upon which the minimum wages should be fixed?

If so, what method or methods do you propose? Or

(*b*) Confine itself to laying down general principles?

If so, what principles do you suggest?

If not,

7. Do you consider that it is for the Government of each country to decide, having regard to the administrative practice of the country, the method or methods to be introduced in fixing minimum wages in the home-working and other trades covered Question 1?

8. Do you consider that any such method should make provision for full preliminary consultation with representatives of the trade concerned, including representatives of organizations of employers and workers (if any) and with any other persons specially qualified by their trade or functions to be usefully consulted?

9. Do you consider that employers and workers should be represented on the wage-fixing body? If so, do you consider that they should be represented in equal numbers?

10. Do you consider that any minimum wage-fixing body should contain an independent person or persons?

11. What methods do you consider should be adopted in selecting and appointing:

(*a*) The representatives of employers and workers,

(*b*) The independent person or persons?

12. What systems of inspection, general supervision and enforcement do you propose for ensuring the payment of wages in the trades concerned at not less than the rates fixed?

13. Do you consider that the Governments should communicate to the International Labour Office, either in the annual report furnished in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty or otherwise in the case of a Recommendation, the list of trades in which the system of fixing minimum wages has been applied, together with the approximate number of workers covered, and a general statement on the minimum rates of wages and other conditions established in the trades concerned?

14. Do you consider that the Conference should proceed by way of a draft Convention or a Recommendation or both? If the latter, in what respects should either form of decision be adopted?

Standing Orders of the Conference

The Report of the Standing Orders Committee, presented by Mr. Mahaim, Government delegate from Belgium, dealt with a number of proposals for the amendment of the Standing Orders of the Conference, emanating from the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Conference and from the German Government. The following were the main points of the Report, which after some discussion, was adopted:

The Committee proposed the adoption of amendments to Article 21 of the Standing Orders, intended to regulate and facilitate the election of members of Committees by the Government Group.

The Committee recommended the rejection of a proposed amendment to Article 7, relating to the appointment of substitute members of Committees.

The Committee recommended the rejection of an amendment for the establishment of proportional representation in the Group elections, on the ground that the question was one which could be left to the discretion of the Groups themselves.

The Committee recommended that no amendment should be made with regard to the validity of protests by international industrial organizations against the appointment of non-Government delegates to the Conference, being of the opinion that the Credentials Committee had the right to examine protests against credentials, by whomsoever they might be made.

The Committee recommended an amendment to Article 21 to validate the procedure hitherto followed by the Groups in entrusting the office of secretaries of the Groups to persons who were neither delegates nor technical advisers.

The Committee recommended an amendment to Article 11, relating to the interpretation of speeches made in the Conference in languages other than the official languages—English and French. Article 11 as it stood provided that a delegate might speak in his own language, but his delegation must provide for a summarized translation into one of the two official languages by an interpreter attached to the delegation. The amendment was for the addition of the words "unless an interpreter in the Conference for the official languages can be placed at its disposal by the Secretariat of the Conference."

Use of the German Language

A report was also received from the Standing Orders Committee of the Conference and adopted on the question of a German official text of Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The report recommended the addition to Article 6 of the Standing Orders of the following new paragraph:

> After the adoption of the French and English authentic texts, official translations of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations may, at the request of interested Governments, be drawn up by the Director of the International Labour Office, and deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It will be open to the Governments concerned to consider such translations as authoritative in their respective countries for the application of the Conventions and Recommendations.

The report of the Standing Orders Committee was adopted by 82 votes to 23.

Turkey and the International Labour Organization

Greetings were extended by the Conference to His Excellency Shukri Kaya Bey, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Turkish Parliament, who was attending the Conference as observer on behalf of the Turkish Republic. The President of the Conference mentioned that relations had already been established between the International Labour Organization and the Turkish Government and that the presence of a representative of the Turkish Republic offered further evidence of the interest of his Government in labour questions. His Excellency Shukri Kaya Bey in reply stated that the Turkish Republic, after accomplishing its social revolution—for example the suppression of polygamy and the adoption of a new and enlightened Civil Code—was naturally much interested in social problems. He expressed the hope that the work of the International Labour Conference would be crowned with success.

Resolutions of the Conference

The Conference considered a number of Resolutions submitted by delegates which had been examined (and in some cases revised) by the Selection Committee. The texts of these Resolutions follow:—

Sickness Insurance

The following Resolution was adopted unanimously on recommendation of the committee of the Conference which had also dealt with the Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning sickness insurance:—

Whereas in certain regions of several countries, both European and extra-European, the organization of the medical benefit of compulsory sickness insurance meets with great obstacles arising out of the sparseness of the population, the long distances and the scarcity or difficulty of the means of communication;

Whereas these obstacles also arise in connection with the organization and working of the general health services and poor relief system, and for this reason experiments have been made, and methods yielding useful results have been employed in order to overcome them, among those methods being the following:—

(*a*) The unification of all health services in such a way as to provide the population with the benefit and the doctor with adequate remuneration;

(*b*) The diffusion of general instruction on health matters, the authorization of nurses, practitioners, midwives and other persons engaged in professions connected with health, to perform, in exceptional cases, certain functions usually reserved to doctors;

(*c*) The establishment of dispensaries in the centre of certain areas and the organization of periodical tours to be made by doctors according to definite itineraries, of which the population has been notified beforehand;

(*d*) The granting of subsidies by the State to the sickness funds or local authorities which organize methods of communication, place means of transport at the disposal of doctors or encourage instruction in health matters, etc.;

(*e*) The imposition upon insured persons and local authorities of part of the additional cost of the benefit when the latter has to be administered outside a prescribed limit;

Whereas the object of the medical benefit of compulsory sickness insurance is to fulfil social and humanitarian purposes, and ought to be achieved by overcoming if possible the obstacles which may arise out of the sparseness of the population or the nature of the geographical conditions of certain countries;

And whereas, in order to facilitate the task of Governments and insurance institutions, it would be of the greatest utility to learn what is being done and what can be done to further this object;

The Conference,

Requests the International Labour Office to undertake an enquiry and to publish as complete a report as possible upon the most effective methods of overcoming the obstacles which hinder the organization of a system of compulsory sickness insurance in countries which are sparsely populated or where geographical conditions render communication difficult.

Contracts of Employment

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. de Michelis (Government Delegate, Italy) was adopted unanimously:—

The International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of "The General Principles of Contracts of Employment" on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

Collective Disputes

The following further resolution, proposed by Mr. de Michelis, was also adopted unanimously:—

The International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of "The Solution of Collective Labour Disputes" on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

Mr. Mertens (Workers, Belgium) said the Workers' Group, while not opposed to the two resolutions above, warned the Governing Body that any proposal to adopt compulsory arbitration would be resisted by the workers. Mr. de Michelis said he did not wish to push the Office or the Conference into any fixed direction in this matter, but he pointed out that there was an important movement in many countries towards some form of conciliation and arbitration, either free or compulsory.

Old Age, Invalidity, etc.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Mertens, seconded by Mr. Mahaim (Government Delegate, Belgium), and supported by

Mr. de Michelis, was adopted unanimously:—

Whereas:

(1) It is essential to ensure the protection of workers against all industrial and social risks;

(2) The Seventh (1925) Session of the International Labour Conference adopted two Draft Conventions concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and this Session of the Conference is asked to adopt Draft Conventions concerning sickness insurance;

(3) It is important to continue the international effort to develop compulsory invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance;

Recalling the resolution adopted at the Seventh Session of the Conference (1925) asking that the question of old age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance should be placed on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to place upon the agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference the question of invalidity, old age, widows' and orphans' insurance.

Whereas, moreover;

(1) Many countries have established, or propose to establish, compulsory insurance systems whereby workers or their families are entitled to a pension in case of invalidity, old age or premature decease;

(2) Whereas the acquisition of a right to such pensions is made subject by national laws to the completion of a qualifying period which is frequently of considerable length as well as to the payment of substantial contributions out of the wages of the insured persons during the whole of their working lives;

(3) Whereas the operation of more than one qualifying period frequently causes workers who have to look for employment in another country to lose the right to a pension which had already been partly acquired, so that they are either unable to obtain a pension at all, or such pension as they may obtain is inadequate, and they are thus deprived, contrary to all equity, of the benefit of the contributions which they have already paid and of the contributions paid to insurance institutions on their account by their employers;

(4) Whereas in the absence of internationally accepted rules bi-lateral treaties are rarely entered into between States, and when such treaties are concluded after prolonged negotiations they do not secure adequate protection of the workers, because, for example, each State is guided too strictly by its own laws and regulations and lays down conditions too stringent to enable the right to a pension to be equitably maintained;

(5) Whereas the consequence of the foregoing in the case of a great many workers, particularly miners and seamen, is that their long-continued effort to save is brought to nought and that they are left resourceless after a long life of toil;

The Conference,

Considering that the problem of the maintenance of rights to a pension in spite of its admitted complexity is of an essentially international character and calls urgently for treatment by the International Labour Organization,

Invites the International Labour Office to examine the situation created by national laws on old age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance in regard to workers proceeding from one country to another, and to endeavour to find solutions enabling the right of such workers to a pension to be maintained; and

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place on the agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference, either before or at the same time as the general question of old age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance, the question of the maintenance of the right to pension of workers proceeding from one country to another.

Entry into Industry and Education

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Ferguson (Government, Irish Free State), seconded by Sir Louis Kershaw (Government, India):—

Whereas the methods of entry into industry and other forms of employment and of the periods and conditions of training or apprenticeship are a matter to which a number of countries have found it necessary to give special consideration in recent years

It is proposed that the International Labour Office should make a study of these questions and should consider the publication of a report thereon resulting from an international survey of existing systems for regulating entry into industry and other employment as well as of systems of technical or vocational education related to employment in trade, industry or agriculture.

Native Labour Problems

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Giri (Workers' Delegate, India), seconded by Mr. Culley (Workers,

Australia), and supported by Mr. Suzuki (Workers, Japan):—

The Conference notes the appointment by the Governing Body of a Committee of Experts to enquire into conditions of native labour and hopes that as the result of the work of the Committee it will be possible to place the questions of forced and indentured labour on the agenda of the Conference at an early date.

The Conference requests the Governing Body to draw the special attention of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour to the questions of criminal penalties for breach of labour contract and the protection of the worker against improper dismissal by the employer.

Representation of Native Workers

It was decided to refer to the Governing Body the following resolution submitted by Mr. Giri:—

The Conference calls the attention of Members of the Organization who are responsible for the administration of colonial or mandated territories to the desirability of including in their delegations representatives of the workers in such territories, in particular when questions affecting their conditions are on the agenda of the Conference.

The Conference also draws the attention of those nations which are Members of the International Labour Organization, and in which the white people are the ruling class, but in which the natives and the coloured people are either the majority of the population of that country or form a substantial portion of the population, to the desirability of the representatives of the native and coloured workers attending the International Labour Conference as a part of the delegation from those countries.

Hours of Work of Commercial Employees

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr .Schurch (Workers' Delegate, Switzerland):—

Whereas the Treaty of Peace has provided that the hours of work of all workers should be regulated;

Whereas the Washington Convention has regulated the hours of work for all industrial workers;

Whereas, moreover, in some countries the hours of work of workers other than industrial workers (commercial employees) are regulated by law;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of placing on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference the question of the international regulation of the hours of work of all workers other than industrial workers (commercial employees).

The Double Discussion Procedure

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Mahaim, Government delegate from Belgium, was adopted unanimously:—

The Conference, in view of the difficulties which have been experienced during the present session as regards the adoption of the questionnaires in accordance with paragraph 5, Article 6, of the Standing Orders, invites the Governing Body, while maintaining the principle, to examine further the application of the double discussion procedure, and to make proposals for its improvement to the next Session of the Conference.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning Sickness Insurance for Workers in Industry and Commerce and Domestic Servants

The full text of the two Draft Conventions and of the Recommendations which were adopted by the Conference follows:—

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Tenth Session on May 25, 1927, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, which is included in the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts, this .... day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the following draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up a system of compulsory sickness insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

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Article 2

The compulsory sickness insurance system shall apply to manual and non-manual workers including apprentices employed by industrial undertakings and commercial undertakings, out-workers and domestic servants.

It shall, nevertheless, be open to any member to make such exceptions in its national laws or regulations as it deems necessary in respect of:—

(*a*) Temporary employment which lasts for less than a period to be determined by national laws or regulations, casual employment not for the purpose of the employers' trade or business, occasional employment and subsidiary employment;

(*b*) Workers whose wages or income exceed an amount to be determined by national laws or regulations;

(*c*) Workers who are not paid a money wage;

(*d*) Out-workers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage-earners;

(*e*) Workers below or above age-limits to be determined by national laws or regulations;

(*f*) Members of the employers' family.

It shall further be open to exempt from the compulsory sickness insurance system persons who in case of sickness are entitled by virtue of any laws or regulations, or of a special scheme, to advantages at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

This Convention shall not apply to seamen and sea fishermen for whose insurance against sickness provision may be made by a decision of a later Session of the Conference.

Article 3

An insured person who is rendered incapable of work by reason of the abnormal state of his bodily or mental health shall be entitled to a cash benefit for at least the first 26 weeks of incapacity from and including the first day for which benefit is payable.

The payment of this benefit may be made conditional on the insured person having first complied with a qualifying period and, on the expiry of the same, with a waiting period of not more than three days.

Cash benefit may be withheld in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where in respect of the same illness the insured person receives compensation from another source to which he is entitled by law, benefit shall only be wholly or partially withheld in so far as such compensation is equal to or less than the amount of the benefit provided by the present Article;

(b) As long as the insured person does not by the fact of his incapacity suffer loss of the normal product of his labour or is maintained at the expense of the insurance funds or from public funds; nevertheless, cash benefits shall only partially be withheld when the insured person, although thus personally maintained, has family responsibilities;

(*c*) As long as the insured person while ill refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders, or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or voluntarily and without authorization removes himself from the supervision of the insurance institutions.

Cash benefit may be reduced or refused in the case of sickness caused by the insured person's wilful misconduct.

Article 4

The insured person shall be entitled free of charge as from the commencement of his illness and at least until the period prescribed for the grant of sickness benefit expires to medical treatment by a fully qualified medical man and to the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances.

Nevertheless, the insured person may be required to pay such part of the cost of medical benefit as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

Medical benefit may be withheld as long as the insured person refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or neglects to make use of the facilities placed at his disposal by the insurance institution.

Article 5

National law or regulations may authorize or prescribe the grant of medical benefit to members of an insured person's family living in his household and dependent upon him, and shall determine the conditions under which such benefit shall be administered.

Article 6

Sickness insurance shall be administered by self-governing institutions, which shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the competent public authority and shall not be carried on with a view to profit. Institutions founded by private initiative must be specially approved by the competent public authority.

The insured persons shall participate in the management of the self-governing insurance institutions on such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

The administration of sickness insurance may, nevertheless, be undertaken directly by the State where and as long as its administration is rendered difficult or impossible or inappropriate by reason of national conditions, and particularly by the insufficient development of the employers' and workers' organizations.

Article 7

The insured persons and their employers shall share in providing the financial resources of the sickness insurance system.

It is open to national law or regulations to decide as to a financial contribution by the competent public authority.

Article 8

This Convention does not in any respect affect the obligations arising out of the Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session.

Article 9

A right of appeal shall be granted to the insured person in case of dispute concerning his right to benefit.

Article 10

It shall be open to States which comprise large and very thinly populated areas not to apply the Convention in districts where, by reason of the small density and wide dispersion of the population, and the inadequacy of the means of communication, the organization of sickness insurance, in accordance with this Convention, is impossible.

The States which intend to avail themselves of the exception provided by this Article shall give notice of their intention when communicating their formal ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. They shall inform the Int. Labour office as to what districts they apply the exception and indicate their reasons therefor.

In Europe it shall be open only to Finland to avail itself of the exception contained in this Article.

Article 11

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 12

This Convention shall come into force 90 days after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member 90 days after the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 13

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other members of the Organization.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 into operation not later than January 1, 1929, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 15

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 16

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 17

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall

consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 18

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning Sickness Insurance for Agricultural Workers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Tenth Session on May 25, 1927, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to sickness insurance for agricultural workers, which is included in the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts, this...day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the following draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and of the corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up a system of compulsory sickness insurance for agricultural workers, which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

Article 2

The compulsory sickness insurance system shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices employed by agricultural undertakings.

It shall, nevertheless, be open to any Member to make such exceptions in its national laws or regulations as it deems necessary in respect of:—

(*a*) Temporary employment which lasts for less than a period to be determined by national laws or regulations, casual employment not for the purpose of the employers' trade or business, occasional employment and subsidiary employment;

(*b*) Workers whose wages or income exceed an amount to be determined by national laws or regulations;

(*c*) Workers who are not paid a money wage;

(*d*) Out-workers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage-earners;

(*e*) Workers below or above age-limits to be determined by national laws or regulations;

(*f*) Members of the employer's family.

It shall further be open to exempt from the compulsory sickness insurance system persons who in case of sickness are entitled by virtue of any laws or regulations, or of a special scheme, to advantages at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

Article 3

An insured person who is rendered incapable of work by reason of the abnormal state of his bodily or mental health shall be entitled to a cash benefit for at least the first twenty-six weeks of incapacity from and including the first day for which benefit is payable.

The payment of this benefit may be made conditional on the insured person having first complied with a qualifying period and, on the expiry of the same, with a waiting period of not more than three days.

Cash benefit may be withheld in the following cases:

(*a*) Where in respect of the same illness the insured person receives compensation from another source to which he is entitled by law, benefit shall only be wholly or partially withheld in so far as such compensation is equal to or less than the amount of the benefit provided by the present Article;

(*b*) As long as the insured person does not by the fact of his incapacity suffer any loss of the normal product of his labour or is maintained at the expense of the insurance funds or from public funds; nevertheless, cash benefits shall only partially be withheld when the insured person, although thus personally maintained, has family responsibilities.

(*c*) As long as the insured person while ill refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders, or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or voluntarily and without authorization removes himself from the supervision of the insurance institutions.

Cash benefit may be reduced or refused in the case of sickness caused by the insured person's wilful misconduct.

Article 4

The insured person shall be entitled free of charge as from the commencement of his illness and at least until the period prescribed for the grant of sickness benefit expires, to medical treatment by a fully qualified man and to the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances.

Nevertheless, the insured person may be required to pay such part of the cost of medical benefit as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

Medical benefit may be withheld as long as the insured person refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or neglects to make use of the facilities placed at his disposal by the insurance institution.

Article 5

National law or regulations may authorize or prescribe the grant of medical benefit to members of an insured person's family living in his household and dependent upon him, and shall determine the conditions under which such benefit shall be administered.

Article 6

Sickness insurance shall be administered by self-governing institutions, which shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the competent public authority and shall not be carried on with a view to profit. Institutions founded by private initiative must be specially approved by the competent public authority.

The insured persons shall participate in the management of the self-governing insurance institutions on such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

The administration of sickness insurance may, nevertheless, be undertaken directly by the State where and as long as its administration is rendered difficult or impossible or inappropriate by reason of national conditions, and particularly by the insufficient development of the employers' and workers' organizations.

Article 7

The insured persons and their employers shall share in providing the financial resources of the sickness insurance system.

It is open to national law or regulations to decide as to a financial contribution by the competent public authority.

Article 8

A right of appeal shall be granted to the insured person in case of dispute concerning his right to benefit.

Article 9

It shall be open to States which comprise large and very thinly populated areas not to apply the Convention in districts where, by reason of the small density and wide dispersion of the population, and the inadequacy of the means of communication, the organization of sickness insurance, in accordance with this Convention, is impossible.

The States which intend to avail themselves of the exception provided by this Article shall give notice of their intention when communicating their formal ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. They shall inform the International Labour Office as to what districts they apply the exception and indicate their reasons therefor.

In Europe it shall be open only to Finland to avail itself of the exception contained in this Article.

Article 10

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 11

This Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member ninety days after the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 12

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 13

Subject to the provisions of Article 11, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 into operation not later than 1 January, 1929, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 14

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 15

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 16

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 17

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Recommendation concerning the General Principles of Sickness Insurance

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Tenth Session on 25 May, 1927, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the principles of sickness insurance, the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a Recommendation.

adopts, this ... day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Whereas the maintenance of a healthy and vigorous labour supply is of capital importance not only for the workers themselves, but also for communities which desire to develop their productive capacity; and

Whereas this development is only attainable by constantly and systematically applying provident measures to obviate or make good any loss of the workers' productive efficiency; and

Whereas the best provident measure for these purposes is to establish a system of social insurance which confers clearly defined rights on the persons to whom it applies;

Therefore the General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having adopted draft Conventions concerning, of the one part, sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce, and domestic servants, and, of the other part, sickness insurance for agricultural workers, drafts which lay down minimum conditions which must be complied with from the beginning by every system of sickness insurance, and

Considering that, in order to put the experience already gained at the disposal of the members with a view to assisting them in the institution or completion of their sickness insurance services, it is desirable to indicate a number of the general principles which practice shows to be the best calculated to promote a just, effective and appropriate organization of sickness insurance.

Recommends that each member should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1. Sickness insurance should include within its scope, without discrimination as to age or sex, every person who performs work by way of his occupation and under a contract of service or apprenticeship.

2. If, however, it is considered desirable to fix age-limits by reason of the fact that workers above or below such limits are al-

ready protected by law or otherwise, such limits should not apply to young persons who cannot normally be considered as dependent upon their family or to workers who have not reached the old-age pension age; and

If exceptions are made in respect of workers whose earnings or income exceed a specified amount, such exceptions should only apply to workers whose earnings or income are such that they may reasonably be expected to make their own provision for sickness.

II. BENEFITS

A. Cash Benefits.

3. In order to secure that an insured person who is rendered incapable of work by sickness may recover his health as early as possible, the cash benefit representing compensation for lost wages should be adequate.

For this purpose the statutory scale of benefit should ordinarily be fixed in relation to the normal wage which is taken into account for the purposes of compulsory insurance, and should be a substantial proportion of such wage, regards being had to family responsibilities; but in countries where the workers have adequate facilities, of which they are accustomed to take advantage to procure for themselves additional benefit by other means, a uniform scale of benefit may be appropriate.

4. The statutory benefit should be paid for at least the first twenty-six weeks of incapacity as from and including the first day for which benefit is payable; nevertheless, the period for which benefit is payable should be increased to one year in cases of serious and chronic illness and for insured persons who will not receive any invalidity benefit on the expiry of their right to sickness benefit.

5. An insurance institution which can show that it is in a sound financial position should be authorized:

(*a*) To increase the statutory scale of benefit up to specified amounts either for all insured persons or for certain groups of the same, in particular insured persons with family responsibilities;

(*b*) To prolong the statutory period during which benefit is payable.

6. In countries where burial expenses are not, customarily or by law, covered by some other insurance, sickness insurance institutions should, on the death of an insured person, pay a benefit in respect of the cost of decent burial; they should also be empowered to pay such a benefit in respect of the burial expenses of the insured person's dependants.

B. Benefits in kind.

7. Treatment by a fully qualified doctor and the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances should be granted to an insured person from the beginning of his illness and for so long as the state of his health requires it; the insured person should be entitled to these benefits free of charge from the beginning of his illness and at least until the expiry of the period prescribed for the grant of sickness benefit.

8. In addition to treatment by a fully qualified doctor and the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances, there should be available for the insured person, as and when local and financial conditions admit, facilities for specialist services, as well as dental treatment, and for treatment in hospital, where his family circumstances necessitate it or his illness requires a mode of treatment which can only be given in hospital.

9. While an insured person is maintained in hospital, the insurance institution should pay to his dependants the whole or a part of the sickness benefit which would have been payable to him had he not been so maintained.

10. With a view to ensuring good conditions for the maintenance in health of the insured person and his family, members of the insured person's family living in his home and dependent upon him should be furnished with medical benefit, as and when it may be possible and practicable to do so.

11. Insurance institutions should be empowered to avail themselves, on equitable conditions, of the services of such doctors as they need.

In urban centres, and within specified geographical limits, an insured person should be entitled to choose a doctor from among those at the disposal of the insurance institution, unless this would involve considerable extra expense to the institution.

C. Sickness Prevention.

12. As most diseases can be prevented, an alert policy of prevention is calculated to avert loss of productive efficiency, to render available for other purposes the financial resources which are absorbed by avoidable illness, and to promote the material, intellectual and moral well-being of the community.

Sickness insurance should assist in inculcating the practice of the rules of hygiene among the workers. It should give preventive treatment and grant the same to as large a number of individuals as possible as soon as the premonitory symptoms of disease appear.

It should be capable of contributing towards the prevention of the spread of disease and the improvement of the national health, in pursuance of a general policy co-ordinating all the various activities towards these ends.

III. Organization of Insurance

13. Insurance institutions should be administered, under the supervision of the competent public authority in accordance with the principles of self-government, and shall not be carried on for profit. The insured persons being those who are the most directly interested in the working of the insurance scheme should, through elected representatives, have an important part in the management of the insurance system.

14. A good organization of medical benefit and, in particular, the efficient provision and utilization of medical equipment embodying the results of scientific progress can be most easily secured—except in certain special circumstances—by concentrating action on a territorial basis.

IV. Financial Resources

15. The financial resources for the insurance scheme should be provided by contributions from the insured persons and contributions from employers. The provision thus jointly made can be supplemented to advantage by contributions from public funds, especially for the purpose of improving the health of the people.

With a view to securing the stability of the insurance system, reserve funds, appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of the system, should be constituted.

V. Settlement of Disputes

16. With a view to their being settled rapidly and inexpensively, disputes as to benefits between insured persons and insurance institutions should be referred to special tribunals, the members of which include judges or assessors who are specially cognisant of the purposes of insurance and the needs of insured persons.

VI. Exception for Sparsely Populated Territories

17. States which, by reason of the small density of their population or of the inadequacy of the means of communication, cannot organize sickness insurance in certain parts of their territory should:—

(*a*) Establish in such parts of their territory a sanitary service adequate to the local conditions;

(*b*) Examine periodically whether the conditions required for the introduction of compulsory sickness insurance in the parts of their territory previously excepted from the compulsory scheme are fulfilled.

VII. Seamen and Sea Fishermen

This Recommendation shall not apply to seamen and sea fishermen.

Annual Report of the Director

The annual report of the director of the International Labour Office, as presented to the 10th session of the conference has been published separately in two substantial volumes. The report sums up the present standing of the Organization in the world in the following paragraphs:—

An Organization still comprising nearly all the sovereign States of the world as active members;

Relations, perhaps still limited and uncertain, but already begun for information and investigation purposes with the important industrial communities which are not yet members of the League of Nations;

The machinery set up by the Treaty of Peace, the International Labour Conference and the Governing body, constantly running more smoothly and adapting itself more and more to deal with the difficulties of international life;

The internal organization of the International Labour Office now well beyond the experimental stage, likely no doubt to be improved in the natural development of things, but already capable of meeting its varied and complex requirements;

A body of international officials becoming more homogeneous, devoted to its work, conscious of the novelty and so to speak the strangeness of its international position, but better trained to discharge the high duties imposed upon it;

Lastly, greater facility and confidence in the co-operation with the institutions of the League of Nations as a whole.

Part I of the report gives a review of the general activities of the International Labour Organization. The first section deals with the working of the Organization, its internal development, its external relations; in short, it reviews the working of the machinery for carrying out the purposes Part XIII of the Treaty. The second section analyses the results produced. Every year an endeavour is made to make this analysis at once more instructivve and more comprehensive. This analysis of the results helps the Office to guide its future work on the best lines. It constitutes a sort of annual review of the labour movement throughout the world. The appreciation with which it

has been received in past years is shown by the fact that translations, summaries, or even a more popular edition of that portion of the report have been asked for in a number of countries.

Part II consists of the summary provided for in the Peace Treaty of the annual reports submitted by the member states in pursuance of Article 408, showing the measures taken by each to give effect to conventions to which it is a party. Last year reference was made to the necessity of having these reports considered and compared. This course was approved by the Eighth Session of the Conference, which decided to set up a special committee for the purpose of examining the report. This committee's conclusion, after having been submitted to the Governing Body, are given in an Appendix to Part II of the report.

Changes in Membership.—The year 1926 saw important changes take place in the composition of the League of Nations. The September assembly admitted Germany. On the other hand, Brazil and Spain withdrew. The governments of these two latter countries have given the two years' notice prescribed in Article I of the Covenant for States wishing to withdraw from the League. On October 1, however, the Spanish Government informed the Office that Spain, although withdrawing from the League of Nations, nevertheless wished to remain a member of the International Labour Organization, and that by so doing it could "pursue with the same enthusiasm as before the collaboration which it has given to the work of the International Labour Office." The list of the members of the International Labour Organization now includes almost all the States of the world, except the two important industrial countries, Russia and the United States, and Mexico, Turkey and Egypt. At the end of 1926 the Deputy Director, Mr. Butler, was sent on a mission to the United States. He investigated more particularly the central problem of industrial relations, and his visit was the means of enabling the Office to renew useful relations and to get in touch once more with public opinion generally.

The Office's relations with Russia continued to develop during 1926, and the exchange of publications started a number of years ago between the Office and the different government institutions, workers' and co-operative organizations and scientific institutions became regular. At the beginning of each year the request for renewing the exchange of publications comes not only from the Office but often from Russian organizations, which sometimes extend the range of questions on which they desire to havve the Office's publications.

Departments of Work.—The report contains sections dealing with the legal questions raised by the working of the conference; the activities of the Governing Body, and of the various committees, the latter including the Joint Maritime Commission; the Permanent Migration Committee; the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene and Safety; the Committee of Experts on Social Insurance; the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee; the Committee of Experts on Native Labour; the International Conference of Labour Statisticians; and the Assessors for Labour Causes. The Organization of the International Labour Office is described, including the methods of appointing of staff; the new building at Geneva, etc. The draft budget for 1928 amounted to about eight million francs.

Publications.—An important department of the activities of the Organization is described in a separate chapter dealing with the publications and other means of international information on labour matters. One of the most interesting steps taken by the Office during the past year in the matter of documentary information was the systematic collection of the most important collective agreements. This is a necessary complement to the collection of labour laws and regulations. Among the various methods of compiling information the Office devotes special attention to the preparation of statistical reports. It makes a special endeavour to promote the international unification of labour statistics, having been forced ever since its foundation to realize the importance of such unification, and a systematic plan is now followed to secure this result. Information on labour subjects is distributed on request to all parts of the world. The following periodical publications are among those issued regularly:—

Industrial and Labour Information (weekly).
International Labour Review (monthly).
Monthly Record of Migration.
Industrial Safety Survey (every 2 months).
Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene (quarterly).
Legislative Series (texts of labour laws).
Studies and Reports (on various subjects).

Among the special publications are mentioned the International Labour Directory; the Encyclopedia of Industrial Hygiene; the International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law; publications for the International Economic Conference, etc.

Achievements during Seven Years.—The second section of the report contains an examination of the results so far achieved by the

work of the Organization. After a survey of the work so far attempted the following incontrovertible facts are enumerated as showing the actual accomplishments during the seven years of its existence:

The number of ratified conventions has risen during the past year from 194 to 229.

The Hours Convention is beginning to emerge from the silence and obscurity in which it was wrapped, and is attracting the attention of governments and parliaments in the great industrial countries, one of which has indeed ratified it unconditionally.

Thousands of workers in the baking industry are already, thanks to the ratifications which have taken place up to the present, enjoying the nightly rest which the International Labour Conference endeavoured to ensure for them.

The evil of unemployment is alleviated by the measures proposed at Washington.

Japanese seamen have written to the office to express their satisfaction at having a proper system of joint employment exchanges set up at last under a ratified convention.

Many emigrants, although they are perhaps unaware of it are benefiting by the work of the Office in supplying information, and are obtaining the same safeguards and benefits as national workers.

35,000 Russian or Armenian refugees, all of whom were unemployed, and many of whom were without means, have been found positions or have been established as independent peasants by the Refugees Section.

Thousands of house painters have been protected from the terrible consequences of lead poisoning, and workers in the match industry are saved every year from necrosis.

Working women in numbers of countries are entitled to a rest period and to maternity benefit before and after the birth of their children.

Common action is being taken by men of goodwill to provide healthy and happy conditions for seamen on shore.

Agricultural workers in remote rural districts are enabled by one of the recommendations of the Conference to live under proper conditions instead of having to sleep on the straw in stables.

In the Far East India and Japan are gradually building up a structure of legislation founded on the firm basis of the international conventions.

Far away in Africa native labourers are protected from forced labour, provided with proper sanitary conditions and fairly remunerated for their labour because the representative of the Office on the Mandates Commission and the Slavery Committee has, in the discussion of each report, untiringly drawn attention to the principles of humanity and civilization.

As the year draws to a close the responsible chiefs of the International Labour Office are thus able to await the judgment of the Conference on their work without undue anxiety. In the words of the Labour Charter they have been able to "confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Federation of League of Nations Societies

The Eleventh Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, which was held in Berlin during May and was attended by upwards of 200 delegates from 24 countries, adopted three resolutions relating to the International Labour Organization and its work. The first of these resolutions may be summarized as follows:

It recommends the national societies to establish advisory committees, representing employers, workers, consumers and other important industrial and economic interests, for the purpose of assisting the societies in dealing with questions connected with the organization;

It urges the societies to study subjects ripe for international treatment, and to stimulate public opinion in favour of the ratification of Conventions;

It pledges the societies to make representations to their Governments in favour of complete delegations to the Conference and the submission of Conventions to Parliaments, and to concentrate their efforts on securing ratification and effective application of Conventions which they are prepared to support.

The second resolution expresses satisfaction that the Hours Convention has been ratified by Belgium, and that conditional ratification has been voted by the French Parliament, and invites societies whose Governments have not yet ratified the Convention to make unremitting efforts to that end.

The third resolution requests the societies to use their influence with their national education authorities with a view to the inclusion, in the regular curriculum of schools, of instruction in the principles and work of the International Labour Organization.

The texts of these resolutions will be communicated by a representative deputation to

the officers of the International Labour Conference in the course of the present week, and will be published in due course in these pages.

International Organization of Industrial Employers

The Third Congress of the International Organization of Industrial Employers was held at Zurich, Switzerland, on May 19 and 20. Mr. Schulthess, Chief of the Swiss Department of National Economy, in a message of greeting from the Swiss Government, spoke as follows:—

The holding of the International Economic Conference is a symptom of the present situation. Everywhere there is a strong feeling that things cannot continue as they are. Some speak of solving the social problem, but they forget that it continually re-appears. Antagonisms are more pronounced than ever. The modern industrial State presents us with tremendous tasks. On both sides the organizations are mustering their strength. In the face of this situation, the tasks which devolve on the State have increased almost to infinity. The State has to enter the arena. It needs your advice and your support. You are relatively few in number, but your influence is great. I should like to see the employers taking more and more interest in public affairs, and devoting to them a portion of the time which they now give to private business. Perhaps you would then realize more clearly that the exercise of authority is an arduous task and often an ungrateful one, and that only the feeling of duty makes us persevere in the service of the country.

Mr. Charles Tzaut, President of the General Council, recalled the origin of the Organization, which was suggested as early as 1911 but did not come into being until after the war. He stated the aims of the Organization, the principles by which it is actuated and the part that had been played by the employers' delegates in the Governing Body and the Conference of the International Labour Organization. With regard to the latter, he stated that the Conference had adopted twenty-four Conventions in all, five of which were confined to maritime matters. Of the remaining nineteen, the employers' group in the International Labour Conference had supported thirteen unanimously or by a big majority, sometimes without enthusiasm but for the sake of keeping the peace. In three cases the employers had abstained from voting, and in only three cases had they voted against Draft Conventions. In view of these facts he claimed that the employers had co-operated loyally in the great work of the International Labour Organization.

France and the Hours Convention

An Act to authorize ratification of the Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week passed the French Parliament on May 20. The legislation in question provided that the obligations imposed by ratification should not come into force in France until the Convention has been ratified by Germany and Great Britain. The formal ratification of this Convention has since been communicated to the League of Nations, subject to the condition above mentioned.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

THE World Economic Congress, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, opened at Geneva on May 4, and continued for three weeks. In a resolution of September, 1925, the Assembly of the League declared itself to be "firmly resolved to seek all possible means of establishing peace throughout the world," and affirmed its conviction that "economic peace will largely contribute to security among the nations." It further emphasized the necessity of investigating the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity and of ascertaining the best means of overcoming these difficulties and of preventing disputes. The conference met after preparations extending over a year, having at its disposal documents prepared through the collaboration of experts in the various lines of inquiry. It was attended by 194 members, who were in turn advised by 157 experts, drawn from fifty countries throughout the world, including the United States, Russia, and Turkey, in addition to the state members of the League of Nations. The decisions of the conference were reached by agreement of the representatives. The president of the Congress was M. Theunis, formerly Belgian prime minister. Canada was represented by Messrs. Albert Matthews, Joseph Daoust, Dr. Adam Shortt, W. A. Wilson and Dr. W. A. Riddell.

The President in his concluding address, complimented the delegates on the generous spirit of compromise which had made the decisions unanimous.

"Producers, employers and workers, farmers, traders, financiers, economists and consumers, you have, without neglecting the interests which you represent and which you have to defend, constantly borne in mind that we are all members of the same community, working, toiling, suffering together and directing our efforts to a common end."

The Conference worked through three commissions—on commerce, industry and agriculture—and the general resolutions are divided under these three heads. The president pointed out that the basis of the conference was the assumption that international trade is itself to be desired; that the exchange of products and services between persons either of the same country or of different countries is normally to the advantage of both parties; that the greater the range of exchange of different products between those who by their resources and capacities are best fitted to produce them, the greater is the general economic advantage; and that international exchange of products best and most economically produced in different countries should therefore be regarded as the normal rule.

The official report of the conference opens with a general review of the world economic position, based on reports from twenty-four nations. A resolution was passed unanimously, stating that the maintenance of world peace depends largely upon the principles on which the economic policies of nations are formed and executed and that the governments and peoples of all countries should constantly take counsel together as to this aspect of the economic problem; and recommending the establishment of a recognized body of principles designed to eliminate the economic difficulties which cause friction and misunderstanding. President Theunis remarked in this connection that "economic conflicts and divergence of economic interest are perhaps the most serious and the most permanent of all the dangers which are likely to threaten the peace of the world. No machinery for the settlement of international disputes can be relied upon to maintain peace if the economic policies of the world so develop as to create not only deep divergencies of economic interest between different masses of the world's population but a sense of intolerable injury and injustice. No task is more urgent or more vital than that of securing agreement on certain principles of policy which are necessary in the interests of future peace."

Among other general recommendations the conference proposed a reduction in the heavy burden of armaments entailing heavy taxation which reacted on the whole economic life of each nation and lowered the standard of living.

Commerce

The fundamental idea of the conference in regard to commerce was the necessity for "restoring greater freedom to a world hitherto hampered by many obstacles due to the war and its consequences, and to erroneous economic ideas." Fuller liberty of trading was recommended. This expression, the president pointed out, is not to be confounded with Free Trade, but "embraces all measures calculated to liberate international commerce from artificial restrictions and obstructions." The conference suggested that the diplomatic conference to be held at Geneva next November, might be made the means of removing of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The desirability of simplifying and stabilizing customs tariffs as far as possible was recognized. With a view to limiting tariffs the conference recommended, firstly, individual action by the various states with regard to their own tariffs; secondly, bi-lateral action through the conclusion of suitable commercial treaties; thirdly, collective action, by means of an inquiry undertaken by the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, with a view to encouraging the extension of international trade on an equitable basis by removing or lowering the barriers to international exchange set up by excessive customs tariffs.

It is noted that customs tariffs are now regarded as a subject for concerted action among the different nations, this progress from the purely national view marking "a considerable step in the evolution of ideas in customs tariffs." The conference adopted several resolutions tending to hasten the reduction of existing barriers to international trade.

Industry

The conference took as its central problem the reduction of the cost of production without injury to the consumer or the worker. With this object it considered: (1) "rationalization" in its various aspects, and, in this connection, (2) international industrial agreements, and (3) the collection and exchange of information.

"Rationalization" is defined as signifying the methods of technique and of organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It includes the scientific organization of labour, standardization both of materials and products, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing. The conference declared that rationalization must be applied with care so as not to injure the legitimate interest of the workers. It therefore recommended that governments, public

institutions, trade organizations and public opinion, as the case may be, should encourage producers to promote the investigation of the best methods and results of rationalization and scientific management and standardization, not neglecting the smaller undertakings and giving special attention to measures calculated to promote social welfare.

In regard to international agreements the conference laid down no fixed principle, but recognized the growth of agreements as a development which may be either good or bad according to the spirit in which they are constituted and operated, and the measure in which their directors are actuated by a sense of the general interest. "Agreements" the president said, "cannot by themselves be regarded as the only remedy for the present causes of economic trouble; but, within limits, they may serve to improve the organization and reduce the cost of production." By checking uneconomic competition and diminishing industrial fluctuations they may make employment more stable while benefiting the consumer. Nevertheless, agreements may involve danger if they encourage monopolistic tendencies and unsound business methods.

The conference therefore concluded that agreements ought not to lead to an artificial rise of prices, and that they should not restrict the supply to any particular country of raw materials or basic products, or, without just cause, create unequal conditions between the finishing industries of consuming and producing countries or other countries similarly placed. Nor should they stereotype the present position of production or the distribution of industries.

It was recommended that as publicity is one of the most effective means to prevent growth of abuses, the League of Nations should follow closely the operations and effects of international agreements and publish information thereon.

The conference laid special emphasis on the importance of the systematic collection of accurate information both from the point of view of the leaders of industry and of the public. Accurate statistics should be obtained both for the basic world industries and also for the chief industries of each country, so as to render possible the compilation of quantitative indices of industrial production.

The Economic Organization of the League of Nations was asked to endeavour to promote international agreements with regard to terms, methods and scope of industrial statistics employed, and to collate the information provided as to raw materials, production, etc., the International Labour Office dealing with wages, hours, employment, etc.

Agriculture

The most important outcome of the discussions on agriculture was stated by the president to be the realization of the essential inter-dependence of agriculture, industry and commerce. The conference considered that the first measures for the improvement of agriculture must be taken by agriculturists themselves—by the general adoption of better technical methods, more scientific organization, an extension of the international campaign against diseases of plants and animals, and by co-operation and the organization of credit institutions. With regard to the co-operative movement, the conference emphasized the importance of direct relations between producers' and consumers' associations.

National credit institutions were recommended, with or without the assistance of the public authorities in each country. The conference laid stress on the desirability of removing hindrances to the free flow of agricultural products, in so far as their removal does not endanger the vital interests of the various countries or their workers. Where a minimum of protection is maintained, care should be taken to maintain an equitable balance between industry and agriculture, and not to stifle one to the advantage of the other.

The conference requested the League of Nations to ensure that, in the organizations already existing or to be formed for the study of economic questions, agricultural interests shall be represented in proportion to their economic and social importance.

In his closing address summarizing the work accomplished by the conference, President Theunis said: "The eight years of post-war experience have demonstrated the outstanding fact that, except in the actual fields of conflict, the dislocation caused by the war was immensely more serious than the actual destruction. The main trouble now is neither any material shortage in the resources of nature, nor any inadequacy in man's power to exploit them. It is all, in one form or another, a maladjustment—not an insufficient productive capacity, but a series of impediments to the full utilization of that capacity. The main obstacles to economic revival have been the hindrances opposed to the free flow of labour, capital and goods.

"The removal of these obstacles, with the twofold object of stimulating production and restoring free channels for trade, requires concerted international action. The attainment of the former object lies largely in the hands

of producers in promoting by co-operation more scientific methods, such as simplification and standardization, which eliminate waste. A necessary preliminary to this process is the collection and periodical publication of information bearing on production and its factors which shall be fuller, more regular, more uniform and better co-ordinated. The second object lies rather within the scope of governmental efforts inspired and permitted by an enlightened opinion among the employers, workers and consumers."

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY IN NEW YORK STATE

THE general conditions of labour in the manufacturing and mercantile business in the State of New York were the subject of a recent inquiry by an "Industrial Survey Commission" appointed last year by the State Legislature. The Commission was composed of three senators and five members of the Assembly. The inquiry was suggested by the numerous labour bills coming up for consideration at each session, requiring that the legislators should be conversant with existing conditions. Moreover the recent controversy regarding equality for men and women in industry on the occasion of the conference held early in 1926 by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour* appeared to call for a thorough investigation of all the special laws regulating the employment of women.

Special Legislation Affecting Women

In their report the Commissioners give special prominence to the proposal to limit by law the working hours of women in factories and shops to 48 hours in the week. They favour such special legislation for women providing a 48-hour week for those employed for six full days, but allowing an extension to 49½ hours in factories and shops for the purpose of giving the employees a full half holiday on one day each week, in addition to their regular day of rest. The arguments for or against such legislation are considered, and the commissioners, while conceding that the balance of reasons is in favour of restricted hours, appear to regard such limitations as a matter of present expediency, rather than as being based on any essential need for the protection of women by means of special laws. "To your commission it seems that a more important question to women is the obtaining for them of wages more nearly approximating the wages of men engaged in work requiring equal intelligence and application. In comparison with the wages given to men, the wages paid women are unjustly inadequate. As one woman stated, a woman well paid, well fed, is happier at fifty-two hours than one underpaid at forty-eight hours."

Many witnesses appeared before the commission both for and against the law. Union male labour was found to be for the law. Union female labour, especially those working only forty-eight hours or less, and many women interested in welfare work, were also for the law. On the other hand many workers seemingly healthy and some women's political organizations, were opposed to the proposed law.

Industrial Council Commended

A large part of the report deals with questions arising out of workmen's compensation. The commisisoners received numerous suggestions for amendments to the law on this subject. Many of these suggestions were connected with difficulties arising out of administration, which did not appear to the commissioners to call for any new provision in the law. They suggest that "purely administrative matters should be treated administratively," and that if the parties concerned have suggestions to make for remedying conditions they should bring them directly to the administrative authorities.

Special machinery exists in New York State for encouraging the joint discussion of labour difficulties. The establishment of the "Industrial Council" of the State was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 557. The council is composed of representatives of employers and employees, with the State Industrial Commissioner and the chairman of the Industrial Board as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. It offers employers and labour the means of continuous and direct contact with the Labour Department. The council may make to the commission any suggestions that it believes proper after full inquiry and investigation. The commissioners report after four years' experience, that the Industrial Council has rendered excellent service in bringing together the conflicting viewpoints of employer and employee. They suggest that "it possibly could render a great additional

* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 308; June, page 531; also February, 1926, page 130.

service by acting as a clearing house for the complaints that frequently arise and that may not always be well founded."

Effects of "Closed Unions" in Building Trades

The report contains the following paragraphs on conditions in the building trades in New York City:—

"Very early in the work of the commission it became apparent, through the testimony of witnesses representing contractors in the city of New York, engaged in the building trades, that certain unions in this highly unionized business could not or would not furnish the number of men necessary to carry on their particular branches of the business, perhaps due to the fact that through in effect a closing of the membership lists the supply of available union men was restricted, and that moreover, these unions would not permit new men to be admitted to the union to make up this deficiency, nor permit in some cases men holding cards in the union from some other locality to work here.

"It is plain that a closed union is an evil working first against the contractor and the public and eventually against the working men because the tendency to the formation of such an aristocracy of labour will be the formation of rival unions to cover the whole of the trade affected and the creation of a feeling of deep discontent in the hearts of those workers not members of the closed union who must walk the streets in search of work while jobs are crying for workers and while the closed union members who thus exclude their brother workers, are employed at unusual wages."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE Employment Service Council of Canada, a body advisory to the Minister of Labour in connection with the operations under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, met in Ottawa for its eighth annual meting on June 23 and 24. The Council is representative of the provincial government employment services, the Federal Departments of Labour and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, various organizations of workers and employers, the railways, and returned soldiers. After an official welcome by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, the delegates proceeded to a discussion of several topics which affect the proper functioning of the free public employment offices throughout Canada. Among these subjects were the following: the relation of immigation to employment and to the work of the Employment Service of Canada; the placement of handicapped workers, especially handicapped ex-service men; the problem of harvest labour supply for 1927; the mobility of labour and its relation to unemployment; the notification of industrial disputes to work seekers other than those registering at public employment offices; and the technique of employment offices. Recommendations for presentation to the Minister of Labour were drafted on these subjects, and will be submitted at a later date.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. P. Riddell of Montreal, chairman of the Council. The bodies represented and the representative in each case were as follows:—

Province of Nova Scotia, H. H. Congdon, Halifax; Province of New Brunswick, George R. Melvin, St. John; Province of Quebec, Jos. Ainey, Montreal; Province of Ontario, J. H. Ballantyne, Toronto; Province of Manitoba, J. A. Bowman, Winnipeg; Province of Saskatchewan, G. E. Tomsett, Regina; Province of Alberta, W. Smitten, Edmonton; Province of British Columbia, J. D. McNiven, Victoria; Canadian Manufacturers' Association, E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa; Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, R. Tallon, Montreal, Jas. Simpson (Vice-Chairman of the Council), Toronto; Railway Association of Canada, C. P. Riddell (Chairman of the Council), Montreal; Railway Brotherhoods, S. N. Berry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Canadian Council of Agriculture, J. W. Ward, Winnipeg; Department of Labour, Mrs. Chas. Caucutt, Kenora, Miss Mary McNab, Toronto, and V. C. Phelan (Acting Secretary), Ottawa; Returned Soldiers, T. C. Lapp, Ottawa; Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Major E. Flexman, Ottawa; Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa.

Election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and the following were elected: Chairman, James Simpson, Toronto; Vice-Chairman, T. C. Lapp, Ottawa; and Secretary, R. A. Rigg, Ottawa. Three additional executive members will be nominated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, respectively.

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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain that made the situation more favourable than in any other month since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 6,150 firms employing 876,768 workers, as compared with 832,872 on May 1; this increase of 43,896 persons, or 5.3 per cent, brought the index number to 105.9, as compared with 105.2 on Oct. 1, 1926, the previous high level in the last seven years. In the preceding month, the index stood at 100.6 and on June 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively.

Unusually large advances for the time of year were recorded in manufacturing, while construction, transportation, mining, logging, and services also showed important increases.

Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was noted in the five economic areas, Quebec firms adding the largest number of employees to their staffs.

Maritime Provinces.—Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 559 employers with a combined working force of 68,666 persons, as compared with 66,428 in the preceding month. Although this gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 last year, the index then was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber, fish and pulp and paper products) and construction, registered heightened activity, while logging and transportation were seasonally slacker.

Quebec. — Transportation, construction, manufacturing and logging reported pronounced increases in personnel, while smaller gains were shown in mining and trade; the gain in logging was due to river driving operations. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years, the index being four points higher than on June 1, 1926, although important advances were then indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,377 firms employing 252,183 workers, or 16,471 more than in their last report.

Ontario.—The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 101.5, as compared with 95.2 at the beginning of June, 1926, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 2,803 co-operating establishments aggregated 362,586 persons; on May 1, they had 350,094 employees. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, while logging and trade were seasonally quiet.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 778 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 114,036 persons, as against 106,058 in the preceding month. More extensive increases were indicated on June 1, 1926, but the index then was several points lower.

British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 79,297 workers was registered by the 673 reporting employers, who had 74,590 at the beginning of May. This increase of over 4,700 employees was the largest noted on June 1 in any year since the record was instituted in 1920; employment was in slightly greater volume than in the early summer of the last seven years. As in the other provinces, construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but a favourable tendency was generally in evidence.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was decidedly upward of seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Windsor and other Border Cities.

Montreal.—Improvement on a smaller scale than on June 1, 1926, was noted in Montreal, where the 722 co-operating firms reported 117,957 persons, an increase of 2,946 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and trade reported the greatest increases, but manufacturing as a whole was slightly slacker. The index was the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Quebec.—Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in the construction and transportation industries, while manufacturing showed a falling off. Statements were tabulated from 90 establishments employing 10,223

workers, as against 9,622 in the preceding month. Considerable declines were indicated on June 1 last year, when the index was lower. Employment at the beginning of June was in greater volume than in any other month of the record, which for this city goes back to 1924.

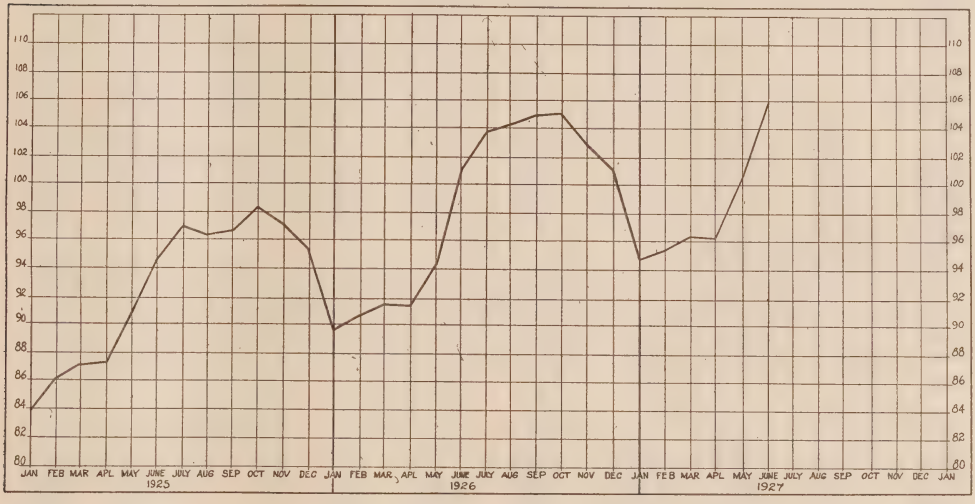
Toronto.—The situation in Toronto continued to be more favourable than in any other month in the five years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 797 employers with 104,259 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,707 on May 1. Manufacturers were rather busier, while considerable improvement was shown in construction. The gain exceeded that noted in the same month of 1926. Conditions were much better than on June 1 a year ago.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Curtailment was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, but construction showed more activity. The 93 firms furnishing data reported 11,061 employees, or 132 less than in the preceding month. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date last year.

Winnipeg.—An aggregate working force of 27,501 persons was registered by the 279 employers whose statistics were received and who had 26,954 employees on May 1. Although this gain was less extensive than that noted at the beginning of June, 1926, the index was several points higher. The greatest improvement took place in construction, but manufacturing was also busier, while there was a moderate reduction in trade.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Ottawa.—Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June last year, although the advance then was larger. A combined working force of 11,268 persons, or 395 more than in their last report, was employed by the 136 co-operating firms.

Hamilton.—Additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date in 1926 were reported in Hamilton; 205 employers had 30,516 workers on their paylists, as compared with 29,852 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier.

Vancouver.—Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where manufacturing was rather slacker, chiefly in lumber and iron and steel works. Statements were tabulated from 235 employers with 26,070 workers in their employ, or 544 more than on May 1. Contractions were indicated on June 1 a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
June 1	86·6	89·5	83·4	84·9	91·1	93·3	8·1
1922							
June 1	89·2	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	84·2
1923							
June 1	97·3	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	93·5
1924							
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·5	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at June 1, 1927	100·0	7·8	28·8	41·4	13·0	9·0	55·7

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
June 1	95·4	.....	89·9	109·6	94·6	.....	87·1	94·7
1924								
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
June 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1927	13·5	1·2	11·9	1·3	3·5	1·3	3·1	3·0

Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 3,916 manufacturers employing 488,242 operatives, as compared with 474,731 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on June 1 in most years of the record, while the index was lower in each of the last six years. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, these being of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, elec-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
Manufacturing	55·7	98·8	96·1	93·9	88·3	88·4	93·5
Animal products—edible	2·1	112·1	99·2	105·8	101·3	97·0	95·0
Fur and products	0·1	83·0	79·6	86·1	78·8	80·9	90·4
Leather and products	1·9	78·7	78·6	72·4	70·3	76·5	78·1
Lumber and products	6·3	111·9	98·7	110·8	109·1	106·6	112·4
Rough and dressed lumber	4·2	132·5	110·0	134·5	135·8	130·8	134·6
Furniture	1·0	89·2	90·2	85·1	76·1	76·3	79·8
Other lumber products	1·1	82·9	80·3	78·6	72·7	75·3	86·3
Musical instruments	0·4	69·8	69·2	68·9	56·6	57·2	68·4
Plant products—edible	3·0	97·0	93·0	92·3	89·8	88·6	90·0
Pulp and paper products	6·8	117·2	112·5	108·4	100·9	100·6	104·4
Pulp and paper	3·6	135·1	124·8	121·1	107·5	106·7	114·7
Paper products	0·8	96·2	96·6	90·5	89·9	86·7	91·2
Printing and publishing	2·4	103·8	103·5	99·7	97·9	98·0	96·7
Rubber products	1·6	99·5	97·3	85·0	84·9	75·6	84·3
Textile products	8·6	98·0	98·4	91·9	87·9	82·5	90·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	117·4	116·7	107·3	101·4	88·9	104·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	104·8	104·3	102·2	91·1	86·8	96·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	73·6	75·4	71·6	71·3	72·2	75·5
Other textile products	1·1	114·0	114·0	98·6	98·7	94·0	96·3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	105·8	103·6	99·9	99·7	96·0	95·9
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	95·8	107·7	100·0	95·8	105·2	98·6
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	89·1	87·6	86·5	80·1	86·4	91·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	105·7	97·0	103·6	88·9	92·5	100·3
Electric current	1·5	134·4	130·9	125·8	132·4	129·1	118·2
Electrical apparatus	1·2	130·0	130·0	117·0	109·7	111·5	103·0
Iron and steel products	15·1	85·5	86·1	84·1	75·0	79·2	86·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	68·6	70·4	64·0	62·0	69·3	81·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	83·2	83·4	74·9	71·0	70·1	75·1
Agricultural implements	1·1	90·1	90·8	82·7	57·1	57·9	66·4
Land vehicles	6·8	98·7	100·2	102·0	91·6	98·6	104·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	34·3	32·2	34·6	38·0	32·2	29·3
Heating appliances	0·6	88·9	89·2	88·7	82·4	81·6	95·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	105·2	100·0	97·1	73·7	85·9	91·7
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	88·0	90·6	83·6	74·2	76·4	92·1
Other iron and steel products	2·0	82·5	82·5	84·1	70·3	72·5	81·1
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	110·9	109·1	92·6	79·8	84·2	91·1
Mineral products	1·2	109·5	106·5	106·5	109·9	107·5	104·1
Miscellaneous	0·5	94·4	92·7	88·3	84·6	85·4	94·6
Logging	2·3	48·1	45·8	53·4	51·3	53·6	52·5
Mining	5·1	100·9	99·0	92·3	94·5	103·7	101·6
Coal	2·9	83·0	83·8	77·1	77·0	89·8	93·8
Metallic ores	1·4	164·3	159·2	140·9	151·6	155·7	126·2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	114·0	103·1	107·2	100·2	99·6	105·3
Communications	2·9	120·6	120·4	116·9	110·1	109·8	102·2
Telegraphs	0·6	125·1	123·5	120·1	110·9	108·2	102·4
Telephones	2·3	119·4	119·6	116·1	109·9	110·2	102·1
Transportation	13·1	113·5	109·1	110·6	105·2	110·1	109·0
Street railways and cartage	2·3	118·4	116·9	114·3	111·9	114·7	116·1
Steam railways	9·0	102·0	98·9	97·5	94·2	99·2	98·3
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	229·1	203·7	248·7	211·1	219·3	211·2
Construction and Maintenance	11·9	197·8	154·7	186·7	155·9	147·3	140·2
Building	4·2	179·4	164·5	166·7	122·7	118·9	100·1
Highway	1·9	1,922·8	1,053·6	1,466·7	1,547·0	937·9	1,956·6
Railway	5·8	161·0	126·6	162·9	139·4	143·8	146·6
Services	1·8	126·0	121·4	120·8	116·4	113·8	108·8
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	125·2	118·2	124·5	124·0	121·4	117·3
Professional	0·2	124·0	119·5	115·9	115·7	111·5	98·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	127·6	126·5	117·2	105·8	104·3	100·2
Trade	7·2	105·7	105·3	97·5	93·8	92·5	91·9
Retail	4·8	108·4	108·2	97·3	94·2	91·1	90·2
Wholesale	2·4	100·7	100·0	97·7	93·1	95·2	95·1
All Industries	100·0	105·9	100·6	101·0	94·5	95·2	97·3

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review

tric current and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were further pronounced increases in the number engaged in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving branch in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 243 firms employing 18,294 persons, as compared with 16,005 in the preceding month. This increase, which exceeded that reported in earlier years, brought the index number to a higher point than on June 1 in any other year since the record was begun in 1920.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group, chiefly tanneries, showed a small falling off as compared with the extensive losses registered at the beginning of June, 1926. The index was slightly higher than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years. The working force of the 191 co-operating employers totalled 16,980, as against 17,037 operatives in the preceding month. There were minor reductions in all except the Maritime Provinces.

Lumber and Products.—Continued seasonal expansion was indicated in lumber mills, while container, match and other wood-using factories were also busier. Returns were compiled from 734 manufacturers in the lumber group, having 55,501 employees, compared with 48,605 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated on June 1, the largest gain taking place in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Rather greater advances were made on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Plant Products—Edible.—Unusually large increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,042 persons were added to the payrolls of the 308 co-operating manufacturers, who had 26,724 employees. Starch and glucose, sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable preserving establishments recorded most of the gain, which was chiefly reported in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The increase registered on June 1, 1926, was considerably smaller and the index number then was several points lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The additions to staffs in the pulp and paper group were larger than in any other month since 1920, bringing employment to its highest point in the record of eight years. An aggregate payroll of 59,968 workers was reported by the 472 establishments, whose statistics were compiled and who employed 57,641 in the preceding month. Pulp and paper mills registered the bulk of the gain, although printing and publishing shops were rather busier. Quebec reported most of the advance, but the trend was upward throughout the country.

Rubber Products.—Thirty-three rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 14,203 persons, or 326 more than in their last return. Quebec and Ontario plants absorbed practically all these extra operatives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when an increase on practically the same scale was noted.

Textile Products.—Following four months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a seasonal decline in employment in textiles on the date under review, chiefly in clothing factories in Quebec. Ontario, on the other hand, showed improvement. Data were received from 512 firms employing 75,720 persons, as against 76,075 in the preceding month. This contraction was much smaller than that indicated on June 1 last year, when the index number was some six points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Tobacco factories on the whole were seasonally slacker, but a gain was shown in beverage works, according to 108 firms in this group, whose staffs increased from 12,333 workers on May 1 to 12,551 at the beginning of June. Quebec and Ontario registered most of this advance, which contrasted with the reduction noted on the corresponding date last year. The index number then was several points lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 113 employers in this group, with 6,893 persons on payroll as against 6,770 in the preceding month. The index number was rather higher than on June 1, 1926; similar gains were then indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further improvement on a larger scale than in previous years of the record was shown in building material plants, 117 of which reported an aggregate working force of 10,564 persons, or 845 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on June 1 in any other year since 1920. A considerable share of the increase took place in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Electric Current.—Employment in electric current works continued to expand; the gain was, however, not as large as on the corresponding date a year ago, although the index number then was over eight points lower. The 88 co-operating companies enlarged their staffs by 311 workers to 12,710 at the beginning of June. The largest advance took place in British Columbia and Quebec, although the tendency was upward throughout the country.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a moderate decline in employment in the iron and steel group; land vehicle, machine and agricultural implement shops and foundries were slacker, while iron and steel fabrication works recorded heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 642 manufacturers who released 871 employes, reducing their staffs to 132,269 on the date under review. The Western Provinces recorded the largest losses, but the tendency was unfavourable everywhere except in Ontario. Additions to staff had been indicated on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index number stood at 84.1, or 1.4 points lower than on June 1, 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Further expansion was reported in this group, contrasting with the reductions made on the same date last year, when the index number was lower. The 106 firms furnishing data employed 16,694 workers, compared with 16,520 at the beginning of May. Most of the increase took place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Mineral Products.—Continued seasonal advances were noted in this group, exceeding those reported on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was a few points lower. The oil and some other divisions of this group reported heightened activity. An aggregate payroll of 10,100 persons was employed by the 73 co-operating firms, who had 9,804 in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in Ontario.

Logging

Employment in logging camps showed an advance, which, however, was less extensive than on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 20,323 workers, or 954 more than in the preceding month. River drives in Quebec and general increases in British Columbia more than offset declines in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

Mining

Coal.—Further losses in personnel were noted on coal mining on June 1, as has been usual on that date in many years of the record. The level of employment, however, was higher than in 1926 or 1925. Statements were compiled from 88 operators, with 25,813 employees, or 236 less than in the preceding month. There were moderate decreases in both Eastern and Prairie coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—Considerable improvement was shown in metallic ores in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; 51 employers enlarged their staffs from 11,829 workers on May 1 to 12,285 at the beginning of June. The index number was higher than in any other month since the record was begun in 1920. Practically no change in the situation was noted on the corresponding date last year.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—According to data received from 69 firms in this group, they employed 7,057 persons, or 769 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which slightly exceeded that indicated in any other month of the record, brought the index number to its peak for the last eight years. Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest gains, but the tendency was upward in all provinces.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A further increase in employment was reported in local transportation on June 1, when 115 firms added 228 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 20,489 on the date under review. This gain was smaller than that registered on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index number then was four points lower. Improvement was shown in all provinces, notably in Quebec and Ontario.

Steam Railways.—Continued and greater advances were noted in steam railway operation at the beginning of June, when the 99 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 2,414 persons to 78,649. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported most of the increase, which exceeded that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec and British Columbia the trend was upward. Statistics were received from 60 firms with 15,905 workers, as compared with 14,106 in the preceding month. More noteworthy advances were indicated on June 1, 1926; the index number then was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building—The volume of employment afforded in building was greater than in the early summer of any other year of the record, which goes back to 1920. An aggregate working force of 36,772 persons was reported by the 429 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 33,223 employees on May 1. Although activity increased in all provinces, the largest gains took place in Ontario. The additions registered were somewhat smaller than on the

corresponding date last year; building operations in 1927 apparently commenced earlier in the season, for the increase reported at the beginning of May was considerably in excess of that noted on May 1, 1926, as was the gain in the two months as compared with May and June a year ago.

Highway.—The 126 highway and road contractors furnishing statistics reported 17,113 persons in their employ, or 9,062 more than in their last returns. This improvement, in which all provinces shared, was more pronounced than on any date in 1926, and the level of employment was considerably higher than on June 1 last year.

Railway.—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, but the expansion was smaller than at the beginning of June 1, 1926. The working force of the 36 reporting employers totalled 50,650 persons, as against 39,838 in the preceding month. The most extensive gains were in the Prairie Provinces; additions to staff were, however, generally indicated throughout the country.

Services

The re-opening of summer hotels afforded considerably heightened employment in the service group; although the increase was not so pronounced as at the beginning of June a year ago, the situation then was less favourable. Statements were compiled from 176 establishments employing 15,629 workers, as against 15,172 in their last report. A large share of the increase took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Improvement in retail stores was partly offset by declines in wholesale establishments; 576 trading firms reported 62,734 employees, or 76 more than on May 1. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on the corresponding date in 1926, when the number of persons engaged in this group was decidedly smaller. Quebec firms registered greater activity, while in Ontario the trend was downward, and elsewhere the changes were small.

Table I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF MAY, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Statements tabulated from 1,576 local trade unions, representing 163,754 members, indicated slight improvement of a general character during May, the percentage of idleness standing at 5.2 at the end of the month, as compared with 6.0 per cent at the close of the previous month. There was very little change in comparison with May last year, when 4.9 per cent of the members were out of work. All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and British Columbia registered a greater volume of employment than in April, and the reductions in these two provinces were quite small. Of the gains in the remaining provinces, that of 3.4 per cent in Saskatchewan and of 2.5 per cent in Manitoba, were the most substantial, due in both cases to improvement in building and construction and steam railway operation. When making a comparison with the returns for May last year, the New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta situation improved slightly, while in the other provinces there were small offsetting reductions. The changes, however, were not pronounced in any one province.

A separate tabulation is made of the trade union situation in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Montreal, as in April, reported the greatest percentage of inactivity of any city used in this comparison, though the May conditions, when 12.1 per cent of the members were unemployed, were a slight improvement over those of the previous month. Halifax and Vancouver, each reported 5.1 per cent of idleness. The Toronto situation remained unchanged, 3.9 per cent of the members being idle both in April and in May. The most favourable situ-

ation for the month under review was reported by Regina with 1.4 per cent of unemployed members.

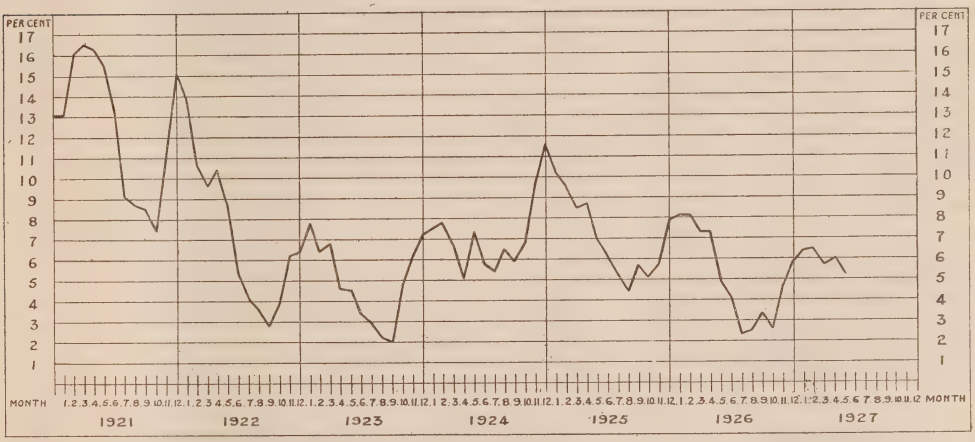
The accompanying chart traces the curve of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. The trend during the period under review, contrary to its course in April, projected slightly downward, showing somewhat improved conditions. The level of unemployment was, however, slightly higher than that attained during the corresponding month of last year.

Reports were tabulated from 428 unions in the manufacturing industries with 46,442 persons, 4,121 or a percentage of 8.9 of whom were out of work at the end of May, as compared with 9.9 per cent in April. The nominal gain in employment registered over April may be attributed to a rather general increase in activity throughout the various groups of the manufacturing industries, chiefly the pulp and paper, and textile and garment divisions. In comparison with the returns for May last year, when 9.6 per cent of unemployment was registered, the situation for textile and garment, leather and glass workers, bakers, cigar makers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, and hat and cap workers improved, and slight reductions occurred among papermakers, iron and steel, brewery and wood workers.

In the coal mining division, where returns were received from 27 unions with 11,993 members, 8.5 per cent of the members were idle, as compared with 7.5 per cent in April. In the Nova Scotia mines slightly less employment was afforded than in April, but in Alberta there was an almost 4 per cent gain. From the British Columbia mines no idle members were reported as in April. The situation in the coal mines improved over May last year, when the unemployment percentage stood at 10.1. In this comparison Nova Scotia miners registered greater inactivity, but the Alberta mines were busier. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were better employed than in April, but less fully engaged than in May of last year.

The building trades, with 175 unions reporting 17,972 members, showed a further though moderate advance in employment, 9.3 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of May, as compared with 11.9 per cent in April. The greatest expansion was indicated among carpenters and joiners and granite and stonecutters, followed by lesser gains among

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



hodcarriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. On the other hand, employment for bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers declined. In comparison with the returns for May last year when 7.4 per cent of the members were idle, the situation for granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers was considerably better, and there was also improvement among steam shovel and dredgemen, plumbers and steamfitters, and carpenters and joiners. Of the counteracting reductions, the most substantial were reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and bridge and structural iron workers, though tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and electrical workers also contributed a share.

The transportation industry showed little variation during May from the April level, but the small change indicated was toward les-

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Miscellaneous	Government	All occupations
1919																																
May	4·1		2·8	3·6	2·4	·6	1·2	·5	0	·7	·3	0	1·6	7·3	2·5	6·0	2·9	0	8·7	1·6	8·0	1·8	·4	0	0	0	2·3	1·1	0	2·6	3·6
1920		0	0	1·2	4·8	0	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	0	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	2·0	1·5	5·6	3·1	·5	·1	1·3	0	2·2	2·4
May	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	0	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	2·0	1·5	5·6	3·1	·5	·1	1·3	0	2·2	2·4
1921	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	25·9	27·4	5·0	36·8	0	15·6	6·0	10·4	4·1	0	1·6	8·3	2·0	13·7	5·4	3·9	1·4	4·8	0	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
May	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	5·0	36·8	0	15·6	6·0	10·4	4·1	0	1·6	8·3	2·0	13·7	5·4	3·9	1·4	4·8	0	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	3·8	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	0	0	·8	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
January	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	9·8	6·0	·7	15·5	5·5	8·5	3·3	1·8	2·6	2·4	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February	6·5	5·3	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	1·3	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March	8·3	4·1	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	2·8	1·3	1·6	0	·4	2·3	·6	6·8	8·7
April	3·1	6·3	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	2·1	1·6	0	·9	2·0	·6	7·0	8·7
May	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	1·1	2·1	1·6	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
June	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	2·6	4·3	3·7	·5	·1	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	4·4
July	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·1	0	0	1·2	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
August	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·3	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·1
September	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·2	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·3	32·8	51·2	0	4·3	10·5	2·4	6·9	5·9	·2	·1	·0	0	·5	1·6	·5	6·2	5·1
October	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	6·3	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·2	·9	6·4	5·7
November	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	6·3	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·2	·9	6·4	5·7
December	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·6	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	2·8	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·3	7·9
January	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	53·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·4	1·7	7·6	8·1
February	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	1·5	5·3	5·5	30·4	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	29·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
June	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	2·1	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	3·4	34·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	·2	1·0	·4	4·8	4·9
July	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·6	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	·1	·9	0	3·4	4·1
August	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
September	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
October	5·2	2·4	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	7·8	3·6	7·8	1·6	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
November	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	·1	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
December	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	1·1	1·1	0	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
January	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·2	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	4·0	2·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·7	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	5·5	4·0	8·1	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	3·2	·1	·9	0	·1	2·2	·5	6·5	6·5
March	0	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	2·1	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·1	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April	1·3	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2										
May	5·9	0																														

sened unemployment. This was shown by the returns tabulated from 629 unions with 56,216 members, 1,160 of whom were idle, or a percentage of 2.1, as against a percentage of 2.8 in April. The steam railway division, whose returns constitute nearly 83 per cent of the entire group membership reporting was the determining factor in the advance movement of employment, assisted by minor gains in the street and electric railway division. The situation, however, in the shipping and stevedoring division was somewhat adverse. In comparison with the returns for May of last year, no change occurred in the percentage of idleness for the transportation, group as a whole, though within the group there were fluctuations. The movement in the various divisions of the group was similar to that in the previous comparison, steam and street and electric railway employees all indicating a higher level of employment, and navigation workers reductions, but in this comparison the gains were just sufficient to offset the contractions.

Longshore workers for whom a separate tabulation is made reported 17.2 per cent of the members idle in May, as compared with a percentage of 16.4 in April. An increase in unemployment was also reported over May of last year when 14.7 per cent of the members were without work.

From public employees, whose returns included 142 unions with 12,807 members, greater activity was registered during May than in the previous month, and a nominal change for the better over the same month of last year. The gain in both comparisons was due to the more favourable situation prevailing among civic employees.

Reports were tabulated from 109 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades with 5,179 members, 6.6 per cent of whom were out of work on May 31 as compared, with 5.5 per cent in April, and 4.8 per cent in May last year. Stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees were slacker than in April, but among hotel and restaurant employees there was a greater volume of work afforded. Barbers reported the same percentage of inactivity as in April. In comparison with May of last year, greater unemployment was registered by stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees, and nominal gains by hotel and restaurant employees and barbers.

Fishermen were slightly less active during May than in both the previous month and May last year, indicating the same percentage of change in both comparisons, namely 4.6. Lumber workers and loggers again reported all their members at work as in April, but in May last year there was about 5 per cent of idleness recorded.

Table II on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and Table I on page 782 shows the percentage of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
May, 1919.....	4·7	3·4	5·3	2·6	1·5	2·9	1·4	4·9	3·6
May, 1920.....	·4	·5	4·0	1·7	2·6	1·3	1·5	5·6	2·4
May, 1921.....	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
May, 1922.....	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
May, 1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
May, 1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
Jan., 1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb., 1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March, 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April, 1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May, 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June, 1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July, 1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug., 1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept., 1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct., 1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec., 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan., 1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb., 1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar., 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April, 1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May, 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June, 1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July, 1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug., 1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept., 1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct., 1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec., 1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March, 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2

In the first six months of 1927 the Ontario Compensation Board awarded $2,991,891, of which $522,994.34 was for medical aid. The total benefits in the first half of 1927 were higher than in the first period of 1926 by over a quarter of a million dollars. The total number of accidents reported to the Compensation Board in the first half of 1927 was 33,686, of which 186 were fatal. These figures also show an increase over the same period in 1926, when there were 29,631 accidents reported, including 147 fatalities. During the month of June, 1927, there were 6,446 accidents reported to the Board, of which 47 were fatal, these figures being the highest for any month in 1927.

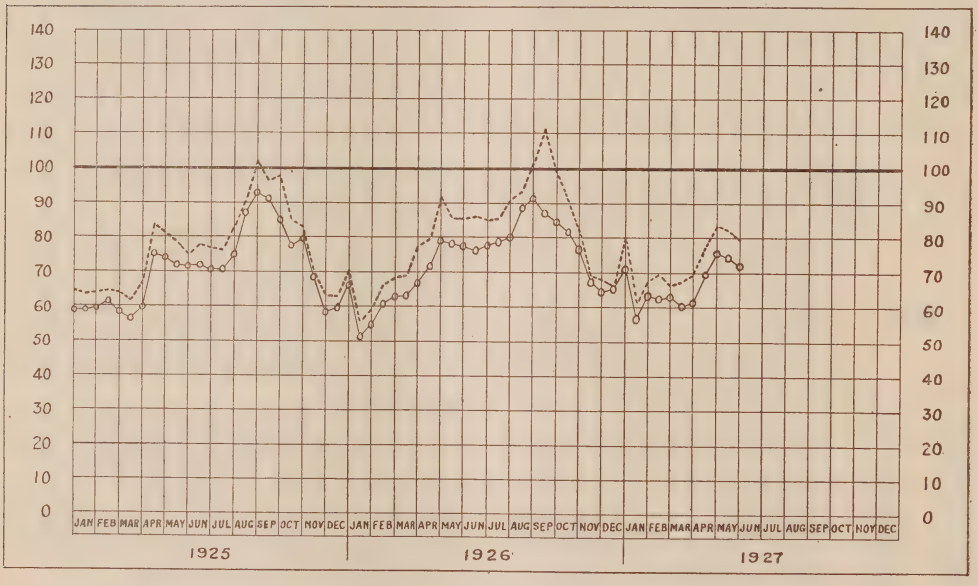
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORT FOR MAY 1927

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during the month of May, 1927, showed a gain of 3 per cent over that transacted during the previous month, but a decline of 4 per cent was registered when a comparison was made with the work effected by the Service during the corresponding period last year. All industrial divisions showed improvement over last month, except farming, communication and transportation but increased placements in the construction and service groups were mainly responsible for the gain shown, farming showing the only decline of importance. In comparison with last year the decline was general in all industries, only logging and farming showing improvement to any extent.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined slightly throughout the month, and at the close of the period were about 6 points lower than those registered at the end of May, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 82.3 and 79.4 during the first and second half of May, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 85.6 and 85.5 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 74.4 and 72.0, as compared with 78.3 and 77.4 during the coresponding month a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of May was 1,803, as compared with 1,929 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,678 daily during the corresponding period in 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,725 daily in contrast with 1,783 daily during the latter half of May a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,485 vacancies during the first half, and of 1,369 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,436 and 1,526 vacancies during the month of May, 1926. Vacancies offered

to the Service during the latter half of April, 1927, averaged 1,609 daily.

The Service effected an average of 1,342 placements daily during the first half of May, of which 918 were in regular employment and 424 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,456 daily, and of 1,315 daily during the first half of May, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review, placements average 1,243 daily (809 regular and 434 casual), as compared with an average of 1,381 daily during the coresponding period a year ago.

During May, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 33,632 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,249 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 21,526, of which 17,785 were of men and 3,741 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,723. Opportunities for employment numbered 24,885 for men and 10,719 for women, a total of 35,604. The number of applications for work was 44,052, of which 32,546 were from men and 11,506 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (5 months)	82,626	41,414	124,040

Nova Scotia

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, were over 6 per cent better than in the preceding month and showed an improvement of 22 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with May, 1926. Fewer placements were recorded in logging, mining and transportation during the month under review than in May last year, but all other industrial divisions showed gains. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 121; construction and maintenance: 84, trade, 78; and services, 435, of which 319 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 207 men and 54 women during the month.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of nearly 29 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in New Brunswick during May, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 45 per cent higher than in April, but were over 8 per cent below May, 1926. Reduced placements under transportation and trade caused the decline from May last year, there being minor changes only in the other industrial groups. During the month 226 placements were effected under construction and maintenance, and 622 in the services division. Of the latter 454 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 257 of men and 66 of women.

Quebec

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in the Province of Quebec during May were over 15 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 17 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month last year. Slightly higher percentages of decline were recorded under both comparisons in placements. The reduction in placements from last year was almost entirely due to a smaller demand for building construction workers, as the changes in other industries were small. Logging showed the largest gain. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 222; logging, 268; farming, 74; transportation, 53; construction and maintenance, 609; trade, 59; and services, 640, of which 366 were of household workers. During the month 1,408 men and 499 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

During the month of May positions offered through employment offices in Ontario were over 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but the number showed a decline over one per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 20 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a reduction of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with May, 1926. Mining and logging showed the greatest gains in placements over May last year, and transportation, construction and maintenance, and services showed the largest declines. The changes in other groups were small. Indus-

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**972**	**149**	**908**	**880**	**261**	**565**	**766**	**340**
Halifax	454	53	479	415	36	379	427	86
New Glasgow	156	38	137	166	79	36	255	141
Sydney	362	58	292	299	146	150	84	113
New Brunswick	**1,000**	**35**	**1,023**	**964**	**323**	**641**	**442**	**449**
Chatham	68	6	79	77	18	59	48	27
Moncton	360	25	335	334	76	258	88	83
St. John	572	4	609	553	229	324	306	339
Quebec	**2,377**	**697**	**4,165**	**2,301**	**1,907**	**32**	**1,195**	**2,331**
Hull	263	291	431	308	307	1	56	239
Montreal	1,447	242	2,671	1,306	1,116	6	830	1,561
Quebec	277	43	610	290	206	22	206	128
Sherbrooke	204	60	252	188	164	3	51	158
Three Rivers	186	61	201	209	114	0	52	245
Ontario	**15,432**	**2,619**	**17,791**	**13,691**	**8,717**	**4,391**	**6,145**	**8,466**
Belleville	170	0	169	169	65	104	66	142
Brantford	280	44	307	240	143	97	114	112
Chatham	268	11	285	271	160	111	45	156
Cobalt	355	81	354	345	320	15	27	177
Fort William	295	0	331	295	212	83	51	264
Guelph	210	60	264	191	107	65	107	101
Hamilton	1,325	63	1,536	1,241	489	751	1,008	533
Kingston	301	46	315	273	120	153	87	169
Kitchener	272	58	488	256	162	74	232	108
London	411	86	412	399	292	69	244	270
Niagara Falls	188	23	186	162	95	65	144	126
North Bay	878	237	669	657	612	45	25	495
Oshawa	584	84	887	501	361	140	219	111
Ottawa	1,190	378	1,088	953	673	170	740	580
Pembroke	239	144	317	275	245	30	17	180
Peterborough	334	41	225	249	176	34	86	77
Port Arthur	1,229	0	1,136	1,131	1,028	103	5	1,102
St. Catharines	437	56	549	379	183	196	303	327
St. Thomas	219	22	194	200	86	114	49	110
Sarnia	168	10	159	163	125	38	111	140
Sault Ste. Marie	296	5	487	254	137	90	138	299
Sudbury	1,032	342	765	747	734	13	27	499
Timmins	300	20	280	229	208	20	50	226
Toronto	3,905	778	5,758	3,577	1,696	1,565	2,061	1,715
Windsor	546	30	630	534	288	246	189	447
Manitoba	**3,826**	**110**	**5,523**	**4,091**	**2,042**	**1,931**	**1,618**	**1,783**
Brandon	357	18	353	307	269	38	36	227
Dauphin	248	9	259	220	159	61	135	62
Portage la Prairie	85	13	86	69	62	7	18	76
Winnipeg	3,136	70	4,825	3,495	1,552	1,825	1,429	1,418
Saskatchewan	**4,544**	**312**	**4,332**	**4,245**	**3,116**	**1,107**	**515**	**2,717**
Estevan	124	13	142	93	84	9	84	—
Moose Jaw	1,144	151	1,097	1,076	825	229	155	830
North Battleford	162	5	144	144	120	24	0	61
Prince Albert	234	26	201	203	131	72	7	169
Regina	1,402	77	1,377	1,370	936	434	215	688
Saskatoon	742	7	690	678	522	156	48	483
Swift Current	203	17	187	190	149	41	3	181
Weyburn	153	10	133	130	106	24	3	104
Yorkton	273	6	254	254	136	118	0	164
Melfort	107	0	107	107	107	0	0	37
Alberta	**4,248**	**112**	**4,762**	**4,186**	**3,411**	**745**	**580**	**3,650**
Calgary	1,181	33	1,462	1,195	963	232	192	1,291
Drumheller	350	0	380	276	237	39	47	194
Edmonton	1,875	68	2,009	1,885	1,494	361	270	1,401
Lethbridge	524	11	584	500	429	71	69	403
Medicine Hat	318	0	327	330	288	42	2	361
British Columbia	**3,205**	**137**	**5,548**	**3,274**	**1,749**	**1,311**	**2,423**	**2,141**
Cranbrook	138	8	158	124	123	1	27	170
Kamloops	175	16	397	152	130	3	179	174
Kelowna	12	5	39	10	3	0	35	8
Nanaimo	70	3	53	24	16	8	72	19
Nelson	240	3	174	209	193	4	29	125
New Westminster	128	1	222	130	58	72	108	86
Penticton	124	3	101	79	27	43	36	54
Prince George	69	3	66	70	70	0	5	75
Prince Rupert	65	1	104	67	30	37	56	101
Revelstoke	24	3	116	15	13	2	84	2
Vancouver	1,599	71	3,364	1,844	913	780	1,218	1,072
Vernon	12	7	62	4	2	2	57	21
Victoria	549	13	692	546	171	359	517	234
All Offices	**35,604**	**4,171**	**44,052**	**33,632**	**21,526**	**10,723**	**13,684**	**21,877**
Men	24,885	1,796	32,546	24,033	17,785	5,847	10,570	18,473
Women	10,719	2,375	11,506	9,599	3,741	4,876	3,114	3,404

trial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,717; logging, 1,182; farming, 812; mining, 153; transportation, 381; construction and maintenance, 3,610; trade, 335; and services, 4,841; of which 2,645 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 7,332 of men and 1,385 of women.

Manitoba

There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Manitoba during May when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 9 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 3 per cent less than in April, and nearly 4 per cent below May, 1926. Farming and construction and maintenance showed the most improvement in placements over May last year, but these gains were more than offset by reductions in services. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 158; logging, 138; farming, 833; construction and maintenance, 435; trade, 170; and services, 2,174, of which 1,572 were of household workers. During May 1,393 men and 649 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed by offices in Saskatchewan during May, increased over 3 per cent when compared with the preceding month, and nearly 15 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 9 per cent higher than in April, and over 17 per cent in excess of May, 1926. All groups except construction and maintenance, mining and communication showed increased placements over May last year, but in the two latter the decline was nominal only. Farming showed the largest gain. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 152; farming, 2,002; construction and maintenance, 662; trade, 160; and services, 1,160, of which 604 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 2,714 men and 402 women during the month.

Alberta

During May orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 10 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 5 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with May, 1926. Transportation, services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made this May than last, but the declines in other groups were small. Industrial division in which most of the applicants were placed during the month were: manufacturing, 307; logging, 74; farming, 2,000; construction and maintenance, 699; trade, 108; and services, 878, of which 521 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,028 of men and 383 of women.

British Columbia

Orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but were over 19 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 7 per cent in placements over April, but a decline of nearly 20 per cent when compared with May, 1926. All groups except logging, services and trade participated in the declines in placements from May last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups during the month included: manufacturing, 462; logging, 389; farming, 210; mining, 98; transportation, 205; construction and maintenance, 573; trade, 111; and services 1,005, of which 551 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 1,446 men and 303 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During May, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,526 placements in regular employment of which 12,710 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,850 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,406 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 444 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Quebec offices numbered 146 of which 43 were for points within the province and 103 for outside points. The provincial certificates were issued by the Montreal office to 22 saw mill

labourers and 21 bushmen for employment within the Montreal zone. In addition Montreal sent 23 bushmen outside the province to camps in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie and Hull transferred 80 bushmen to the North Bay district.

The offices in Ontario granted 592 certificates to persons travelling at the reduced rate, 590 of which were provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were for 2 miners transferred from Pembroke to employment in the Hull zone. Provincially, 372 of the certificates were for bush labourers going to logging areas in the northern parts of the province from the Sudbury, Toronto, Fort William, Port Arthur and North Bay offices. Sudbury also despatched one cook to Niagara Falls, 2 miners to Sault Ste. Marie, and 45 mill hands and 4 carpenters within its own zone and Port Arthur 4 miners, 18 construction labourers and 14 survey men to employment within its zone. The remainder of the movement from Toronto included 3 rockmen and one rock foreman transferred to Port Arthur, 3 labourers and one sawyer to North Bay, one machinist to Cobalt and one electric welder, one boilermaker and one machinist to Kingston. From North Bay 32 railway construction labourers, 4 carmen, 2 building construction labourers and one millright fitter went to Timmins and 59 railway, highway and building construction labourers to Cobalt. London transported one drill hand and one boat builder to Peterboro and one cook to Kingston, Pembroke 4 miners to Timmins and 4 labourers to Port Arthur and St. Catharines, 2 brass finishers to Peterboro and 4 polishers to Kingston. Kingston also received one polisher from Hamilton and 2 masons from Windsor.

In Manitoba 504 reduced rate certificates were issued, 255 to persons going within the Province and 249 to other provinces. From Winnipeg one office clerk, 15 pulp cutters, 2 farm labourers, 8 bushmen, 2 porters, one setter and one female hotel worker went to employment in the Dauphin zone; 124 farm labourers, 12 farm household workers, 6 female hotel employees, 3 carpenters and one waitress were sent to Brandon and 24 teamsters, 18 farm hands, 9 building labourers, 2 farm domestics, 6 carpenters, one hotel cook, one housekeeper and one foreman travelled to points within the Winnipeg zone. The Dauphin office despatched 17 bushmen to points within its own zone. All of the interprovincial transfers were effected by the Winnipeg office, 10 labourers going to North Battleford, 15 carpenters and one cook to Saskatoon, 20 carpenters, 2 cooks, one upholsterer and one blacksmith to Regina, one cook to Yorkton, 4 female hotel workers to Estevan and 46 farm hands and 6 farm household workers to various points in Saskatchewan. In addition Port Arthur received 31 wood and pulp cutters, 29 saw mill labourers, 3 farm labourers, 7 road cutters, one porter, 5 female hotel workers, one edgerman, 8 cooks, 2 teamsters, 2 cookees and one lumber grader; Timmins received 50 labourers and Hull 2 steel workers.

Those who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in Saskatchewan numbered 163 of whom 158 were for points within the province and 5 for other provinces. Of the former, 111 were farm workers, the majority going from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to points within their own zones. Saskatoon also transferred 3 cooks, one engineer, 3 cookees and one labourer to Prince Albert, 2 telephone labourers to Swift Current and 4 carpenters, 3 labourers, one cook and one teamster to employment within its own zone. Moose Jaw despatched one cook to Regina and 9 teamsters, 2 cooks and one kitchen worker to points within the Moose Jaw zone. From Regina 10 track men and one telephone labourer went to Saskatoon and one sheep herder to Swift Current and from Prince Albert 3 bushmen were sent to logging districts within the zone. Of those going outside the province Regina transferred 3 bridge carpenters and one domestic to the Winnipeg zone and one bushman to the Port Arthur zone.

In Alberta 263 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 227 to provincial points and 36 to other provinces. Within the province the transfers effected by the Calgary office included 33 farm hands and one porter going to Drumheller, 2 miners, 5 farm hands and 2 labourers to Edmonton, 2 machinists to Lethbridge and 21 farm hands, one lather and one female hotel worker to points in the Calgary zone. The Edmonton office issued certificates to 85 farm hands, 19 mill hands, 4 sawyers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 track men, one hookman, 5 labourers, one teamster, one miner, 2 mine labourers, one planerman, one fireman, one maid, 2 carpenters, 4 cooks, 7 bushmen, 3 hotel workers, one engineer, 3 housekeepers and one machinist, all of whom went to points within the Edmonton office. Lethbridge received 3 farm hands and Calgary one elevator carpenter, one cookee and 5 farm hands also from the Edmonton office. Calgary received one farm domestic from Medicine Hat. Of those going without the province 35 were farm labourers for points in Saskatchewan, practically all of whom were sent by the Edmonton office and one was a hotel cook going from Calgary to Cranbrook.

The British Columbia offices issued 182 certificates for special transportation, 133 of which were provincial and 49 interprovincial. Provincially Vancouver transferred 22 stationmen, 12 building labourers, 4 carpenters, 2 farm hands, 2 firemen, one assayer, one cook and one flunkey to Penticton, 2 ranch hands, one flunkey, 5 miners, one farm hand, 2 muckers, 2 sawyers, 2 cooks and one engineer to Kamloops, one filer, one engineer, and one millwright to Vernon, one saw filer and one office clerk to Nelson, 4 miners and one engineer to Revelstoke, one engineer to Cranbrook and 13 labourers, 2 carpenters, 2 flunkeys, 2 cooks, one waitress and one farm labourer to points within the Vancouver zone. Prince George sent 4 railroad construction labourers to Kamloops and Nelson, 3 miners to Cranbrook and one miner to Penticton. From Prince Rupert 2 miners and from Penticton one farm labourer went to employment within their respective zones. The remaining 29 provincial transfers were of bushmen for points around Prince George, Kamloops and Nelson. The interprovincial movement was practically towards the agricultural districts of the prairie provinces, Alberta receiving 26 farm hands, Saskatchewan 17 farm hands and one farm domestic and Manitoba 3 farm hands. The majority of these received certificates from the Vancouver office. Vancouver also transported one cook to each of the Calgary and Saskatoon zones.

Of the 1,850 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 975 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 761 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 94 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 19 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 83.

Agreement effective from May 1, 1927.
Wages per hour, 60 cents.
The hours worked are 44 per week.

HALIFAX, N.S.—MASTER PAINTERS OF HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 425.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until May 1, 1928.
Wages, per hour, 60 cents.

Overtime, from 5 to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, double time. One hour at midnight for lunch.
Workmen outside of the city limits shall have all expenses paid.
Work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.
Only absolutely necessary work to be done on Saturday afternoons, rate being time and one-half.
No member shall work on his own account after 5 p.m., without consent of employer.

MONTREAL, QUE.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, LOCAL NO. 33.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until May 1, 1928.
Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.
Work on Saturday afternoon only when permitted by the business agent.
The agreement is similar to that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1925.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE ITALIAN MOSAIC AND TILE CO., ITALIAN MOSAIC AND MARBLE CO., AND THE ART MOSAIC AND TILE CO., AND LOCAL 56, TERRAZZO WORKERS' HELPERS, AFFILIATED WITH THE MARBLE, SLATE AND STONE POLISHERS', RUBBERS' AND SAWYERS', TILE AND MARBLE SETTERS', INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927, until December 31, 1927
No striking or leaving work until such matter as is under dispute has been brought before a joint arbitration committee. Such committee shall consist of one representative of each employer and one of each group of employees.
Minimum wages, per hour, 45 cents.

After January 1, 1927, men considered competent by the employers shall receive an increase of 5 cents per hour every three months until a maximum of 55 cents per hour is reached. Any helpers who can qualify as first class improvers may after three more months receive 60 cents per hour.

Hours, 44 per week, 8 per day. Overtime, time and one-half. Saturday afternoon, Sundays and legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

This agreement to apply to new work only. A list of all existing contracts to be supplied to employees.

On work out of town, $6 per week to be allowed for board, railway, and travelling time up to 8 hours per day.

On out-of-town work, local labour may be employed on carrying of materials, mixing, etc., but not on polishing or use of roller. Unemployed members of the union, resident in Toronto, shall be employed if capable of performing their duty. Such competent helpers, if unemployed, shall be given preference in jobs outside of Toronto, transportation to jobs being paid by the employer.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—DISTRICT NO. 4 INTERNATIONAL CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' AND QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC., AND JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, TORONTO BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928.

Wages, per hour, $1.12½. Wages to be paid weekly, not more than one day's time being kept on hand. When workmen are discharged wages due are to be paid at time of dismissal.

The remainder of the agreement is similar to one published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in September, 1925. The following clause has been added: No apprentice shall be allowed to use the air tool during the first 12 months of his apprenticeship.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS AND SPRINKLER FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1926, until September 30, 1929, and from year to year unless 6 months' notice of change is given.

No strikes, lockouts, or other stoppage of work to take place during life of agreement unless caused by violations of the agreement or by sympathetic building trades strikes sanctioned by the union and local in character.

Wages per hour, in home town and within 10 miles of same, 90 cents; out of town $1.05 per hour, to apply only when men are requested to report at such places. Car fare to be supplied to men working outside the city limits and within 10 miles.

No discrimination against sprinkler fitters because of acts alleged to have been committed, detrimental to the union.

Hours, eight per day. Half-holiday on Saturday. Saturday afternoon work, and overtime over eight hours, time and one-half.

Disagreements in any other local of the Union shall not affect local No. 379.

Disputes shall be referred to three umpires not connected with the pipefitting industry, decision of the majority being final and binding. There shall be no strikes or lockouts until a decision has been rendered by the umpires.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER CARPENTERS OF THOROLD, ALLENBURG AND ADJOINING TERRITORY AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 1677.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, with 4 months' notice of change.

Hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday.

Wages, per hour until July 31, 1927, 85 cents; thereafter, 90 cents. Overtime until 9 p.m. and Saturday afternoon, time and one-half. Other overtime and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Union men to be hired when available. If not available non-union men if hired shall have 12 days to become members of the union.

Out-of-town car fare exceeding 7 cents to be paid.

Men to have a weekly pay day. Not less than two hours' notice of discharge to be given.

One apprentice to five journeymen. Apprentices may work overtime when with journeymen.

Foremen, 5 cents per hour over union rate.

Business agent may visit the job if not interfering with the work.

Men in shops may work one hour overtime on machines at straight time rate.

No member may do other work after hours while employed by a recognized contractor.

Extra pay for work on high scaffolds.

Grievances to be submitted to a committee of two from each party.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 38.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928.

The wage rates and terms of this agreement are similar to those in the agreement for Thorold, summarized above.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON, NIAGARA PENINSULA DISTRICT, AND THE FRONTIER AND HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCILS OF CARPENTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928.

Wages per hour in Hamilton, 85 cents.

Hours 44 per week. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

No work on Labour Day and Carpenters' Picnic Day.

Transportation in excess of 10 cents to be paid.

Wages to be paid every two weeks. Not more than two days' pay to be kept back. Carpenters discharged to be paid on the job, or waiting time.

Business agent to have access to jobs.

Lockers for tools and a shed for meals to be provided.

Carpenters must carry a working card. They must not work when other than carpenters do carpenters' work; this not being enforced without the consent of the fair contractor.

One apprentice to four journeymen.
Apprentice to join the union; wages of apprentices to be agreed upon.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1928, and from year to year unless 2 months' notice of change is given.
Hours 44 per week.
Minimum wage, per hour, 95 cents.
Overtime, till midnight, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. For necessary repairs, up to one hour, regular rate.
Apprentices, fifth year, 70 per cent of journeymen's rate; sixth year 80 per cent; thereafter, minimum rate.
Members doing unsatisfactory work shall make same right, in their own time.
Fare and board to be paid for out-of-town work.
All plumbers employed under the agreement shall not work for any but established sanitary and heating engineers.
No rules or regulations curtailing output are to be made.
One apprentice to two plumbers or steamfitters; beyond this, labourers may be used, supervised by a journeyman.
The two branches of the trade shall be kept separate when possible.
Grievances to be referred to a joint conference board, or to the United Association General Office, no strike or lockout to take place until after an investigation.

REGINA, SASK.—ASSOCIATION OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL No. 179.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until April 30, 1928.
Minimum wage for journeymen, $1 per hour.
In all other respects the agreement is the same as that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925.

REGINA, SASK.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 393.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, until May 31, 1928.
Wages per hour, $1.30, paid by cheque weekly.
Hours, 44 per week. In the country, 10 hours per day may be worked.
Overtime, from six till nine p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day; necessary work on Sunday, double time.
Foreman to be a union man and receive 10 cents extra per hour. A foreman to three plasterers.
Transportation and moving time to be paid.
One hour's notice to be given of discharge.
An outside contractor shall employ 50 per cent local members.
Disputes shall be referred to a committee of three from each party.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND PAINTING CONTRACTORS, AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 583.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1927, until March 31, 1928, with 60 days' notice of change.
Hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday.
Minimum wage per hour, 75 cents.
Any man in charge of 3 or more men will receive 5 cents per hour above schedule.
One apprentice to four journeymen, same to serve three years, starting under age of 21.
Wages to be paid in cash or cheque, with time to cash the latter.
Travelling expenses travelling time and certain living expenses to be paid outside city.
No man to be allowed to mix paint or carry material outside of working hours.
Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.
On regular night work, 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.
No discrimination by employers against union men.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS AND GENERAL PIPEFITTERS, LOCAL 496.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, and for another year unless notice of change is given by January 1, 1928.
Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays. One half-hour additional may be worked at regular rates to complete a job in hand. Out of town hours may be ten per day with one hour for dinner.
Minimum wage per hour, journeymen, $1.12½. Apprentice in fifth year, 75 cents per hour.
Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Night shifts for at least two nights, time and one-quarter for a ten hour shift.
Men sent out of town are to have expenses, board and travelling time.
An apprentice may use the tools during first three years only under supervision of a licensed journeyman. Apprenticeship to last five years.
An apprentice with certificate of the Institute of Technology will receive six months' credit on apprenticeship.
One plumber's apprentice to a shop, and one to each five plumbers; not more than five to a shop.
One steamfitters' apprentice to a shop where a steamfitter has been engaged for nine months of preceding year. In a shop having no work, apprentice may be loaned where he can continue training.
Apprentices to be registered with union.
Not more than one steamfitters' labourer to each journeyman steamfitter except in case of heavy lifting.
Wages weekly in cash, or by cheque prior to Saturday.
Contractors receiving work under this local's jurisdiction shall employ 50 per cent of resident plumbers or fitters.
Only union men to be employed under the agreement, preference to be given by employees to the Employers' Association.

Members of one branch of the trade may work at the other only on permit.

Grievances are to be settled by local union agent and the employer, or by a committee of each party.

Saturday morning work in the summer to be suspended from June 15 to August 15, providing shops desiring same have journeymen at shop in rotation.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 2.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1929.

Hours, 8 per day, four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, bricklayers and masons, $1.35. Plasterers to receive prevailing rate.

Members working outside city limit to receive 10 cents above rate, with railway expenses and travelling time.

Night shift, 7 hours' work for 8 hours' pay.

Overtime only for saving of life or property. Time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight. Thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Boiler and firework repairs, not less than 10 cents above minimum rate. Overtime, double time.

Wages to be paid in cash every two weeks.

One hour's notice to be given of dismissal or departure.

Disputes will be investigated by a committee of three from each party, settlement binding on both parties. No strike to be ordered before dispute has been brought before the committee.

Scaffolds shall comply with Alberta Government regulations.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 846.

Verbal agreement, from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928.

Wages per hour to be $1. Saturday afternoon to be a half holiday.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—LATHING SOLICITORS' AND WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, until May 31, 1928.

Price of lathing, number 1, $5 per thousand; number 2, $5.75 per thousand.

Churches, theatres, patch-work and outside of houses to be day work, $1 per hour.

All lath to be put on floors over second floor.

In out-of-town work, fare to be paid.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Men to be paid wages weekly.

No solicitor shall work alone on a job unless all journeymen are working, and no solicitor shall work for another solicitor.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 488.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, and from year to year unless notice of change is given in January of any year.

Hours, 8 per day, four on Saturday.

Minimum wages per hour, $1.12½.

Overtime, until midnight and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. Thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Travelling time and expenses out of town to be allowed.

One plumber's apprentice to a shop, who shall not be over 20 years of age when starting, and shall serve five years. Apprentices shall be registered.

No steamfitter to have more than one helper No member of the Association to employ more than one helper while working with the tools.

Members of one branch of the trade are prohibited from working at the other.

Members of this local union are to work only for members of the association.

Wages to be paid weekly.

Grievances are to be settled by local agent and employer, or by a committee of from two to four of each party.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—EMPLOYERS OF GRANITE CUTTERS IN VANCOUVER AND VICINITY AND GRANITE CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, LOCAL BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1927 to April 1, 1928, and from year to year, unless notice of change be given before January 1.

Minimum wage per day, $9.

Hours, 8 hours per day, with a five day week. Hours may be reduced to 7½ from December 1, to January 15 if darkness interferes.

No out-of-door work except in emergency, at $9.50 per day.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time. Such work to be done only in cases of emergency.

Pay day once a week, payment in cash.

One apprentice allowed to each gang or fraction thereof, to serve three years cutting granite. One apprentice to three tool sharpeners, to serve two years.

Wages may be less than the minimum for men incapacitated by old age or disability but only by consent of the branch.

Men discharged to be paid at once, or if leaving voluntarily, within 24 hours.

In case of scarcity of stone or inclement weather, one man off, all off, except in cases of emergency.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 89.

Agreement to be in effect from August 2, 1926, until May 1, 1927 and thereafter, with 90 days' notice of change.

Wages per day of 8 hours, $10.

No sympathetic strikes to be entered into until duly appointed committee have exhausted all efforts to adjust the same.

A committee will adjust difficulties that may arise.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN MAY, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May was higher by 16.7 per cent than in April, 1927, and by 11.0 per cent than in May, 1926, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these showed that the authorizations amounted to $20,532,147, as compared with $17,587,536* in the preceding month and with $18,504,296 in May, 1926. The total for May exceeded that for the same month in any other year since this record was begun in 1920, while building cost continued lower than in any of the last eight years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 2,000 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $9,000,000 and for some 4,000 other buildings estimated to cost more than $10,250,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of nearly 1,700 dwellings and 3,800 other buildings, valued at approximately $8,200,000 and $8,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1927, the largest gain of $1,326,615 or 18.2 per cent being registered in Ontario. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $1,158,617 or 21.4 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1926, Quebec and British Columbia recorded reductions of $1,115,749 or 20.7 per cent and $57,444 or 2.3 per cent, respectively. The other provinces recorded increases, of which those of $898,029, or 104.4 per cent in Saskatchewan and $975,314, or 12.7 per cent in Ontario were greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reported higher totals of building permits issued than in either April, 1927, or May, 1926, while Vancouver showed an increase in the former and a decrease in the latter comparison. Of the other centres, Sydney, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls,

*Corrected figure.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	May, 1927	April, 1927	May, 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	331,699	400,320	92,691
*Halifax	138,813	372,220	88,052
New Glasgow	1,185	700	600
*Sydney	191,701	27,400	4,039
New Brunswick	171,620	111,400	109,068
Fredericton	12,300	79,500	5,680
*Moncton	139,985	22,275	94,978
*St. John	19,335	9,625	8,400
Quebec	4,264,352	5,422,969	5,380 101
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	3,043,089	2,061,253	2,781,110
*Quebec	637,468	2,546,699	377,636
Shawinigan Falls	56,985	44,040	43,000
*Sherbrooke	37,100	112,025	188,000
*Three Rivers	136,150	425,300	409,230
*Westmount	353,560	233,652	1,591,125
Ontario	8,627,948	7,301,333 [1]	7,052,634
Belleville	9,240	24,045	14,595
*Brantford	137,000	22,320	19,520
Chatham	103,238	75,899	70,650
*Fort William	156,800	71,940	184,680
Galt	42,065	9,340 [1]	14,053
*Guelph	40,590	78,360	24,6o0
*Hamilton	456,150	371,400	502,400
*Kingston	30,620	11,617	208,364
*Kitchener	142,385	136,478	169,557
*London	416,235	403,460	418,120
Niagara Falls	160,825	298,163	187,645
Oshawa	292,810	518,065	43,375
*Ottawa	435,725	300,030	382,875
Owen Sound	15,200	238,000	25,060
*Peterboro	131,310	35,915	50,770
*Port Arthur	675,805	51,704	98,466
*Stratford	211,140	66,870	72,510
*St. Catharines	119,204	36,536	91,180
*St. Thomas	4,838	21,425	34,427
Sarnia	72,621	99,475	70,085
Ontario—			
Sault Ste. Marie	32,434	38,503	31,362
*Toronto	3,210,693	2,207,632	2,668,044
York and East York Townships	689,510	754,625	484,110
Welland	23,600	60,040	51,150
*Windsor	353,005	634,515	971,320
Ford	211,336	171,840	193,275
Riverside	347,400	33,915	61,400
Sandwich	102,000	428,700	219,925
Walkerville	189,000	96,000	269,000
Woodstock	5,169	4,521	12,061
Manitoba	1,628,672	1,251,073	1,273,319
*Brandon	14,832	610	93,822
St. Boniface	246,790	53,763	127,197
*Winnipeg	1,367,050	1,196,700	1,052,300
Saskatchewan	1,758,047	827,340	860,018
*Moose Jaw	314,127	273,100	28,120
*Regina	639,390	283,170	519,010
*Saskatoon	804,530	271,070	312,888
Alberta	1,333,982	553,758	663,194
*Calgary	430,982	292,192	279,894
*Edmonton	885,070	221,935	372,575
Lethbridge	17,255	38,940	9,775
Medicine Hat	675	691	950
British Columbia	2,415,827	1,719,343	2,473,271
Kamloops	70,170	12,935	Nil
Nanaimo	8,100	14,585	13,900
*New Westminster	134,250	177,450	43,465
Prince Rupert	5,825	18,800	9,375
*Vancouver	992,990	735,731	1,534,155
Point Grey	592,300	464,460	580,750
North Vancouver	49,210	51,495	24,510
South Vancouver	99,400	29,043	164,800
*Victoria	463,582	114,844	102,316
Total—63 cities	20,532,147	17,587,536 [1]	18,504,296
*Total—35 cities	17,075,504	13,827,453	15,767,998

[1] Corrected figure.

Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Ford, Riverside, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Edmonton, Kamloops, Point Grey and Victoria reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during May and in the first five months of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building material in first five months
	In May	In first five months	
	$	$	
1927	20,532,147	62,973,761	147·3
1926	18,501,296	60,012,369	151·1
1925	15,520,435	50,983,833	153·8
1924	14,807,589	46,544,689	166·0
1923	18,937,638	57,916,608	165·7
1922	19,527,061	54,0 0,922	161·1
1921	14,460,878	41,530,750	200·7
1920	13,082,015	47,640,916	215·9

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was nearly 5 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The contracts for interior fittings (Group "B") awarded contain the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in their execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wage Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Four of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. These schedules are given below.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permis-

sion of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Dredging at Mitchell's Bay, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company, Limited, of Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditures, $6,500.

Dredging entrance channel and inner harbour at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Kilmer and Barber, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $17,390.

Dredging in the Harbour of Hilton Beach, Ont. Names of contractors, A.B. McLean, Roderick A. McLean and John McLean, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $2,720.

Dredging basins at Southwest and north sides of wharf and entrance channel to wharf, at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 14, 1927. Amount of contract approximate expenditure, $27,542.

Supply of one electric hoist and boom swinger at Berth 15, West St. John, N.B., to operate a derrick. Name of contractors, Mussens Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 17, 1927. Amount of contract, $6,480.

Construction of a public building at Mont Laurier, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. B. Reid et Cie., of Rapide de l'Orignal, P.Q Date of contract, June 4, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $16,200.

Dredging channel in the Ottawa River, between Kettle Island and mainland (Quebec side) at West Templeton, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 26, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $33,312.

Dredging area outside Harbour line at Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 15, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $7,200.

Reconstruction of a portion of the wharf and construction of freight sheds at Railway wharf, Summerside, Prince County, P.E.I. Names of contractors, Farley and Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $57,736.52.

Repairs to piers consisting of the reconstruction in concrete of portions of the North and South Piers at Kincardine, Ont. Names of contractors, E. A. Henry and D. G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, June 15, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $24,750.46.

Dredging channel from Pointe Maquereau to Notre Dame de Pierreville wharf, P.Q., in river St-François. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière of Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, June 14, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $19,066.50.

Dredging at outer entrance channel and outside of west and east breakwater, etc., at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 15, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $36,336.30.

Dredging at Deep Brook (Annapolis Basin), N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Ship Building Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June, 9, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $10,000.

Repairs to Harbour Works along the east side of the Basin at Port Elgin, Ont. Name of contractor, R. M. Hunter, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, June 11, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $3,728.96.

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fittings in the Public Building at Guelph, Ont. Name of contractors, Patterson Electric Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 18, 1927. Amount of contract, $2,480.

Construction of additions and alterations to the Public Building at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Adrian Lindstrom and Alfred Nilson, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, June 18, 1927. Amount of contract, $13,400.

Construction of a flax building at Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, N. O. Cuthbertson and Arthur W. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1927. Amount of contract, $9,750.

Construction of an extension to wharf at Montmagny, County of Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Elzear Boulanger, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $6,748.80.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction)

Backfilling of a certain area of the Rideau Canal lands, at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Foundation Company of Can-

ada, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $1 per cubic yard, approximate expenditure, $25,000.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Napanee, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 7, 1927. Amount of contract, $1,947.

Supply and installation of Belt Distributors in Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ont. Names of contractors, Matthews Conveyor Company, Limited, Port Hope, Ont. Date of contract, June 9, 1927. Amount of contract, $18,500.

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Supply of material and erection of a fence around boundaries of the Songhees Dry Dock and adjoining grounds of the Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, The Peerless Wire Fence Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $12,466.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
General foreman	1.00	8
Concrete mixers	.50	8
Carpenters	.87½	8
Common labourers	.45	8
Building labourers	.50	8
Labourers' foreman	.55	8
Pipe-fitters	.75	8
Powder-men	.66	8
Rock-drillers	.51	8
Plumbers	1.00	8
Plumbers' helpers	.62½	8

Relaying of pavement (with gravel rails) on Connaught Place, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Standard Paving, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1927. Amount of contract, $24,203.30.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Carpenters	.75	8
Cement finishers	.55	8
Cement Mixer (Engineers)	.75	8
Air Compressor operators	.70	8
Driver, motor truck	0.40	8
Team, wagon and driver	1.00	8
Driver, horse and cart	.70	8
Concrete workers	.53	8
Ordinary labourers	.50	8
Straight-edge workers and finishers	.53	8
Asphalt rakers and tampers	.53	8
Boiler firemen	.70	8
Steam boiler enginemen	.75	8

Repairing and re-surfacing of Wellington Street roadway between Bank Street and old Perley Home, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, O'Leary's Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 13, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $7,000.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Carpenters	.75	8
Cement finishers	.75	8
Cement mixers (engineers)	.75	8
Air compressor operators	.70	8
Driver, motor truck	.40	8
Team, wagon and driver	1.00	8
Driver, horse and cart	.70	8
Concrete workers	.53	8
Ordinary labourers	.50	8
Straight-edge workers and finishers	.53	8
Asphalt rakers and tampers	.53	8
Boiler firemen	.70	8
Steam boiler enginemen	.75	8

Construction of North Dykes Nos. 2 and 3, at Steveston, Fraser River, District of New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, the Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 13, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $12,621.50.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foremen	9 50	8	44
Pile driver engineers	8 50	8	44
Pile driver firemen	7 50	8	44
Pile drivermen	7 50	8	44
Pile driver boom-men	7 50	8	44
Derrick engineer	8 50	8	44
Derrickmen	7 50	8	44
Bridgemen	7 50	8	44
	per hour		
Labourers	45	8	44

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in June, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,031 26
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	189 86
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	7,063 84
Stamping pads, ink, etc	667 84
Bag fittings	8,554 88
Letter pouches	188 00
Scales	505 00

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN compliance with the provisions of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba of 1916 (chapter 121 with amendments) the Bureau of Labour, which is the Department of Public Works, has issued new fair wage schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of public works, the schedules to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928. The first schedule relates to the city of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the second to the rest of the province. The only change made in the rates for 1927-1928 is in the electrical works section (*a*) licensed journeymen, which have been increased from 85 cents to $1.00. The balance of the rates in the fair wage schedule are the same as in the previous year. Last year's schedule was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1926.

	Winnipeg		Manitoba	
	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
1. *Labourers:*—				
(*a*) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, piling, and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, moveable scaffolding and runways	.50	50	.45	50
(*b*) Unskilled—Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule	.42½	54	.35	54
2. *Teamsters*	.50	60	.....	.....
[3. (*a*) *Bricklayers*	1.35	44	1.35	44
Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(*b*) *Helpers:*—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold	.50	50	.45	50
4. (*a*) *Stonemasons*	1.35	44	.....	.....
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(*b*) *Helpers:*—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold	.50	50	.45	50
5. *Cement finishers*	.70	50	.70	50
6. (*a*) *Marble Setters*	1.30	44	1.30	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg).				
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50
7. (*a*) *Mosaic and Tile Setters*	1.25	44	1.25	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50
8. *Terrazzo Workers:*—				
(*a*) Layers	.72½	44	.72½	44
(*b*) Helpers	.55	50	.55	50
9. *Stonecutters:*—				
(*a*) Carvers	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(*b*) Journeymen	1.00	44	1.00	44
10. (*a*) *Plasterers*	1.25	44	1.25	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50
11. *Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers*	1.00	44	1.00	44
12. (*a*) *Plumbers*	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.50	50	.45	50
13. (*a*) *Steamfitters*	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.50	50	.45	50
14. *Operating Engineers on Construction:*—				
(*a*) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums	1.10	50	1.10	50
(*b*) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines	1.00	50	1.00	50
(*c*) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines	.95	50	.95	50
(*d*) Fireman	.65	50	.65	50
15. *Sheet Metal Workers*	.80	44	.80	44
16. *Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers*	.85	44	.85	44
17. *Blacksmiths*	.75	44	.75	44
18. *Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:*—				
(*a*) Licensed Journeymen	1.00	44	1.00	44
(*b*) Journeymen working under permit	.77½	44	.77½	44
(*c*) Experienced Helper	.65	44	.65	44
(*d*) Helper	.45	44	.45	44
19. *Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers*	.90	44	.90	44
20. *Asbestos Workers:*—				
(*a*) Journeymen	.90	44	.90	44
(*b*) First Class Improvers	.75	44	.75	44
21. *Asphalters:*—				
(*a*) Finishers	.65	44	.65	44
(*b*) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials	.50	50	.50	50
22. (*a*) *Carpenters*	1.00	44	1.00	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Local No. 343)				
(*b*) *Helpers*	.50	50	.45	50
23. *Outside linemen*	.89	44	.89	44

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat higher, the former due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, and the latter to advances in the prices of grains, flour, and potatoes.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.86 at the beginning of June, as compared with $10.76 for May; $11.06 for June, 1926; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. Besides a substantial advance in the price of potatoes less important increases occurred in the prices of beef, veal, eggs and flour. Butter prices were substantially lower, while slight declines occurred in the prices of mutton, pork, bacon, lard, milk and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.04 at the beginning of June, as compared with $20.95 for May; $21.31 for June, 1926; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20,22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.81 for June, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was again slightly lower, due mainly to lower prices for anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced to 153.5 for June, as compared with 151.9 for May; 155.6 for June, 1926; 158.6 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak), 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918. Forty-nine prices quotations advanced, forty-five were lower and one-hundred and forty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, four declined and two were practically stationary. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially higher, lower prices for coffee, tea, raw sugar, rosin, hay and straw being more than offset by higher levels for grains, flour, potatoes and some fruits. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was also somewhat higher, due to increases in the prices of cotton and some cotton products. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to the lower prices for live stock, pork products, mutton and butter, which more than offset advances in the prices of hides, leather, boots and shoes; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, copper products, brass sheets and lead, which more than offset advances in the prices of tin, silver, and spelter; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due mainly to lower prices for gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of white lead and glycerine. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Iron and its Products group were both practically stationary.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were somewhat higher, the former due to higher prices for flour, potatoes, fruits and boots and shoes, which more than offset lower prices for coffee, smoked meats, butter and gasoline; and the latter due to higher prices for materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, which more than offset declines in the prices of materials for the metal-working industries, for the chemical using industries and for the meat packing industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, due mainly to higher prices for grains, potatoes, fruits, hides, cotton, jute, silver, tin and spelter. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were slightly lower, increases in the prices of flour and milled products, cotton and leather being more than offset by declines in the prices of smoked meats, butter, raw sugar, silk, and copper and leather products. Domestic farm products advanced, while articles of marine origin declined. Articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin showed little change.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices for forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, was again somewhat higher at 173.6 for June, as compared with 170.6 for May; 175.9 for June, 1926; 269.9 for June, 1920; and 115.6 for June, 1914. Food stuffs were considerably higher, due mainly to an increase in the prices of potatoes, although the prices of fish and flour also ad-

vanced. Manufacturers' goods were somewhat lower. The prices of raw cotton and hides advanced but the prices of wool, silver, lead, coal oil and rubber declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24." issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages

of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	135	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927...,	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925; 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again considerably higher, increases being reported from most localities. Sirloin steak was up from an average of 31.8 cents per pound in May to 33.2 cents in June; round steak from 26.3 cents per pound in May to 27.5 cents in June; rib roast from 24.2 cents per pound in May to 25.4 cents in June; shoulder roast from 17.9 cents per pound in May to 19.1 cents in June; and stewing beef from 14.1 cents per pound in May to 14.8 cents in June. Veal was up in the average from 20 cents per pound in May to 20.3 cents in June. Mutton was slightly lower, averaging 29.9 cents per pound, as compared with 30.2 cents in May Both fresh and salt pork were somewhat lower, the former averaging 28.4 cents per pound in June and 28.8 cents in May, and the latter averaging 26.4 cents per pound in June and 26.8 cents in May. Bacon was down from an average of 39.8 cents per pound in May to 39.4 cents in June. In fresh fish halibut and white fish were somewhat higher. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 21.7 cents per pound.

Eggs advanced in most localities, fresh averaging 36.2 cents per dozen in June, as compared with 35.1 cents in May, and cooking averaging 33.1 cents per dozen in June as compared with 31.7 cents in May. Milk was down in the average from 11.8 cents per quart in May to 11.6 cents in June. Declines were reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Regina, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat and Edmonton. The prices of butter were substantially lower, dairy averaging 40 cents per pound in June, as compared with 43.9 cents in May, and creamery 44.1 cents per pound in June as compared with 49.1 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities, although the decrease was more pronounced throughout Ontario than in other provinces. Cheese was slightly lower, averaging 30.6 cents per pound.

Bread showed little change in the average at 7.7 cents per pound. Flour was up from an average of 5.2 cents per pound in May to 5.3 cents in June. Soda biscuits and rolled oats were unchanged. Canned vegetables were steady. Onions were substantially higher averaging 9.2 cents per pound in June, as compared with 7 cents in May. The increase was general. Potatoes showed a general advance averaging $2.12 per ninety pounds in June, as compared with $1.65 in May. Substantially higher prices were reported from practically all localities, although the increase was more pronounced throughout the province of Ontario than elsewhere. The prices in June this year were, however, considerably under those in June, 1926, when the average was $3.02 per ninety pounds. Raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average at 8.4 cents per pound. This price has prevailed since the beginning of the year. Coffee was slightly higher, averaging 61.4 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down from an average price of $16.40 per ton in May to $16.26 in June. Lower prices were reported from Charlottetown, Quebec, Hull, Ottawa, Belleville, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Sarnia, Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower at an average price of $10.16 per ton, as compared with $10.24 in May. Wood showed little change, hardwood averaging $12.14 per cord and softwood $8.92 per cord. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices averaged higher than in May. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis being $1.61 per bushel, as compared with $1.56 in May. Favourable weather during June, however, caused a downward tendency towards the end of the month. The price ranged from $1.65½ at the beginning to $1.57½ on the 25th. Coarse grains followed the trend in wheat, western barley being up in the average from 87½ cents per bushel to 92 cents; western oats from 62 cents per bushel to 64 cents; corn from $1 per bushel to $1.10; flax seed from $1.99 per bushel to $2; Ontario barley from 72½ cents per bushel to 78 cents; and Ontario oats from 52⅔ cents per bushel to 55 cents. Flour at Toronto advanced from $8.58 per barrel to $8.94. Raw sugar declined from $4.42¾ per hundred pounds to $4.17¾. Coffee fell 1 cent per pound to 22 cents. Ceylon rubber was again lower, the price being down from 40.9 cents per pound to 37.3 cents. The price of potatoes at Toronto advanced from $2.30 per ninety pounds to $2.97½; at Winnipeg from 77½ cents per bushel to $1.28; and at St. John, N.B., from $3.75-$4 per barrel to $3.75-$4.50. Turpentine was 10 cents per gallon lower at $1.05. Rosin was down from $14.50 per barrel to $14. Prices of live stock were lower, western cattle at Winnipeg being down from $9.63 per hundred pounds to $9.19; choice steers at Toronto from $9.04 per hundred pounds to $8.87½; hogs from $10 per hundred pounds to $9.58; and sheep from $7.06 per hundred pounds to $6.25. The price of meats, for the

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	June 1926	May 1927	June 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	52·0	63·2	76·8	79·8	83·0	70·2	63·2	58·6	58·6	59·4	60·4	63·6	66·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	35·0	43·6	55·6	55·8	54·2	42·6	35·0	31·6	31·2	32·4	33·0	35·8	38·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	18·8	22·6	27·9	27·6	27·7	22·5	19·1	18·2	17·8	18·3	19·1	20·0	20·3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	24·2	28·5	36·3	36·8	38·4	30·7	29·3	28·5	29·1	29·4	31·4	30·3	29·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	22·2	30·1	37·7	39·8	40·4	32·7	31·3	26·6	23·4	28·2	30·7	28·8	28·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	40·2	54·0	69·6	72·0	72·2	58·8	53·6	50·2	45·0	51·2	56·0	53·6	52·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	28·9	39·0	50·7	54·3	55·8	48·2	41·3	39·1	32·1	38·9	42·6	39·8	39·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	40·2	62·2	73·8	80·4	76·4	45·8	44·0	45·2	41·2	48·8	48·6	43·8	43·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	28·6	42·5	44·8	53·7	56·0	33·5	33·5	31·5	30·0	35·0	35·2	35·1	36·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	26·2	36·6	38·7	45·4	50·1	30·8	31·7	29·5	26·7	31·6	31·9	31·7	33·1
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	51·0	58·8	71·4	79·2	88·8	81·0	69·0	68·4	71·4	69·0	69·6	70·8	69·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	61·2	83·4	92·0	108·6	119·4	65·0	71·4	72·2	68·4	72·2	74·8	87·8	80·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	35·1	46·8	51·7	61·1	66·8	38·0	42·0	40·0	38·5	40·6	41·3	49·1	44·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	25·5	34·0	33·5	39·3	40·4	36·8	29·8	§31·2	§29·1	§30·7	§31·6	§30·8	§30·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	23·8	32·0	30·5	37·3	38·2	30·6	26·1	§31·2	§29·1	§30·7	§31·6	§30·8	§30·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	118·5	144·0	123·0	103·5	102·0	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	37·0	73·0	68·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	50·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§53·0	§52·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	24·0	31·5	40·5	37·0	42·5	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	28·5	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	13·0	16·0	23·0	24·4	33·6	21·0	19·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	19·8	30·4	34·4	23·4	24·0	17·4	17·8	17·6	16·8	16·8	15·6	16·2	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	13·5	15·4	22·8	23·4	29·2	21·1	24·1	18·8	19·5	20·5	19·8	19·3	19·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	13·2	15·1	17·6	21·2	27·5	18·3	19·7	18·5	16·2	15·6	15·8	14·8	14·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	38·0	40·0	43·6	47·6	90·4	50·0	31·2	50·4	42·4	34·0	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	17·6	19·0	20·4	22·2	42·0	24·0	14·6	24·0	20·4	16·2	15·0	15·8	16·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·4	9·0	9·9	11·5	14·5	15·7	16·5	13·8	13·7	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	10·7	11·3	13·9	15·4	16·9	14·9	15·0	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	10·1	11·1	13·1	15·2	13·7	13·5	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·3	15·2	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·5	127·0	60·7	70·7	216·9	36·6	45·7	49·0	59·9	43·6	100·7	54·9	70·5
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·49	8·51	11·89	12·79	13·72	16·92	11·16	10·18	10·23	9·86	10·44	11·06	10·76	10·86
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·9	4·7	4·7	4·9	4·5	4·1	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1
Coal anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	54·4	67·3	71·8	73·5	101·6	109·9	107·4	108·1	104·8	103·1	106·6	102·5	101·6
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	37·8	53·9	58·1	61·3	72·6	77·6	68·2	70·3	65·9	63·2	63·6	63·9	63·5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	41·8	51·9	67·4	76·4	81·7	87·9	76·9	79·8	77·8	76·2	76·8	76·0	75·9
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	30·2	39·4	49·6	56·4	62·1	64·6	57·4	59·8	57·7	55·3	55·9	55·6	55·7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	23·0	25·4	27·6	28·7	36·6	36·3	31·2	30·3	30·8	30·5	30·7	31·7	31·5
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting*		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·90	1·87	2·38	2·75	2·96	3·55	3·76	3·41	3·48	3·37	3·28	3·34	3·30	3·28
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	½ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·86	4·04	4·36	4·77	5·22	6·30	6·77	6·95	6·97	6·95	6·90	6·87	6·85	6·85
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
‡†Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·27	14·46	18·67	20·36	21·95	26·81	21·74	20·58	20·72	20·22	20·67	21·31	20·95	21·04

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	8·53	11·89	12·65	13·99	17·04	11·43	10·30	10·81	10·31	10·60	11·24	10·72	10·73
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	7·43	10·04	.....	12·40	15·08	10·28	9·50	9·53	9·23	9·60	10·39	10·07	9·78
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	8·43	11·71	12·51	13·32	16·24	11·46	10·29	10·46	10·20	10·51	11·28	10·71	10·92
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·84	8·10	11·58	12·51	13·14	15·99	10·41	9·54	9·74	9·47	9·78	10·54	9·91	9·99
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	8·49	12·18	12·74	13·52	17·12	10·85	10·08	10·03	9·78	10·22	11·17	10·83	10·94
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	8·08	10·89	12·45	14·07	16·83	11·30	9·89	9·72	9·43	10·20	10·27	10·14	10·26
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·86	8·54	11·32	12·74	14·29	16·47	11·53	10·03	10·25	9·50	10·60	10·56	10·91	10·88
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	8·48	11·89	13·15	13·99	17·12	11·16	10·02	9·89	9·69	10·72	10·56	10·74	10·86
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	9·02	12·30	13·65	15·00	18·18	12·68	11·48	11·31	10·83	11·92	11·81	11·79	11·93

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.
‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·2**	**27·5**	**25·4**	**19·1**	**14·8**	**20·3**	**29·9**	**28·4**	**26·4**	**39·4**	**43·4**	**61·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**26·4**	**23·6**	**18·8**	**14·7**	**16·0**	**24·5**	**27·3**	**25·7**	**37·7**	**41·5**	**61·5**
1—Sydney	35·5	27	25·9	20·9	17·3	16·4	25	29·7	27·6	38·8	41·8	58·1
2—New Glasgow	30·1	27·5	22	18·2	12·2	14	22·5	28·3	26	36·7	40·1	63·3
3—Amherst	26·2	23·7	16·7	15	13	15·7	25	25	24·6	38	41·3	60
4—Halifax	35·6	25·9	28·4	19·9	15·8	15·8	30	28·4	24·7	38·1	40·4	61·5
5—Windsor	30	28	25	20	15	18	20	25	25	40	45	65
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·4	34·3	40·4	61
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	26	25·6	24·5	18·2	15·2	13·8	25	25	25	40·6	42·8	60
New Brunswick (average)	**31·7**	**25·1**	**23·6**	**19·0**	**14·1**	**18·2**	**23·9**	**28·4**	**25·6**	**41·1**	**44·9**	**61·4**
8—Moncton	30	22·5	19·5	15·8	12·3	21	.....	30	25·8	38·2	43·7	60·7
9—St. John	36	26	26	18·4	14·4	18	28	30·2	26·5	40	44·4	65
10—Fredericton	34·7	26·7	26·7	23·3	14·8	17·4	21·7	27	25·1	38·6	42·6	60
11—Bathurst	26·2	25	22·2	18·6	15	16·2	22	26·2	25	47·7	49	60
Quebec (average)	**28·2**	**25·4**	**25·0**	**17·2**	**12·3**	**14·3**	**24·7**	**24·0**	**24·3**	**37·0**	**39·2**	**61·2**
12—Quebec	28·3	26·5	22·2	18·1	12·1	13·5	26·6	23·7	25·2	37·2	37·5	59·2
13—Three Rivers	28·5	27·1	26·7	17·7	14	15·7	22	23·8	24·7	37·6	41·7	61·4
14—Sherbrooke	33·6	26·4	32	20·2	12·8	15	20	28·6	25	38·6	40·1	61·4
15—Sorel	24·3	23·3	23	15	11·3	11	26	21·3	24·2	42·7	45	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·3	22	20·4	14·4	10·7	12·4	25	21·4	20·3	36·7	37·5	59·2
17—St. John's	29	27·5	27·5	20	13·5	15	20	22·5	24·3	35	36·5	63·3
18—Thetford Mines	20·5	19	15	14·5	12	20	20	21	24·4	35	.....	.....
19—Montreal	35·4	29·6	32·2	16·6	12	9·5	30·7	27·1	25·6	36	38·4	64·1
20—Hull	32·1	27	25·7	18	12·1	16·3	31·6	26·6	25·2	34·2	36·5	60·7
Ontario (average)	**34·1**	**28·3**	**25·7**	**19·4**	**14·9**	**22·3**	**30·1**	**28·9**	**26·8**	**37·3**	**41·0**	**61·8**
21—Ottawa	34·5	27·7	27·2	19·5	12·6	18·5	28·5	28·2	24·7	38	41·9	61·2
22—Brockville	35	30·4	27·2	19·1	12·7	19	25	29·4	25·6	40·7	43·9	60·4
23—Kingston	33·3	26·5	25·1	18·4	13·4	14·7	26·7	27·1	23·5	35·4	39·3	56
24—Belleville	33·2	27	27·3	19·6	15·2	21·2	31·7	27·2	25·4	42·5	45·3	64·7
25—Peterborough	34·1	28·7	24·1	19·7	15·8	23·2	33	30·4	28	36·4	38·1	60·8
26—Oshawa	32	27	24·2	17·8	15·1	24·2	35·2	29·4	28	41	44·3	61·2
27—Orillia	34·1	29	25·7	19·6	16·5	22·7	30	27·5	27·3	37·8	40	61·2
28—Toronto	34·6	26·9	26·8	17·1	14·8	21·7	32	28·5	30	38·8	44	61·4
29—Niagara Falls	35·8	30·8	28·8	20·2	14·4	24·8	36	30·5	29·5	36·9	40	61·7
30—St. Catharines	33·2	28·8	25·7	18·2	13·9	21·6	28·3	27·2	24·6	33·6	36·2	59·5
31—Hamilton	36·3	29	28·5	19·5	15·6	22·5	23·7	28·3	.....	35·5	39·6	62·2
32—Brantford	34·7	29·8	25·7	20·8	15·8	22·4	31	28·6	28·2	34·6	38·9	63·3
33—Galt	35	30	26·5	20	16·5	24	30	29·3	.....	40·2	42·7	62·3
34—Guelph	33·7	28·4	24	18·9	15	23·9	30	24·4	25	34·2	38·5	60·3
35—Kitchener	31·4	27·4	22·9	20·7	16·5	23·4	35	27·3	.....	34	37·5	59
36—Woodstock	35·5	29·2	24·6	19·7	14·6	21·1	32	28	24	36·6	39·6	61·1
37—Stratford	35	30	23·8	19·2	14·2	24·8	29	28·2	23·7	37·2	41·5	63·2
38—London	34·1	28·4	26·2	19·3	14	21·7	28·6	29·4	28·4	36·6	41·3	61·6
39—St. Thomas	33·8	27·5	24·3	18·4	14·9	22	28·8	29	27	36·8	40·6	62
40—Chatham	32·5	27	25·7	19	14·5	25	29·5	30·2	28·2	36·8	39·7	63·5
41—Windsor	30·7	25·5	24·6	17·3	13·3	23·6	26·2	27·6	24·8	35·6	39·3	60·4
42—Sarnia	31·8	26·3	23	19·6	15·1	26·3	35	31·3	28·8	37·2	42·1	63·6
43—Owen Sound	29·8	25	19·7	17·9	14·1	22·6	24·8	26·6	25	38·4	40	60
44—North Bay	39	33	29	19	12·5	20	31·7	28·3	26·8	34·4	38·1	61·5
45—Sudbury	37·7	30·2	28·9	20·2	16·3	27·7	27·5	32·2	27·4	36·7	43·8	63·1
46—Cobalt	35	30	31	20	16·5	21·5	.....	30	25	40·3	43·3	65
47—Timmins	31	26·7	25	19·7	15	21·7	30	32·7	27·7	35·5	40	62
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37·2	31·5	27·2	22·2	15·2	22·5	27·6	28·7	29	37·6	42·5	63·2
49—Port Arthur	35	27·4	24·5	22·3	17·5	22·6	33·7	30·2	30	40·7	46	65
50—Fort William	32·7	25	23	19	16·3	18·8	31·7	30	28·5	38	42·5	64·3
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**24·4**	**23·2**	**16·4**	**13·3**	**17·4**	**29·2**	**26·2**	**23·5**	**38·0**	**43·9**	**59·1**
51—Winnipeg	32·6	25·2	24·8	15·8	12·9	15·8	27·8	26·5	27	39	43·6	58·2
52—Brandon	28·5	23·5	21·3	17	13·4	18·9	30·6	25·6	20	37	44·2	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·7**	**26·7**	**24·8**	**19·4**	**14·8**	**18·5**	**35·3**	**26·4**	**25·4**	**45·9**	**50·8**	**61·9**
53—Regina	32·5	24·7	22·9	16·6	14·7	16·2	34	25·1	24	44	50·3	62
54—Prince Albert	31·7	26·7	22·7	19	13·7	18·8	35	25·7	30	51·7	53·7	61·2
55—Saskatoon	32·4	26·7	25·3	19·8	14·3	18·6	35	26·7	23·8	43·9	48	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	38	28·5	28·2	22·2	16·6	20·4	37·2	28	23·7	43·8	51	65
Alberta (average)	**33·8**	**26·3**	**24·5**	**18·6**	**14·2**	**20·3**	**32·9**	**28·0**	**25·8**	**39·1**	**45·6**	**56·6**
57—Medicine Hat	34·4	25	27·5	20·7	15·6	20·5	33·3	28·7	28·3	42·4	48·3	54·5
58—Drumheller	35	30	25	20	12·5	22·5	30	30	25	39·5	50	60
59—Edmonton	34·7	25	24·2	17·7	15	19·8	34	29·2	25·7	39·5	45·1	55
60—Calgary	32·3	25·1	23	16·6	14·1	19·1	32	27·9	25·6	40·2	45·7	61·1
61—Lethbridge	32·6	26·6	22·6	17·9	13·8	19·6	35	24·4	24·4	33·7	38·7	52·5
British Columbia (average)	**38·6**	**30·9**	**28·6**	**21·2**	**18·6**	**25·8**	**39·4**	**34·6**	**30·0**	**47·6**	**52·1**	**64·9**
62—Fernie	36·6	30	27·5	19·7	16·3	23·3	.....	32·5	31·2	44·7	49·6	62·8
63—Nelson	39	30	29	22·2	19	25	.....	37·5	29	42·5	44·5	60
64—Trail	38·7	31·5	30	24·4	19·5	27	42·5	35	30·6	52	57·5	65
65—New Westminster	36·9	31	26·2	18·6	17·5	24·7	34·6	31·5	29·8	44·7	50	65·7
66—Vancouver	39	31·4	29·4	20·5	19·3	26·7	39·8	35·3	32·5	47·8	52·7	66·4
67—Victoria	40·3	31·2	29·1	20	18·8	27·3	36·6	33·9	26·8	49	54·1	65
68—Nanaimo	38	29·9	27·1	23	20·6	28	41·2	35·6	25	51	55	67·5
69—Prince Rupert	40	31·8	30·7	21·2	17·5	24·7	41·5	35·2	35	49	53·7	67

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·8	**30·1**	**21·7**	**13·9**	**59·2**	**20·8**	**20·4**	**36·6**	**21·7**	**36·2**	**33·1**	**11·6**	**40·0**	**44·1**	
16·7	**27·5**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·8**	**19·1**	**29·1**	**22·6**	**38·5**	**36·5**	**11·3**	**42·8**	**49·2**	
.....	20–30	.....	.....	50–70	18·1	16·2	30·5	21·5	42·5	40	b12–14	45	47·7	1
20	25–30	.....	.....	60	17·1	20	31·9	20·1	34·1	34·2	12–13	42·4	47·8	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·7	21	28·5	22	35·4	32·5	9	41·8	48	3
12	25	.....	.....	50	17·5	17	29·4	24·3	41·2	38·3	a13·3	39·7	47·8	4
.....	25	.....	.....	50	19·3	20	31·7	25·3	40	.....	10	46·7	55	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20·5	22·4	22·2	37·8	37·5	10	41	48·7	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	19·4	20	40	21·9	31·6	26·3	9–10	39	44·4	7
15·5	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·1**	**17·5**	**34·9**	**22·7**	**35·1**	**31·2**	**12·1**	**42·2**	**47·5**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	17	37·5	21·6	38·3	34·2	10–12	42·1	48·7	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·8	16·8	38·6	20·6	39·7	34	a13·5	45·7	48·2	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19·3	18·2	37·8	23·4	32·4	31·5	12	42·6	46	10
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18	18	25·5	25	30	25	12	38·3	47	11
15·3	**30·7**	**23·8**	**10·6**	**56·0**	**21·4**	**20·9**	**31·5**	**21·8**	**37·2**	**35·1**	**10·8**	**37·8**	**39·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21·6	32·6	22	37	35·7	12–14	37·1	39·7	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	20	32·1	24·4	38·3	37	13	38	38·8	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	22·5	18	28·9	21·6	39·3	37·2	a10	38·1	40·9	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	20·3	34·9	.....	10	.....	36·9	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·7	21·2	32·8	.....	8	.....	38·5	16
.....	.....	18–20	10	60	20	18	41	20·8	36·3	30	9	40·5	41·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·5	23·8	35	35	12	34·6	40·6	18
15–18	32–35	28–32	.....	60	20·4	22	33·5	20·2	43·3	37·3	12	39·3	40·8	19
15	.....	.....	10	60	19·2	21·5	35·8	22·2	37·9	33·5	10	37	39·1	20
18·5	**30·9**	**23·8**	**11·9**	**64·7**	**19·9**	**19·8**	**39·7**	**20·7**	**36·1**	**33·8**	**11·6**	**39·0**	**42·1**	
20	32	25	10	.....	18·7	23·5	39·6	20·8	39·5	36·2	10	39·9	41·6	21
.....	35	25–28	10	.....	21·2	18	45·8	23	33	.....	10	38·5	40·9	22
15	35	25	10–20	.....	18·8	18·3	38·6	19·3	35·8	33·5	10	36·5	40·1	23
.....	30	25	.....	.....	23	.....	37	21	30·6	28	a9	44·6	43·4	24
20	.....	25	.....	60	18·3	22·5	37·9	20·9	32	28·4	10	36·7	39·2	25
20	25	22–25	.....	.....	.....	18	37	22·3	34·8	33	12	41·7	42	26
20	25	25	.....	.....	18	25	34·2	21·8	30	30	10–11·5	36·8	43·1	27
15	28–30	22–25	12·5	72	22·5	16·3	42·1	20·4	40·1	36·2	a12·5	38·8	42·2	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	22	39·1	19·3	37·7	.....	12	37·3	41·5	29
14	35	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16·5	36·2	16	37	35	12	38·5	40	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	19·3	20	45·5	19·6	38·8	34·7	12	37	42	31
20	30	25	15	.....	21·5	16·5	36·7	19·8	33·1	.....	a10·5	39·4	40	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	22·5	39	19·8	35·3	31·5	a11·8	39	40·7	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	44·6	20·7	38·1	34	12	37·1	40·4	34
.....	30	.....	.....	75	20	25	30·8	16·6	32·8	31·2	12	37·2	39·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·3	18·1	30	26·5	10	37	40	36
20	35	30	15	50	21·2	22·5	39	20·2	29·7	29·2	12	39·2	40	37
15	25	22	.....	50	19·2	16·7	41·3	19·5	24·7	30	10	37·6	40·5	38
22	27	25	10	50	19·5	16	45·4	19·9	34·3	31·8	10	41	42·2	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·3	21·5	36·8	20·2	31	29	12	40	43·3	40
20	35	28	15	.....	21·7	23·3	47·4	19·2	37·6	35·1	13	44	44	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	20	48·3	22	33	.....	a12	38	41	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·3	19·7	29·2	.....	12	38·5	40·5	43
.....	.....	25	10	60	20	20	39·9	22·5	39·8	37·4	12	35	39·6	44
.....	25	25	10	75	17·5	18	36·9	23·7	40·5	38·2	12	42·5	45·2	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	21	20	32·2	24·3	43·8	40	15	42	48·2	46
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	19·5	19	37	23·5	48·3	27·8	a14·3	.....	45·6	47
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	19·3	.....	45	21	49·0	39·3	13	37·2	41·7	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19·5	16	38·9	24·7	40·8	40	a12·5	40	47·5	49
15–20	30	18	.....	80	21	19·1	44·6	22·1	40·5	38·3	a12·5	39·3	46	50
.....	.....	**20·2**	.....	.....	**19·6**	**16·4**	**37·3**	**22·0**	**35·7**	**32·0**	**11·5**	**38·7**	**43·0**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·2	16·7	40·4	20·2	38·8	33·8	12	39·7	43·8	51
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	20	16	34·2	21·7	32·6	30·2	a11	37·7	42·2	52
25·0	**31·9**	**16·2**	**17·5**	.....	**25·0**	**23·5**	**34·2**	**22·0**	**31·8**	**29·2**	**11·8**	**36·2**	**43·9**	
25	35	18	.....	.....	25	23	33·4	21·3	34·5	30·1	12	34·4	42·8	53
25	30–35	12·5–15	15	.....	25	23·3	32·7	23·3	28·7	25	10	34·4	45·2	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	22·7	22·7	22·3	32	30·8	12	37·7	42·2	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	37·8	21·2	32·1	30·7	13	38·3	45·4	56
21·7	**27·8**	**15·9**	**18·5**	.....	**24·3**	**22·6**	**34·0**	**22·2**	**34·5**	**28·3**	**10·9**	**37·8**	**45·9**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	26·7	25	36	25·4	32·2	25·5	11	38·3	47·5	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	25·8	21·7	31·9	26·7	a12·5	36·7	45·3	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·5	22·3	31·9	23·3	36·7	29·2	10	38·1	45·2	59
25	30	15–18	20	.....	24·2	20·5	36·6	21·5	39	31·9	11	37·6	45·2	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	24·2	20·4	39·8	19	32·9	28·1	10	38·3	46·3	61
20·7	**26·9**	.....	**17·5**	.....	**23·2**	**22·4**	**38·7**	**23·4**	**38 0**	**35·0**	**13·3**	**47·0**	**50·7**	
25	30	18	18	.....	23·7	24	42·9	21·6	38·9	37·5	a12·5	.....	48·1	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	27·5	23·7	31·6	24·5	40	35	a14·3	47·5	49	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·7	23·6	37·1	27	39·7	35	15	47·5	51·7	64
19	25	.....	12	.....	20·8	18	40·2	21·2	34·1	.....	a11·1	48·5	52·5	65
.....	23·5	.....	15	.....	22·4	19	36	21·6	35·5	34	a11·1	43·5	51	66
.....	22	.....	20	.....	21·1	21·2	37·4	20·7	34·7	30·2	a12·5	45·1	49·2	67
15	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	25	42·6	25·4	33·5	.....	a13·3	46·7	52·5	68
15	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	41·7	25	47·8	38·3	a16·7	50	51·5	(9

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·6**	**7·7**	**18·4**	**5·3**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**12·5**	**16·1**	**16·7**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·6**	**8·1**	**17·6**	**5·7**	**6·2**	**9·7**	**14·0**	**18·2**	**17·8**	**17·5**
1—Sydney	31·6	8	17·3	5·6	6·1	10	13·3	18·1	17·9	18·1
2—New Glasgow	29·1	8	16·6	5·5	5·6	9·8	13·4	17·4	17·2	17·1
3—Amherst	29·3	8	17·7	5·7	6·7	9·3	13	19·3	18·5	16·3
4—Halifax	31·7	8	18·4	5·7	6·5	9·6	15·6	17·6	17·1	16·9
5—Windsor	34	8·3	19	6·4	6·5	10	16·5	20	20	20
6—Truro	27·8	8	16·6	5·4	6	9·6	12·2	16·6	16·1	16·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·5	7·4	19·1	5·3	5·8	11	12·5	16·3	16·3	16·5
New Brunswick (average)	**30·8**	**8·7**	**18·3**	**5·6**	**6·1**	**10·9**	**14·3**	**16·1**	**15·9**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	33·3	9·3	18·3	5·9	6·7	12	14·4	17·1	16·2	16·3
9—St. John	29·7	8·7	18·8	5·2	5·6	9·3	12·9	15	15·1	14·4
10—Fredericton	30·1	8·7	18	5·4	6·2	12·1	15·7	15·4	15·4	14·8
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·8	6	10	14	17	16·7	17
Quebec (average)	**28·0**	**6·4**	**17·6**	**5·2**	**6·3**	**9·6**	**13·0**	**14·5**	**16·6**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	28·8	7·5	17·9	5·2	5·9	10	13·6	15	16·8	16·6
13—Three Rivers	30	6	18·2	5·4	7·2	9·3	14·6	14·9	19·6	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	27·2	6·7	17·6	5·2	5·9	9·7	14	14·7	17	15·6
15—Sorel	25·7	6	17·5	4·7	6	9·8	11·2	15	17·2	16·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	24·6	5	16·9	5	6·5	11·7	12·7	14·6	16·6	16·3
17—St. John's	30	5·3-6·7	17·7	4·6	6·5	9·6	14·2	13·8	15·9	16·2
18—Thetford Mines	28·6	6·7	17·1	5·7	6·7	7·9	12	15·4	16·8	15·7
19—Montreal	29·6	5·3-8	18	5·4	5·5	10	12·3	14·1	14·8	14·5
20—Hull	27·6	6-8	17·9	5·6	6·6	8·7	12·2	13·4	15	13·6
Ontario (average)	**30·9**	**7·4**	**17·8**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**11·6**	**13·0**	**15·7**	**15·7**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	32·8	7·3-8	17·6	6	6·6	11·4	11·1	15·3	15·1	15·3
22—Brockville	29·7	6·7	17	5·5	5·4	9·9	11·1	16·3	15·3	15·3
23—Kingston	28·7	6·7	15·5	5·3	5	10·3	12·3	13·6	13·3	13·1
24—Belleville	30·5	6·3	17·7	4·7	5·2	10·9	13·6	14·4	14·8	14·2
25—Peterborough	29·8	7·3	17·9	4·6	5·4	11·9	12·7	15·1	15·1	15·1
26—Oshawa	33·6	7·3	15·7	4·2	5·7	11·9	12·1	15·7	15·3	14·8
27—Orillia	30·1	6·7	18·6	4·8	5·3	11·8	13	15·3	15·3	15·3
28—Toronto	33·6	7·3-8	18·5	4·8	5·5	10·9	12·3	14·7	15·2	15·1
29—Niagara Falls	33·6	7·3	19·4	5·1	5·7	12·7	14·1	15·2	16·4	15·6
30—St. Catharines	26·9	7·3	17·6	4·5	5·5	12·6	12·6	13·4	13·9	14·1
31—Hamilton	33·7	7·3	17·9	4·4	6·1	11·4	12·1	15	15·1	14·8
32—Brantford	31·2	7·3-8	17·8	4·4	5·3	12	12·9	14·5	14·3	14·3
33—Galt	33·4	7·3	19	4·5	6·1	12·9	13·6	15·3	15·5	14·8
34—Guelph	33·5	7·3	18·5	4·6	6·1	12·2	13·2	16·2	15·3	15·8
35—Kitchener	30·2	7·3	18	4·3	5·5	11·4	13·1	15·6	15·2	15·2
36—Woodstock	29·5	6·7	16	.....	5	10	12·7	15	16·8	14·6
37—Stratford	31·2	6·7-7·3	18·7	4·5	6·5	12·1	13	16·4	15·9	15·3
38—London	29·9	7·3-8	18·5	4·6	5·7	12·2	13·3	15·8	16·3	15·4
39—St. Thomas	29·5	7·3-8·7	19·2	4·7	5·5	12·7	13·8	16·3	16·1	14·9
40—Chatham	30·6	6·7	18·2	4·3	5·4	10·8	14·1	14·7	13·4	14·1
41—Windsor	30·8	8-9·3	18·7	4·8	5·5	12·4	14	16	16·6	16·4
42—Sarnia	29·6	7·3-8·7	17·3	4·3	6·3	11·7	13·7	16	16	14·7
43—Owen Sound	32·5	6·7	19	5·4	5·5	10·2	15	16·7	17	16·2
44—North Bay	28	7·3	15·5	5·6	6·4	10·2	13·2	15	15·6	15
45—Sudbury	31·2	8	15·7	5·6	7	11·7	15	17	16·9	16·3
46—Cobalt	32·5	8·1	18·7	5·7	7·7	12·2	13·3	19	19·7	19·2
47—Timmins	31·6	8·3	16	5·5	6·7	11·2	13·2	16·7	15·5	15·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·9	7·3-8·0	19·3	5·6	7·1	13·2	14·5	15·4	15·6	15·8
49—Port Arthur	29	7·3	18·8	5·7	5·7	.....	12·2	17	16·8	16·8
50—Fort William	30·3	7·3	18	5·5	5·5	12·2	10·4	17·1	16·7	16·5
Manitoba (average)	**30·8**	**6·7**	**19·3**	**5·6**	**5·9**	**11·9**	**12·9**	**18·3**	**19·2**	**17·7**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	7	19·3	5·5	6·4	11·3	12·2	17·7	17·7	17·1
52—Brandon	30·5	6·4	.....	5·6	5·3	12·4	13·5	18·9	20·6	18·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**39·7**	**8·3**	**19·2**	**5·6**	**5·8**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**18·5**	**18·7**	**18·5**
53—Regina	30·8	8-8·4	.....	5·5	6	11·2	12·5	18·1	17·6	17·2
54—Prince Albert	30·4	8	18·7	5·6	5·6	8·6	12·5	18·7	18·7	18·7
55—Saskatoon	30·3	8	17·5	5·5	5·8	11·5	13·7	18·5	19·8	19·6
56—Moose Jaw	31·4	8·8	21·3	5·7	5·9	10·8	12·2	18·6	18·5	18·6
Alberta (average)	**31·1**	**8·9**	**19·0**	**5·6**	**6·0**	**11·2**	**9·9**	**16·0**	**18·4**	**18·0**
57—Medicine Hat	30·6	8·9	18·8	5·8	6·7	11·9	10·9	16·2	19·1	18
58—Drumheller	32·5	8·9	20	5·6	6·3	11·2	9·1	16·2	16·5	16·5
59—Edmonton	30·3	8	18·8	5·4	5·5	10·1	9·1	15·2	17·1	18
60—Calgary	33	8·8	18	5·5	5·7	11·6	9·5	15·9	19	18·8
61—Lethbridge	29	10	19·2	5·5	5·7	11·2	10·8	16·7	20·5	18·7
British Columbia (average)	**31·9**	**9·0**	**21·3**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**10·2**	**9·4**	**16·5**	**17·9**	**17·8**
62—Fernie	32·1	8·3	21·5	5·6	6·5	11·7	10·1	17·1	18·3	19·2
63—Nelson	30	10	19	5·8	6·2	10·2	9·5	15	18·9	18·9
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·1	5·8	5·8	10	9·4	15	19·3	19·3
65—New Westminster	32·2	8	23·9	5·8	6·2	9·4	8·3	15·9	16·9	15·9
66—Vancouver	31·3	8·9	21·4	5·8	6	9·5	8·9	15·3	16·6	15·9
67—Victoria	32·1	8·9	23·1	5·9	7·2	9·8	9·4	15·8	17·4	16·8
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	23	5·7	6·5	10	9·7	17·8	17·3	17·3
69—Prince Rupert	35·6	10	22·5	6·1	6·5	10·7	10·1	20	18·7	19·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·1	**9·2**	**2·116**	**41·4**	**30·3**	**19·2**	**14·7**	**18·4**	**18·3**	**78·7**	**28·3**	**66·5**	**45·1**	
8·2	**7·4**	**1·468**	**29·8**	**22·1**	**18·0**	**15·9**	**18·9**	**19·6**	**83·1**	**30·2**	**68·8**	**51·5**	
7·6	7·6	1·684	34·9	.....	20	17·7	20·1	21·3	80	29·1	73·7	60	1
7·9	7·3	1·275	24·9	22·5	17·5	16·7	19·3	18·4	80·5	31·7	59·8	42	2
7·9	7·4	1·367	24·2	20	19	14·7	17·5	19·2	90	31	.....	56·7	3
8·2	7·4	1·689	34·8	25·8	16·7	16	18·4	18·9	82·8	28·2	68·8	46·3	4
10·7	7	1·50	31·7	20	.....	15	20	20	75	30	75	62·5	5
7	7·6	1·29	28	.....	16·7	15·1	17·8	19·5	90	31	66·6	41·2	6
8·5	9·1	1·06	20·9	18	15	16·5	17·4	19·7	90	30·7	71·7	51·7	7
7·6	**8·3**	**1·818**	**37·3**	**21·9**	**17·7**	**16·6**	**17·4**	**19·3**	**80·0**	**29·4**	**63·5**	**49·7**	
8·8	8·1	1·483	30	18·7	20	16	17·4	18·7	88·3	31·7	75	56·2	8
6·9	7·5	2·037	42	25	16·2	15·6	16	17·6	68·7	26·6	56·2	45·5	9
7·3	9	1·875	42·3	.....	17·2	18	18·6	20·2	83	26·9	74·2	43·5	10
7·5	8·4	1·875	35	.....	17·5	16·7	17·4	20·5	.....	32·5	.....	53·5	11
7·6	**8·6**	**1·966**	**35·7**	**34·5**	**18·0**	**14·8**	**19·2**	**18·5**	**85·2**	**26·7**	**71·2**	**42·9**	
8·5	8·1	1·668	32·1	.....	19·1	15·5	19·5	20·6	88·8	26·1	81·5	43·2	12
7·5	10·1	2·068	38·3	31·7	20	16·3	21·6	21	93·3	25	75	44·3	13
7·4	7·7	2·041	35·3	34·3	18·8	14·3	19·4	18·8	91·7	28·6	74	43·6	14
7·7	9·5	1·672	34	.....	16·5	15·5	21·6	15·7	72·5	25	80	39·8	15
7·4	8·1	1·634	29·3	.....	18·5	14·3	17·7	16	80	26·7	55	41·7	16
8	7·7	2·343	40	45	16·7	14·2	20·6	20·7	80	25	50	45	17
7	7·8	1·333	23·7	.....	17·5	15·5	17·8	16·2	94·3	33·3	85	46	18
7·4	9·4	2·664	47·4	38	17·4	13·8	18	18·1	91·2	25·8	68·8	39·1	19
7·3	8·7	2·275	41·1	23·3	17·7	13·9	16·5	19·5	74·8	25	71·2	43·2	20
8·5	**9·7**	**2·580**	**48·9**	**32·5**	**18·7**	**14·6**	**17·9**	**17·7**	**77·8**	**27·7**	**64·5**	**40·9**	
8·6	8·3	2·41	44·2	35	18·6	14·3	17·6	19·4	81·2	27·8	60·4	44·7	21
8·9	9	2·90	50·8	28·3	.....	13·1	18·4	17·2	77	26·4	70	41·6	22
8·2	10·9	2·83	48	30	17·5	14·6	17	16·8	78·3	26·4	65	40·2	23
9·8	9·6	2·35	43·9	.....	.....	14·2	17·4	16·4	79·2	26·6	63·6	42·4	24
8	10	1·91	36·9	24·5	17·5	13·9	16·8	17·2	79·7	28·3	68	36·8	25
9	10·4	2·92	52·1	25	13·7	13·4	18·2	18·2	72·2	26·2	64·7	43	26
8·5	9·6	2·08	38·7	32·5	.....	15	18·5	18·2	72·5	25	71·7	38	27
8·3	8·9	2·73	50	38	16	13·5	17·3	16·6	72	26·1	60	38·5	28
8·6	10·1	3·08	55·7	.....	.....	12·7	18·2	17	92·5	28	67	42·5	29
8·9	8·4	2·76	55·6	35	.....	12·6	18·5	15·7	79·0	26·8	59·5	37·8	30
8·9	9·7	3·00	55	25	23	14·2	17·2	17·4	75·6	26·3	61·3	41	31
7·4	8·3	2·93	55·6	25	.....	14·5	17	15·7	73	26·5	56	37·4	32
7·8	10·7	2·90	58·7	.....	.....	13·2	17·1	17·9	74	25·8	62	39·6	33
8·4	8·7	2·64	53·7	35	.....	15·5	16·3	17·6	72·6	27·1	66·8	39·8	34
7·8	8·2	2·75	50·7	30	.....	12·8	16	17·2	63·5	25·5	58	36	35
7	.....	2·65	50	.....	.....	15	15	15	65	25	50	39	36
8·5	8·5	2·52	51	25	14	14·7	18·7	17·3	82·5	25·8	64	41·1	37
7·6	7·9	2·727	49·4	.....	.....	16	16·4	15·7	70·5	29·2	62·5	38	38
9·1	10·2	2·94	53·1	40	.....	16·2	18·2	17·4	80	27·5	67·5	41·7	39
7·9	12·3	2·97	52·5	.....	.....	16·2	17	16·5	83·3	28·3	61·2	40·4	40
8·3	10·4	3·02	52·1	34	.....	13·2	18·2	16·3	79·3	28	66·2	41·5	41
9·3	10	3·10	53	49	.....	13·5	18	18·7	76·3	28·3	60	36·3	42
8·1	8·3	2·25	42·5	.....	.....	14	19	17	82·5	32	75	40	43
7·7	11·6	2·025	43·5	.....	18·7	14·5	18·2	18·8	77	29·7	60·9	41·1	44
9	10·4	2·047	44	.....	21·7	18·2	18·8	21·2	88·6	30·5	80	45	45
9·4	12·4	2·32	55	.....	22·5	16·5	20	19·3	91·2	29·3	75	51·2	46
8·8	9	2·72	52·5	.....	19	13·2	21·7	18	81·7	29	70	46·7	47
8·7	7·3	2·31	45·6	44	19	16·1	18·5	20·7	80	29·1	65	43	48
8·6	10·8	1·63	35	30	20	17·2	19	21	76	30	62·1	42·8	49
8·4	11·9	1·97	38·1	32·5	20	16·1	18·7	19·7	77·8	29·6	61	41·1	50
8·2	**10·9**	**1·425**	**30·2**	.....	**18·2**	**15·0**	**19·1**	**19·3**	**73·8**	**27·8**	**65·5**	**45·1**	
8·1	9·9	1·71	37·8	.....	16·3	13·7	18·8	18·6	72·5	27·3	60·9	43·4	51
8·2	11·9	1·14	22·5	.....	20	16·2	19·3	20	75	28·3	70	46·7	52
8·6	**10·7**	**1·940**	**39·6**	.....	**20·5**	**14·3**	**19·8**	**21·4**	**77·1**	**30·0**	**69·2**	**51·6**	
8·2	11·4	1·80	33·8	.....	21·2	14·7	18·7	20·5	73·3	28·5	67·2	49·4	53
9	10·3	1·99	40	.....	20	11·2	21	23·7	77	31	67	50	54
8·8	11·1	2·14	42·7	.....	20·7	16	19·3	20·4	80	30·3	71·5	54·2	55
8·5	9·9	1·83	41·7	.....	20	15·2	20·1	21	77·9	30·2	71	52·7	56
7·8	**9·3**	**1·776**	**36·3**	.....	**20·2**	**14·4**	**19·0**	**18·3**	**71·1**	**27·2**	**64·8**	**49·0**	
8·1	8·8	2·11	39·4	.....	22·6	15·5	19·2	19·4	69·4	28·3	71·7	52·5	57
7·6	9	1·77	.....	.....	20	15	18·7	17·7	65	25	60	47·5	58
7·5	9·5	1·36	29·2	.....	19·3	12·5	18·6	18·5	70·9	27	61·2	48·1	59
8·2	10·5	2·17	40·9	.....	20·6	13·8	19·1	17·1	77	26·4	63·6	49·7	60
7·7	8·7	1·47	35·7	.....	18·7	15·4	19·3	18·6	73·3	29·2	67·5	47	61
7·7	**8·9**	**1·783**	**39·8**	.....	**22·2**	**13·5**	**18·7**	**16·9**	**76·2**	**30·2**	**65·7**	**49·5**	
8·9	8·4	1·89	45	.....	21·7	15·6	20	19	77·5	33·3	67	51·7	62
7·9	8	1·80	45	.....	25	12·7	18·2	17	76·2	32·5	62·5	51·2	63
8·1	7·7	1·95	37·5	.....	25	14·8	20	17·7	81·7	38·3	65	49·3	64
6·4	9·2	1·49	31·9	.....	21·7	13·1	17·9	14·5	73·6	25	67·8	46	65
6·6	9·3	1·60	29·5	.....	16	12·5	17·8	16·3	68·9	26·2	59·6	45·1	66
7·1	9	1·68	36·6	.....	23·2	12·9	17·7	14·9	73·3	27·3	62	44·5	67
8·2	9·5	1·78	42·5	.....	20	12·9	18·3	16·2	78·3	29·2	68·3	52	68
8·5	10	2·07	50	.....	25	13·7	20	19·4	80	30	73·7	56·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**61·4**	**71·6**	**27·7**	**15·6**	**3·5**	**55·1**	**58·0**	**12·4**	**7·3**	**16·256**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·6**	**7·9**	**67·1**	**71·0**	**30·2**	**12·7**	**3·7**	**57·7**	**43·2**	**13·3**	**7·7**	**16·438**
1—Sydney	8·7	8·2	60·6	69·4	31·7	14·2	4·1	58·7	49·6	12·7	7·7	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·9	8·3	65·9	73	31·7	13	3·5	56	38·1	13·9	8	.....
3—Amherst	8·7	7·9	69	70·2	28·7	11·7	4·1	50	33·3	13·3	7·3	17·50
4—Halifax	8·2	7·7	66·4	69·8	29·3	14·2	3·6	61·1	56·7	13·1	7·2	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8·5	7·7	72·5	75	30	11·6	3·1	61	46·5	14	8	17·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·7	68·3	68·4	29·5	11·6	3·5	59·5	35	12·8	7·8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	8·1	7·7	65·7	69·5	27·5	15·8	3·9	55	41	14·1	6·9	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·3**	**7·9**	**63·4**	**71·3**	**26·3**	**12·9**	**3·3**	**60·5**	**39·7**	**12·5**	**7·1**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·6	7·9	68·6	74·8	28·3	12·8	3·3	62·4	45·2	13·8	7·6	g18·00
9—St. John	8·2	7·8	59	61·7	25·4	12	3·3	63·7	36·2	12·5	6·8	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·3	8·2	62·5	74	27·2	12·9	2·9	56	37·6	11·5	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·2	7·8	63·3	74·5	24·3	13·7	3·6	60	.....	12·2	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·8**	**7·3**	**60·5**	**68·0**	**26·6**	**14·3**	**3·6**	**52·8**	**63·6**	**11·5**	**6·7**	**15·431**
12—Quebec	7·6	7·2	60·9	72·3	26·8	17·1	3·4	52·5	66·7	10·9	7·3	15·50
13—Three Rivers	8·2	7·6	60·7	71·8	25·8	14·4	4·4	52·8	63·3	11·8	7	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·3	62·1	68·5	26·7	13·9	3·1	51·4	54·3	11·1	6·2	16·50–16·75
15—Sorel	8·1	7·6	57·1	50	26·6	12·5	3·9	47	70	11	7·1	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	7	59·2	70·8	26·7	12·7	4	50·8	71·7	10·5	7·1	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7·3	62·5	71	26·7	14·7	3·8	57·5	65	13·7	6·4	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8	7·4	64·3	68·9	26	13·8	3·6	55	59	12·3	6·9	16·00–16·50
19—Montreal	7·5	7·2	59·8	69·7	26·1	14·7	3·1	54·8	64·5	10·8	6·3	16·00
20—Hull	7·6	7·2	58	69·4	28	14·5	3·4	53	58	11	6·3	15·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**62·9**	**72·8**	**26·7**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**54·8**	**59·7**	**11·6**	**6·9**	**15·617**
21—Ottawa	7·8	7·4	63·4	72·1	27·5	13·2	3·5	65·3	57·7	11·6	7·1	15·50–15·75
22—Brockville	8·3	8	59	73·5	26·4	12·6	3·8	56	54	11·5	6·9	16·00
23—Kingston	7·7	7·2	57·8	67	25·4	12·5	3·6	54·2	58·8	10·6	6·7	15·50
24—Belleville	8·2	8·1	64·4	70	26·4	13·2	3·5	55	67·5	11·4	6·6	15·00–15·50
25—Peterborough	7·8	7·5	61·5	69·3	25	14·2	3·1	54	55	10·7	6·5	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·4	8·2	65	74	25·5	12·7	3·2	56·2	60	11·6	7	15·00
27—Orillia	8·9	8·8	70	70	25	14·6	3·5	55	53·3	12·8	7·2	15·00–15·50
28—Toronto	8	7·7	63·5	73·7	25	12·6	3·3	57·4	53·5	10	6·3	14·75–15·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·2	7·7	69·5	76·2	28·2	15	3·9	56	60·5	11·2	6·4	g14·00
30—St. Catharines	8·3	8·3	60·5	70·6	25	12	2·9	52·5	58·3	11·3	6·3	g14·50–15·00
31 Hamilton	7·9	7·6	61·4	72·7	25·1	12·8	3·1	52·3	58	10·4	6·3	14·25–14·75
32—Brantford	7·8	7·7	61·1	71·7	24·9	12·5	3·3	56·2	69·3	11	6·6	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	8	7·7	60·6	72	25	13·7	3·1	53·1	60	10·2	6	14·50–15·00
34—Guelph	8·6	8·1	63·7	73·6	25	13·4	3·7	57·5	60	11	6·9	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·9	52·8	68·3	25	12·7	3·4	57	58·7	10	5·9	14·50–15·00
36—Woodstock	7·5	7·5	65	75	25	13	3·4	50	55	10	5	14·50
37—Stratford	8·5	7·9	60	73·2	25·6	13·6	3·2	59·5	54·3	10·6	7	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·3	7·9	65	75·2	25·3	14·6	3·7	56·7	47·8	11·4	6·7	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	8·8	8·4	63·9	72·9	28·4	14·2	3·6	60·4	60	12·3	7·1	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	8	7·8	57	70·1	25·7	12·7	3·5	49·4	68·3	11·1	6·4	15·50
41—Windsor	8·1	7·7	63·9	74·8	27·4	14·4	3·2	53·3	60	10·6	7·3	g15·00–16·00
42—Sarnia	8·3	8·2	66·6	75	26·7	13·7	3·3	56·7	70	11·7	7·3	15·50
43—Owen Sound	8·4	7·8	65	75	26·5	14	2·9	55	60	11·2	7·5	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·6	8·1	68·1	74·9	28·3	14·2	3·8	60	56·7	12·2	7	16·50
45—Sudbury	9	8·5	69	74·6	29	15·8	3·6	48·7	66·7	14·3	7·2	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·5	8·7	67·5	74·2	31·2	15	4·5	56·7	60	14·3	8·8	18·50–19·00
47—Timmins	9·7	8·8	60	73·3	29	15	4·2	47·5	.....	15	7·7	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	9·1	8·9	60	74·5	29	16	3·6	49	65	14	7·4	16·00
49—Port Arthur	8·6	8·2	53·1	73·5	28·7	15	3·2	49·3	63·3	11·7	7·9	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·7	8·4	67·3	74·1	29·3	15	3·4	55	60	11·9	7·1	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·7**	**8·7**	**58·0**	**74·4**	**29·0**	**13·1**	**3·2**	**48·6**	**55·3**	**12·0**	**6·7**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·7	8·7	55·9	77	28·6	11·9	3·2	47·2	50·6	13	6·6	19·00
52—Brandon	8·7	8·6	60	71·7	29·3	14·2	3·2	50	60	11	6·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·7**	**8·4**	**59·5**	**73·6**	**29·5**	**20·5**	**3·6**	**56·7**	**67·3**	**13·9**	**7·0**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·5	8·5	61·4	71·1	28·7	a18·3	3·1	55	.....	13	6·7	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·2	57	74·2	30	a22·5	3·9	60	60	.....	7·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·8	8·5	60·8	75·4	30·6	a22·5	3·8	54·2	72	15	6·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·3	58·6	73·7	28·5	a18·6	3·6	57·5	70	13·7	6·8	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·9**	**8·2**	**54·3**	**70·0**	**28·8**	**20·1**	**3·6**	**52·6**	**59·2**	**14·4**	**8·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·9	8	56·1	70	28·7	a21·4	3·5	61·4	62·5	14·6	b10	g
58—Drumheller	9·5	8·6	47·5	65	30	a25	3·8	52·5	.....	15	6·6	.....
59—Edmonton	8·9	8·3	53·9	69·1	28·4	a17·3	3·9	47·5	58·7	14	6·1	.....
60—Calgary	8·5	7·9	60·1	73·4	29·4	a18	3·4	51·4	61·7	13·6	7·2	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·7	8·2	54	72·5	27·5	a19	3·4	50	54	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·6**	**8·1**	**57·2**	**71·0**	**30·1**	**23·2**	**3·8**	**56·3**	**62·1**	**13·6**	**9·0**	.....
62—Fernie	9·3	8·6	65	71·4	28·3	a18	3·8	62·5	61·2	13·7	b 8	.....
63—Nelson	8·8	8·3	57·5	70·5	29·5	a29·2	3·8	48·7	65	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	9	8·4	55·8	72·5	29	a26·7	3·3	53·3	67·5	15	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·7	56·2	68·1	29·6	a17·5	3·5	54·3	61·2	12·5	b 8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	8·1	7·6	56·1	66·4	28·7	a23·7	3·9	59·8	60	11·9	b 7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·5	8	57·7	71	29·8	a21·5	3·6	56·7	58·6	14·2	b 8·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·9	7·9	59·2	73·3	32·4	a23·7	4·2	59	55	12·5	b10	.....
69—Prince Albert	9·2	8	50	74·4	33·7	a25	4·2	56·2	68·3	14·2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·158	**13·031**	**12·138**	**14·529**	**8·917**	**10·861**	**9·826**	**31·5**	**12·4**	**27·417**	**19·619**	
9·110	**12·692**	**9·050**	**10·200**	**6·250**	**7·050**	**5·557**	**34·2**	**14·2**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	6·75	c4·67	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·50	13·25	10·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·938	**13·333**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**12·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00– 9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·786	**13·536**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·981**	**11·876**	**30·0**	**12·0**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	13·25	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·50	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	9·7	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·741	**12·228**	**13·114**	**15·942**	**9·952**	**12·296**	**11·291**	**29·7**	**11·7**	**28·696**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
.....	11·00–12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	28–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	10·50–12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8–9	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	9	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	8	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c 8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·00	9·75–12·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–13·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	27	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	12·00–13·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	12·50	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00– 9·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	11·4	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	15·00–17·25	.....	10·50–15·00	12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	13	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·688**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**12·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00– 9·50	19·00	16·50	18·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c & i 14·00	c & i 14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·000**	**8·750**	**32·5**	**12·3**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00– 6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c6·00– 8·00	4·00– 5·00	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00– 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·216	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·253**	**j35·4**	**13·0**	**25·938**	**20·250**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	11	30·00–25·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	3·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·50	30	11	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	June 1926	May 1927	June 1927
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**152·7**	**155·5**	**152·3**	**158·6**	**155·6**	**151·9**	**153·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	155·9	150·4	147·4	174·3	173·6	174·1	181·1
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	130·5	126·9	119·1	132·3	137·6	135·8	134·0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·0	201·2	205·4	194·4	172·0	152·8	154·3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	159·2	155·5	153·6	153·4
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·3	174·4	161·0	150·6	143·5	143·6	143·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	98·9	98·2	93·4	103·1	101·3	94·9	94·2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·7	182·3	184·6	177·2	175·8	170·1	168·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	163·9	167·4	157·8	157·9	155·2	154·3
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	141·5	128·3	129·4	153·7	157·8	158·6	164·4
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·7	145·1	141·0	151·3	156·7	153·1
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	159·2	155·5	153·6	153·4
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·6	158·7	157·1	151·6	148·9	144·2	143·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	150·8	147·3	144·0	155·5	155·9	155·3	158·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	158·3	153·1	160·8	154·4	148·5	148·3
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**152·5**	**148·6**	**147·5**	**153·1**	**160·3**	**153·1**	**153·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**143·9**	**144·1**	**138·4**	**150·2**	**158·6**	**155·0**	**156·8**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	220·0	242·6	252·4	235·4	226·8
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	131·9	195·0	171·5	169·2	175·7
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	108·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·8	145·1	141·0	151·3	156·7	153·1
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	261·0	209·4	183·0	216·6	164·0	167·0	183·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	153·6	136·8	120·5	147·7	157·4	145·0	141·0
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	119·7	127·1	124·8	129·0	132·5	136·6	134·0
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	148·9	243·5	184·1	148·7	140·7	153·3	153·3
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	144·3	170·0	225·8	115·5	276·1	251·0	286·3
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	99·9	98·1	100·0	114·2	114·6	113·2	110·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	172·4	159·1	161·0	145·8	156·8	157·5	158·6
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·2**	**154·3**	**159·0**	**156·7**	**162·5**	**150·6**	**149·4**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·2	166·3	155·5	151·7	151·7	147·0	150·0
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·2	150·5	160·2	158·3	165·9	151·8	149·2
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	364·8	317·3	274·7	322·7	321·3	321·3	321·2
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	159·3	157·1	164·8	150·5	147·9
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**150·6**	**150·2**	**143·9**	**157·8**	**149·8**	**149·1**	**150·2**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·3**	**188·7**	**180·7**	**182·0**	**174·8**	**173·5**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	188·1	180·4	182·3	175·3	173·9
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	192·3	198·4	183·9	169·4	154·9	156·1
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**146·8**	**146·5**	**139·0**	**155·3**	**146·4**	**146·7**	**147·7**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	161·8	168·4	161·4	154·1	147·9	147·4	147·3
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	159·8	170·6	160·4	149·7	147·7	147·3	147·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	180·2	205·7	194·2	205·4	170·9	169·6	170·7
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·1	168·1	161·0	160·8	146·5	145·5	145·0
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**143·4**	**141·1**	**134·3**	**155·6**	**146·0**	**149·4**	**147·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·2	209·0	212·9	196·9	171·1	149·9	151·5
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	314·4	219·9	231·5	335·7	430·2	439·9
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	93·8	98·7	88·4	98·4	89·4	94·7	113·5
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	112·4	123·7	113·4	115·0	110·8	107·4	107·1
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	155·3	153·0	150·4	160·8	151·4	149·5
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·1	110·0	102·1	116·8	127·4	133·9	130·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	149·8	131·9	128·9	189·9	166·7	173·7	180·5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	153·3	155·5	143·0	157·9	151·8	154·0	154·6

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most part, was lower, dressed mutton being down from 12½ cents per pound to 11 cents; bacon from 29½ cents per pound to 26 cents; and smoked ham from 28¼-30½ cents per pound to 27-29 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 38 cents per pound to 36 cents and creamery prints at Toronto from 40 cents to 39 cents; solids from 40 cents per pound to 37 cents and dairy prints from 34 cents per pound to 33 cents. Beef hides advanced from 13-13½ cents per pound to 16-17 cents; calf skins from 15-16 cents per pound to 19-20 cents. Sole leather rose from 37 cents per pound to 40 cents. Boots and shoes were also higher. Cotton was slightly higher at New York at 16.9 cents per pound, as compared with 16 cents in May. Raw jute advanced from $7.95 per cwt. to $8.34. In non-ferrous metals copper declined from $14.80 per cwt. to $14.45; copper sheets from 20¾ cents per pound to 20½ cents; copper wire from 17¾ cents per pound to 17 cents; and lead from $6.90 per cwt. to $6.65; while zinc was up from $7.63 per cwt. to $7.83; tin from 67 cents per pound to 67¼ cents; and silver from 56 cents per ounce to 57 cents. Gasoline at Toronto was 19½ cents per gallon as compared with 21½ cents in May. Glycerine was 2 cents per pound lower at 24 cents.

Compulsory Arbitration in Norway

It may be remembered that Norway has already on various occasions tried a system of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes. The last Act in a series of provisional measures for this purpose was adopted by the Storting in 1922 and expired in 1923. A proposal for the introduction of compulsory arbitration as a permanent institution, submitted two years later as one of the chief items in the program of the then Liberal Government, did not obtain the necessary majority in the Storting, owing to opposition by both the Conservative and the Labour parties.

Early this year the serious situation in the labour world again brought the question of compulsory arbitration to the fore. Since the middle of February, a dispute has been in progress in several important branches of industry (mining, iron, textiles, and the boot and shoe industries), while in the paper industry peace has been guaranteed only by a preliminary agreement subject to a fortnight's notice on either side. Notwithstanding protracted negotiations, both through the official conciliators and through a special mediation committee, these disputes were not brought to an end; on the contrary, they threatened to become even more widespread.

In view of this, the Government—now Conservative—decided at the end of April to introduce a Bill for compulsory arbitration. As a result, there was adopted a new provisional Compulsory Arbitration Act, which was sanctioned on 5 May and is to remain in force until 1 August, 1929.

Industrial Relations in Sweden

During the last seven years, ever since the extensive industrial disputes of 1919-1920, efforts have been made in Sweden to prepare legislation for the promotion of industrial peace.

An enquiry into the problem was instituted at the beginning of last year by the Government, by means of a Committee which included representatives of workers and employers. A few months later, pending the results of this investigation, the Ministry of Social Affairs proceeded to draft two Bills providing for compulsory arbitration in disputes arising out of the interpretation of collective agreements, with a view to their introduction during the 1927 Session of the Ricksdag.

Early in the present year the Government experts produced two drafts relating respectively to the enforcement of collective agreements and the institution of labour courts.

The first Bill would prohibit stoppages of work, either by strike or by lockout, during the period covered by a collective agreement, and would render either party to a breach of this provision or of an agreement liable to be mulcted in damages by award of a labour court. The second Bill provided for the constitution and powers of such labour courts.

The two Bills were submitted to administrative departments and employers' and workers' organizations for their opinion. Most of the Government departments consulted, and some of the employers' organizations, supported the proposals. Practically all the workers' organizations opposed them on the ground that such legislation was neither necessary nor desirable.

In view of the diversity of opinions, the Government decided to postpone the raising of the question in the Riksdag until the 1928 Session, and in the meantime to consider the redrafting of the Bills.

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PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Board of Trade, on the base 1913=100, was 141.1 for May, a rise of 0.9 per cent for the month. Total foods rose 3.3 per cent owing to sharp rises in cereals and in "foods other than cereals, meat and fish." Non-foods declined slightly, with slight declines in most groups, but a rise of 6.5 per cent in cottons. On the base, average prices for 1924=100, the index number for May was 84.9.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 123.8 at the end of May, making a rise of 0.4 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs registered an advance of 1.4 per cent. Materials declined 0.2 per cent. There was a decline in minerals and an advance in textiles.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 141.9 in May, an advance of 1.9 per cent over the April level. Foods rose 3.6 per cent owing to advances in cereals and in "food other than cereals, meat and fish." Materials rose 1.0 per cent owing chiefly to a rise of 9.3 per cent in cotton. Other textiles and the miscellaneous group also rose, while metals and minerals declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1924=100, was 163 at June 1, as compared with 164 at May 1. The decline was due to reductions in retail prices of coal. Clothing declined

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCER

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels
Base Period	(k)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95		(e) 96						
1913	7.34	100	102						
1914—Jan.	7.73								
July	7.42		100	100	100	100	1	1	
1915—Jan.	7.97	(a) 103	118	113					
July	7.74		132	125					
1916—Jan.	8.28	(a) 107	145	135					
July	8.46		161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	(a) 124	187	165					
July	11.62		204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	(a) 143	206	188					
July	13.00	(a) 152	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	(a) 162	230	220					639
July	13.77	(a) 166	209	208					354
1920—Jan.	15.30	(a) 176	236	225					410
July	16.84	(a) 200	258	252					479
1921—Jan.	14.48	(a) 191	278	265					477
July	10.96	(a) 166	220	219					393
1922—Jan.	11.03	(a) 162	185	192			748	664	409
July	10.27	(a) 156	180	184	(a) 185	(a) 185	3282	2645	388
1923—Jan.	10.52	(a) 158	175	178	198		10717	9454	405
July	10.17	(a) 157	162	169	182	180	12911	10903	445
1924—Jan.	10.78	(a) 159	175	177	196	188	13527	11740	
July	9.91	(a) 153	162	170	185	183	14362	12391	521
1925—Jan.	10.77	(a) 156	(m) 178	(m) 180	203	195	16446	13762	555
July	10.49	(a) 155	167	173	188	188			537
1926—Jan.	11.63	(a) 160	171	175	187	188	17182	15004	560
April	11.36	(a) 160	159	168	175	180	16460	14690	
July	11.07	(a) 157	161	170	174	182	16576	14760	692
Oct.	10.93	(a) 156	163	174	178	189	16845	14894	
1927—Jan.	11.37	(r) 158	167	175	178	182	17186	15113	
Feb.	11.23	158	164	172			17186	15098	817
Mar.	11.05	157	162	171			17036	15033	816
April	10.80	155	155	165	165	171	17141	15079	820
May	10.76	155	154	164			17193	15131	818
June	10.86	155	154	163					

slightly and other groups were unchanged. The index numbers by groups were as follows: food, 154; rent, 151; clothing, 210-215; fuel and light, 175; sundries, 180.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 846 in April, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month. There were declines shown by eleven of the groups and slight advances by three, while the remaining three showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a workingman's family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 201.28 for May, as against 203.06 for April. Foods, heat and light and sundries fell slightly and rent and clothing advanced.

Denmark

COST OF LIVING.—The Statistical Department index number, which has hitherto been calculated semi-annually, will appear four times a year, beginning with April, 1927. The figure will express the height of the price level at the beginning of January, April, July or October, instead of being, as formerly, an average of prices of two previous quarterly calculations. The figure for April was 178, being a slight decline from the previous figure, 181, the average for October, 1926 and January, 1927. Foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and light, taxes, etc., and sundries declined, and rent rose.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 642 in May, a decline of 1.2 per cent from the April level. Both native and imported products declined slightly. Foods declined 2.4 per cent, with declines in all groups, and industrial materials on the whole were practically stationary, with a slight drop in the minerals and metals group and an advance in the miscellaneous group.

IES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland		France		Germany	
Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living, Tallin	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living
1901-1910	July 1914	1913-14	July 1914	July 1914	1922	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1	
								1000			
(b) 135											
(b) 137	100		100	100		100	100	1075	100		
								1295			
(b) 163			128	116				1288			
								1439			
			146	136				1387			
								1491			
			166	155				1971			
								2056			
			187	182				2210			
			186	190				2665	238		
(b) 1536			212	211				2811			
			251	242		898·2	819·4	3119	295		
(b) 2252			253	262		981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7
1830			276	264		1173·9	1065·4	4401	338	14·2	11·8
(b) 2413	1303		236	237	113	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5
1467			197	212		1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4
(b) 3186	1430		184	199	100	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9
941			180	198		1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3
(b) 3311	921		188	204	117	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651
917		100	194	209		1061·0	1138·2		365	(o) 141·1	(o) 125·9
3686	909	114	200	214	130	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	131·6	126·4
4224	899	133	215	221	134	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	145·4	135·6
4119	916	147	210	219	138	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3
3899	854	135	177	194	135	1062·0	1149·0	5164	451	143·3	139·8
3732	832	134			136·3	1048·6	1141·2		485	141·6	139·6
3830	876	137	159	184	135·5	1067·4	1160·7	6171	539	145·3	142·4
3638	888	135			129·3	1091·4	1176·5	6708	545	145·4	142·2
3631	914	136	156	181	132	1063·4	1170·0	6369	524	150·7	144·6
	914	136			131·6	1064.4	1170 6	6292		152·3	145·4
	915				130	1054·7	1164·7	625'		151·2	144·9
			152	178	130·7	1034·1	1152·1	6238		150·3	146·4
								6335			

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCER

Base figure 100

Country	Greece		Hungary		Netherlands		Italy	
Description of Index	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
Base period	1914	1914	1913=1	1913=1	1893	1921	1913	July 1920
1910					113			
1913			1	1	114		100	
1914—Jan.	(b) 100	(b) 100			(b) 116			
July								
1915—Jan.					128			
July					148			
1916—Jan.					153			
July					170			
1917—Jan.					186			
July					212			
1918—Jan.								
July					(b) 228		396·1	
1919—Jan.							(a) 388·3	
July					(b) 239		(a) 362·3	
1920—Jan.					258	107·1	383·8	
July					275		451·8	100
1921—Jan.					236		541·6	
July					192		501·3	
1922—Jan.					187		576·5	117·54
July	583	616			177	(a) 89·5	527·3	113·69
1923—Jan.					167	(a) 83·2	541·6	115·05
July	953	1032			164	(a) 84·9	518·0	113·21
1924—Jan.					170	(a) 82·2	527·3	114·20
July	1194	1278			170	(a) 84·0	538·1	116·23
1925—Jan.	1506	1417	20,837	16,784	176	(a) 84·1	609·1	129·32
July	1515	1472	19,006	16,126	172	(a) 85·7	604·7	135·76
1926—Jan.	1760	1673	16,087	14,418	167	(a) 81·8	658·3	145·68
April	1821	1731	16,322	14,512	165	(a) 80·4	633·3	145·37
July	1849	1808	16,546	14,823	165	(a) 81·8	645·2	148·99
Oct.	1933	1862	16,431	14,883		(a) 78·7	661·7	153·37
1927—Jan.			(o) 117	(o) 106		(a) 79·8	628·8	149·18
Feb.			121	108			614·8	149·12
Mar.			123	108		79·7	609·8	147·86
April			128	111				
May								
June								

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 524 for the first quarter of 1927, as against 545 for the previous quarter. This was a decline of 3.8 per cent. Foods, heat and light, clothing and sundries all showed considerable declines and rent showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 536.55 in May, marking the ninth successive monthly decline, from a peak of 691.35 reached in August, 1926. For the month of May, the decline was one of 5.1 per cent, with a drop of 4.5 per cent in foods and one of 5.3 per cent in industrial materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, was 147.86 in March, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. Foods and sundries declined slightly and the remaining groups showed no change.

Poland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Central Statistical Office of cost of living at Warsaw (nominal index), was revised for the months from April to December, 1926, inclusive, owing to changes in the method of calculating rentals and revised figures are given in the accompanying table. The index numbers for foods for the early months of 1927 are not yet available.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 145 in May, an advance of 2 points on the level of the month of April. There were advances in raw materials and manufactured goods, and no change in semi-manufactured goods.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, on the base July, 1914=100, was 170

IES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Latvia		Lithuania	Luxem-burg	Norway	Poland		Russia		Spain	Sweden	
Retail Prices	Foods	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	Foods, Warsaw	Cost of living, Warsaw	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns	Foods fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living *(c)*
1913	July 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1913	1913	1914	July 1914	May 1914
				(e)							
		100					100	100			
100	100			100	*(b)* 1	*(b)* 1			*(b)* 100	100	
										(c) 113	
									(b) 108	*(c)* 124	
				143						*(c)* 130	
				160					*(b)* 116	*(c)* 142	
										169	*(a)* 139
				261					*(b)* 125	177	
										221	192
				279					*(a)* 155	268	219
				279						339	267
				289					*(b)* 175	310	257
				295						298	259
				319					*(b)* 191	297	270
				334	251	141				283	271
122	67		384	292	457	257			*(b)* 189	232	236
				257	736	469			179	190	216
100	75		359	233	1,298	788			179	179	190
				214	4,931	3,527			180	166	183
108	90		452	218	24,197	20,936	152	184	172	160	174
		122	500	230	*(l)* 165·1	*(l)* 120·5			178	163	176
125	108	138	498	248	139·1	127·2	198	214	182	159	171
		153	521	277	175·4	144·6			188	170	178
141	114	158	519	260	173·9	145·6	185	194	190	169	176
141	110	142	533	216	191·1	170·0	205	220	188	162	174
132	109	140	546	198	203·9	177·0	225	239	187	158	173
132	110	140	686	198	207·0	178·1	213	228	186	156	172
135	101	139	727	191	231·6	192·8		224	190	157	171
	100	141	756	180		201·8			196	156	171
	93	141	758	177		201·3			190	153	
	100	143	761	173		200·3			194	151	
	102		766	169					196	151	170
									179		

on April 1, a decline of one point for three months. During the period there were declines in foods and fuel and light and advances in housing and taxes.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 144 in April, a decline of 4 points or 2.7 per cent for the month. The decline was caused by lower prices of foods, which were influenced by a drop of 5.4 per cent in prices of cereals. Non-foods declined slightly, all groups showing lower prices except "textiles other than cotton" and hides and skins.

COST OF LIVING.—The working class cost of living index number, Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 152 in May, a decline of one point for the month. There was a decline of one point in the foods group, and a rise of 4 points or 2.8 per cent in clothing. Fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1,000, was 1,547 for April, a rise of 3 points for the month. There were slight advances in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin, wood and wood products, animal products and chemicals and manures, and declines in textile manufactures, metals and their products, and non-metallic minerals and their products.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 141.3 for May, showing no change for the month. There were slight advances in farm products, textiles, and building materials, and slight declines in food products, fuels, metals, chemicals and the miscellaneous group.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

Country	Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia
Description of Index	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Cost of Living, Federal Labour Office	Foods	Cost of living	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns
Base period	June 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan. 1913-July, 1914	1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000
1910					1,000			(f)
1913					1,163			1,106
1914—Jan.					(b) 1,148			1,099
July	(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100		100	100	1,164
1915—Jan.					(b) 1,228			1,240
July			99	100				1,522
1916—Jan.					(b) 1,275			1,504
July			123	118				1,516
1917—Jan.					(b) 1,418			1,453
July			190	157				1,470
1918—Jan.					(b) 1,437			1,505
July			216	184				1,523
1919—Jan.					(a) 1,559			1,627
July			224	201		187	186	1,714
1920—Jan.					(b) 2,049		183	1,862
July			281	237		188	190	2,260
1921—Jan.	235				(c) 1,904	163	169	2,167
July	211		196	189	(c) 1,556	174	177	1,876
1922—Jan.	189				1,391	169	173	1,651
July	157		172	167	1,335	160	165	1,725
1923—Jan.	160				1,348	151	156	1,692
July	166		152	161	1,330	148	153	1,914
1924—Jan.	173				1,372	154	159	1,802
July	170		148	158	1,339	151	157	1,728
1925—Jan.	172	170			1,381	152	157	(a) 1,718
July	169	168	158	163	1,382	152	157	(a) 1,807
1926—Jan.	165	166	161	162	1,334	151	155	(a) 1,802
April	161	162	161	162	1,368	150	153	(a) 1,847
July	159	162	158	159	1,337	155	157	(a) 1,880
Oct.	160	161	160	161	1,372	153	155	(a) 1,805
1927—Jan.	158	160	153	155	1,327	155	156	
Feb.	157	160	154	156	1,166	152	155	1,784
Mar.	156	159	154	155	1,177	152	155	1,757
April	156	158				151	153	
May								
June								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Index prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of one hundred and six commodities, continued to decline, being $12.3803 for the beginning of July, as compared with $12.4265 for June 1; and $12.7378 for July, 1926. Prices are now 16.8 per cent above the low point of the post-war period reached in June, 1921, but are 40.6 per cent below the peak reached in February, 1920. Of the one hundred and six commodities twenty-one advanced, thirty declined and fifty-five were unchanged. Five of the thirteen groups advanced, while eight declined. The groups which advanced were textiles, hides and leather, fruits, coal and coke, and chemicals and drugs, the most important advances being in cotton goods and hides and leather. The groups which declined were provisions, miscellaneous products, naval stores, metals, live stock, breadstuffs, oils and building materials, most of the decline being in the two first named groups.

Dun's index number, showing the cost per capital of a year's supply of commodities,

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

except where noted)

New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living Massachusetts
July, 1914 =1000	July, 1914 =1000	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
					(g) 93	(i)		
		100	100	100	100	100		100
					104			101·8
1000	1000				102		100	102·1
		(b) 111	(b) 107	(b) 108	103	(a) 103·0		102·9
(q) 1133	(q) 1082				100		100·5	101·7
		(b) 108	(b) 115	(b) 118	107	(a) 105·1		105·1
(q) 1200	(q) 1168				111		108·7	109·9
		(b) 109	(b) 136	(b) 137	128	(a) 118·3		119·6
(q) 1274	(q) 1282				146		131·3	129·3
		(b) 112	(b) 151	(b) 158	160	(a) 142·4		114·6
(q) 1408	(q) 1440				167		(a) 152·2	155·1
(q) 1422	(q) 1525	(b) 132	(b) 176	(b) 181	185	(a) 174·4		167·5
(q) 1463	(q) 1573				190		172·2	171·5
(q) 1596	(q) 1706	(b) 156	(b) 194	(b) 202	201	(a) 199·3	190	192·0
(q) 1714	(q) 1815				219	(a) 216·5	205	202·6
(q) 1751	(q) 1855	(b) 157	(b) 171	(b) 191	172	(a) 200·4	181	179·6
(q) 1626	(q) 1782				148		163	160·8
(q) 1448	(q) 1650	(b) 160	(b) 163	(b) 183	142	(a) 174·3	161	157·3
(q) 1413	(q) 1590				142	(a) 166·6	155·6	156·2
(q) 1396	(q) 1571	163	(b) 155	(b) 173	144	(a) 169·5	158	157·1
(q) 1430	(q) 1584				147	(a) 169·7	161·9	159·1
(q) 1486	(q) 1621	172			149	(a) 173·2	165·0	160·1
(q) 1463	(q) 1602		157	179	143·3	(a) 169·1	162·0	157·8
(q) 1456	(q) 1596	177	162	188	154·3	(a) 172·5	167	161·5
(q) 1520	(q) 1631	190	152	184	159·9	(a) 173·5	169	163·4
(q) 1527	(q) 1624	185	175	197	164·3	(a) 177·9	170	167·0
(q) 1513	(q) 1631	179	166	193	162·4		168	164·5
(q) 1492	(q) 1633	190	172	194	157·0	(a) 174·8	166	161·9
(q) 1463	(q) 1626	186	164	188	160·0		167	161·8
			165	189	159·3	(a) 175·6	167	161·2
1463	1624				156·0		165	160·3
					153·8		164	159·9
					153·6		164	159·2
					155·4			159·9

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital towns. *(g)* 15th number of prices in zlotys, 1914=100. *(m)* From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. *(n)* No figures published. *(o)* Gold *(r)* Monthly figures hereafter.

declined to $185.598 for the beginning of July, as compared with $187.221 for June and $186.014 for July, 1926. Small advances occurred in the clothing, metals, meats, and miscellaneous groups, but these were more than offset by the declines in breadstuffs, dairy and garden products and in "other foods".

RETAIL PRICES.—The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics was 155.4 on May 15, on the base 1913=100, showing an increase of about one per cent for the month. Ten articles increased, twenty-one decreased and eleven showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, showing the level of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 159.9 in May, as against 159.2 in April. This rise was caused mainly by higher food prices due to increases in meat and potato prices. Clothing and fuel and light prices were lower and other elements showed no change.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada			Great Britain				Alsace-Lorraine	Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce (p)	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	—	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	81	150	41	45	60	55	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1923	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	July 1914	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)		(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900					110·5	75			
1905					103·3	72			
1910					113·3	78			
1913	100			100	122·3	85	100		
1914—Jan.					119·0	83·5			
July					116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.					136·5	96·4			
July					149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.					174·5	123·6			
July					191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.					225·1	159·3			
July					254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.					262·9	186·2			
July					278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	132·56		265·9	190·7			
July	202·3	245·7	136·15		293·2	206·4			
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	159·49	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4		
July	256·1	269·4	186·49	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8		
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	134·04	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9		
July	163·4	174·3	107·36	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5		
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	94·99	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6		
July	151·8	165·3	98·65	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8		
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	98·13	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	373	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	98·54	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	413	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	94·48	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	492	18,748
July	153·3	175·6	95·57	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	499	19,133
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	109·03	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	515	21,181
July	158·4	175·7	101·25	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	544	19,685
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	99·67	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	621	17,554
April	160·6	177·8	98·67	143·6	184·2	125·5	142·9	652	17,086
July	156·2	174·0	98·09	148·7	183·9	126·0	145·8		18,152
Oct.	151·1	171·4	95·29	152·1	192·6	131·0	155·8		17,992
1927—Jan.	150·6	170·8	96·63	143·6	178·6	123·1	140·5		18,694
Feb.	150·1	167·7	96·42	142·6	182·4	124·1	141·2		18,765
Mar.	148·7	164·0	95.57	140·6	179.3	123·6	140·0		19,129
April	148·5	163·8	95·14	139·8	178·2	123·3	139·2		19,372
May	151·9	170·6	96·42	141·1	181·2	123·8	141·9		19,721
June	153·5	173·6	99·14						

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted).

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Finland			France
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale
130	—	126	—	118	33	135	Imports	Exports	45
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Respective mos., 1913	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914
					(g)				(h)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....
.....	(b) 121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(b) 185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(c) 268	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(c) 667	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(c) 830	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1739	.....	.....	.....	340	(b) 1183	.....	.....	.....
.....	1947	.....	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2392	.....	.....	.....	341	(b) 1263	1475	1626	.....
(d) 347	1721	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	1311	1285	.....
366	2172	1675	.....	.....	178	(b) 1219	1083	1364	320
360	2489	1464	.....	.....	180	.....	1124	1215	332
434	2657	1003	.....	.....	181	1134	940	1294	395
504	2408	968	.....	.....	207	1080	939	1157	415
580	2711	990	.....	.....	210	1071	899	1157	505
566	2737	953	.....	.....	220	1085	941	1102	491
559	3275	1045	(b) 153·8	243	234	1137	1123	1105	525
559	3041	1009	149·5	212	206	1118	1116	1117	569
560	2901	966	150·3	172	157	1094	979	1113	647
621	2774	923	143·0	157	141	1081	1021	1115	664
876	.....	948	142·8	156	141	1079	996	1104	854
856	.....	972	147·6	178	145	1095	984	1095	768
856	.....	979	145·3	157	141	1103	997	1099	635
854	.....	975	146·1	156	140	1103	.....	.....	645
85[illegible]	.....	976	145·9	153	139	1095	.....	.....	655
846	.....	979	147·2	152	138	1093	.....	.....	650
.....	.....	988	.....	152	139	.....	.....	.....	642
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN

(Base figure 100

Country	Germany		Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway
Authority	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung	Official	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau		Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
No. of Commodities	38	100	—	100	125	16 imports	14 exports	87	48	93
Base Period	1913	July, 1914	1913=1	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
1900	(j) 88			(j)						
1905	87									
1910	91									
1913	100		1	100	100				100	100
1914—Jan.				102						
July	(b) 106			93					(b) 109	
1915—Jan.				105						(c) 115
July	(b) 142			131					(b) 146	
1916—Jan.				184						(c) 159
July	(b) 153			193					(b) 226	
1917—Jan.				230						(c) 233
July	(b) 179			304					(b) 276	
1918—Jan.				363						(c) 341
July	(b) 127			429					(b) 373	
1919—Jan.	262			326						339
July	339			362					(b) 304	(c) 314
1920—Jan.	1256	(c) 1965		507						333
July	1366			604					292	409
1921—Jan.	1439	(c) 2130		642						344
July	1428			520	466·06				182	300
1922—Jan.	3665	4599		577	549·94	(b) 148	(b) 108		163	260
July	10059	13978		558	524·54				164	232
1923—Jan.	278476	715,900		575	523·52	(b) 131	(b) 123		157	220
July	7478700	28,359,900		566	538·65				145	235
1924—Jan.	(l)(p)140·6	(l) 136·9	(c) 7,915	571	543·09	127	136	124	156	250
July	127·9	130·8	(b)21,057	567	544·88			126	151	271
1925—Jan.	143·2	147·1	(b)20,217	657	612·06	125	149	148	160	279
July	142·5	143·3	19,591	707	667·83	121	145	151	155	254
1926—Jan.	135·8	140·7	18,319	708	658·88	130	134	137	153	214
April	132·7	136·8	17,683	692	636·41	133	128	134	143	198
July	133·1	134·4	17,750	724	676·73	125	138		141	196
Oct.	136·2	137·6	18,046	712	654·61	128	143	130	143	188
1927—Jan.	135·9	137·8	(l) 127	664	602·86	123	134	135	145	170
Feb.	135·6	137·4	129	658	600·85	122	139	134	146	165
Mar.	135·0	137·2	128	643	592·72	120	135	136	144	160
April	134·8		130	622	565·29	119	136		143	159
May					536·55					
June										

CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies
Central Statistical Office	Gosplan	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics, Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture Industry & Commerce
58	—	74	47	160	71	23	188	75	43	—	56	92
Jan. 1914=1	1913=1	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913
			(c)					*(j)*			*(j)*	
							1000					
	1	100		100			1125				*(b)* 132·2	100
1												
		(b) 101			100		*(b)* 1090	100	100		*(b)* 126·3	
		(b) 119	*(b)* 145			*(b)* 120	*(b)* 1204	*(b)* 112			*(b)* 127·8	
		(b) 141	*(b)* 185			*(b)* 124	*(b)* 1379	*(b)* 128			*(b)* 154·9	
		(b) 166	*(b)* 244			*(b)* 168	*(b)* 1583	*(b)* 145			*(b)* 196·4	
		(b) 207	*(b)* 339			*(b)* 207	*(b)* 1723	*(b)* 178	*(b)* 237		*(b)* 259·0	
			369								283·2	
		(b) 204	320			*(b)* 225	*(b)* 1854	*(b)* 196	*(b)* 222	*(b)* 132·7	326·8	
			319	347	326	318		218	231		398·0	
		(b) 221	364	374		283	*(b)* 2512	209	220	*(b)* 140·0	316·6	
		219	267	274	238·0	214	2064	178	191		265·8	*(b)* 182
		186	211	215	178·6	164	1688	183	199	144·9	259·8	
592	*(b)* 0·96	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472	178	190	148·5	272·5	*(b)* 170
1,016		174	165	173	161·3	138	1423	181	188	143·9	266·0	
5,447	*(b)* 1·69	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470	179	177	152·7	243·7	*(b)* 175
30,699		170	157	162	179·0	123	1395	170	173	155·4	254·5	
2,521,677	*(b)* 1·72	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478	172	188	155·8	279·0	180
(n) 102·3		182	148	157	173	132	1404	179	184	151·5	258·4	174
119·5	*(b)* 1·83	191	164	169	171	157	1463	171	173	159·9	282·7	178
119·6	1·75	188	160	161	161	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175
142·1	1·90	186	150	153	156	134	1397	*(m)* 159	154	164·0	254·2	172
166·6	1·97	179	145	150	148	133	1355	149	151	162·8	238·9	160
166·6	1·82	178	143	148	145	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	158
177·2	1·78	179	142	148	145	129	1423	144	147	171·1	230·4	158
	1·79		140	146	145·4	126	1438	146	146	172·8		156
	1·79	182	140	146	146·7	124		148	148	172·0		157
	1·77	181	139	145	146·5	124		148	148	174·7		154
	1·75			143	147·1	122	1421		144			
		172		145	147·2							

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
No. of Commodities	92	100	—	—	404	106	200	25 foods	200
Base Period	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	1890-1899	1913
1900	*(h)*				*(j)*	*(g)* $ 7·8839	*(g)* $ 93·355	*(e)* 99·388	
1905	910					8·0987	99·315	110·652	
1910	1003					8·9881	121·301	137·172	
1913	1088		*(b)* 1055	100	100	9·2076	118·576	139·980	100
1914—Jan.	*(a)* 1085		*(b)* 1098		98	8·8857	124·528	142·452	
July	*(a)* 1185				97	8·6566	119·708	144·879	
1915—Jan.	*(a)* 1387		*(b)* 1235	*(b)* 120·0	98	9·1431	124·168	150·95	
July	*(a)* 1822				100	9·8698	124·958	147·29	
1916—Jan.	*(a)* 1502		*(b)* 1328	*(b)* 145·9	113	10·9163	137·666	153·68	
July	*(a)* 1506				123	11·5294	145·142	170·11	
1917—Jan.	*(a)* 1525		*(b)* 1511	*(b)* 175·8	153	13·7277	169·562	213·410	
July	*(a)* 1715				188	16·0680	211·950	267·114	
1918—Jan.	*(a)* 1877		*(b)* 1778	*(b)* 212·5	184	17·9436	222·175	278·696	
July	*(a)* 1954				196	19·1624	232·575	285·474	
1919—Jan.	1959		*(b)* 1858	*(b)* 219·8	199	18·5348	230·146	299·142	
July	2008				212	18·8964	233·707	307·763	
1920—Jan.	2311	2359	*(b)* 2181	*(b)* 238·1	233	20·3638	247·390	294·935	
July	2671	2700			241	19·3528	260·414	307·680	
1921—Jan.	2233	2255	*(b)* 2025	*(b)* 204·6	170	12·6631	198·600	199·867	
July	1813	1903			141	10·7284	159·833	167·719	
1922—Jan.	1673	1771	*(b)* 1736	*(b)* 189·8	138	11·3725	164·444	164·311	
July	1789	1833			155	12·1069	173·743	193·672	
1923—Jan.	1855	1847	*(b)* 1666	*(b)* 189·1	156	13·6665	192·944	181·030	157·0
July	2052	2039			151	13·0895	188·711	170·954	153·5
1924—Jan.	1984	1948	*(b)* 1739	*(b)* 191·9	151	13·2710	189·930	177·175	150·5
July	1855	1852			147·0	12·2257	185·485	183·207	145·2
1925—Jan.	1863	1861	1747	*(b)* 201·6	160·0	13·9347	202·565	211·051	161·9
July	1846	1866	1698	198·3	159·9	13·8526	195·899	214·404	160·3
1926—Jan.	1840	1853	1677	206·2	156·0	14·0146	197·281	221·893	159·2
April	1912	1893	1650	203·0	151·1	13·1055	190·478	218·549	150·9
July	1843	1829	1643	204·0	150·7	12·7378	186·014	206·121	149·5
Oct.	1758	1766	1610	202·0	149·7	12·7864	187·367	201·213	148·5
1927—Jan.	1760		1585	200	146·9	12·8195	187·758	200·035	145·5
Feb.	1741		1544	204	146·4	12·5153	185·471	202·143	143·0
Mar.	1710		1544	206	145·3	12·5543	183·269	204·102	140·7
April	1720		1547	201	144·2	12·5309	183·087	207·161	140·0
May				207	144·1	12·4405	182·794	202·683	140·0
June					143·7	12·4265	187·221	206·234	139·8

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Figure for previous month. *(d)* Following month. *(e)* Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. *(m)* Revised figures for 1926. *(n)* Index number of prices in zlotys, on the base 100. *(p)* New series.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Workman on Monthly Wage must be paid Monthly

A farmer hired a man to work for the season at a monthly salary of $55. After three months the hired man asked for money and received $10 from his employer. He then asked for a settlement, but the farmer told him he had no money in the house, and that if he had the money he would certainly keep back one month's pay. The hired man then left his employment, and sued for three months' wages, less $10. In the County Court judgment was given for the plaintiff for $155, and in favour of the defendant on a counterclaim for the sum of $65, alleged to be due to him owing to breach of contract on the part of the hired man. On an appeal by the plaintiff against this judgment the Manitoba Court of Appeal allowed the appeal with costs, and dismissed the counterclaim.

In the course of the judgment in the Appeal Court it was stated that "in principle it seems plain enough that the wages are payable monthly. The fair reading of the contract is that it is a hiring for the season at wages of $55 per month. The defendant seeks to make the question one of construction, the contention being that because the employment is for the season the inference is that the words "at $55 per month" do nothing more than fix the rate of remuneration. I am unable to adopt this view. To accept it means that the contract is an entire one, requiring the completion of the season's work by the labourer if anything is to be payable. In my opinion such a result should be provided for by nothing less than clear language or unequivocal implication. The period of service here has no relation to the payment of the wages periodically. Reasons can be suggested, and were put forward by the judge, why the wages should not be paid before the end of the term. They are founded on the financial convenience of the farmer or on the inexpediency of paying the labourer monthly, lest taking advantage of the higher wages paid at harvesting time he should then, when most needed, quit his master's service. It is solely because the contract was looked at by the judge from the point of view of the farmer's interests alone that a question, which otherwise I would have thought was elementary, was thought to be subject to extrinsic considerations which would not for a moment be given consideration in connection with ordinary hiring contracts."

—(Manitoba—Cowan versus Eisler)

Wage Agreement Proved Valid by Acceptance of Its Terms

The manager of one of the departments of a clothing factory in Manitoba accepted an invitation from the president of the company to take over the superintendence of the whole factory at a weekly remuneration of $50, and 10 per cent of the net profits of the company. He immediately entered upon his new duties on these terms, and continued to discharge them to the satisfaction of his employer for about four years, when he withdrew on his own initiative, but with the consent of the company. The company, however, refused to pay him the full amount of 10 per cent of the profits of the business, on the ground that the arrangement for such payment was made orally and never reduced to writing, and that it had never been sanctioned by resolution or by-law of the company. Action was taken by the employee in the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, which gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that a company which has accepted the services of an employee, not an officer or shareholder of the company, for a long time and paid him wages and a bonus regularly, should not be allowed to contest the contract of employment on the ground that it was entered into by the president, who was also the manager, without proper authority.

—(Manitoba—Bloomfield versus Monarch Overall Manufacturing Company Limited.)

Decisions on Validity of Minimum Wage Laws

The June issue of *Law and Labour* (New York) contained a summary of recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court on the question of the validity of State minimum wage laws. In this controversy the issue is between the Fourteenth Amendment of the constitution of the United States, which asserts the freedom of American citizens to pursue any lawful calling, and lawfully to contract in respect thereto; and on the other hand, the power vested in the several states to protect the health and welfare of their own people.

The first case in respect to this matter came up to the Supreme Court in 1917 from the State of Oregon (Stetler versus O'Hara), where the minimum wage law has been sustained by the highest court of that state. Mr. Justice Brandeis, then on the Supreme Court, was unable to participate because of his pre-

vious connection with the case. The eight justices participating divided evenly, and rendered no opinion, and as the court was evenly divided, the decision below became the law of the case.

In 1923, the Supreme Court was forced to face the issue in the case of Adkins versus Children's Hospital, 261 U.S. 525, which involved the constitutionality of the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia. In that now famous case, the majority opinion by Mr. Justice Sutherland declared that the law violated the fundamental principles of the constitution, while Chief Justice Taft wrote a dissenting opinion upholding the law. Judge Brandeis was again disqualified, but this time the remaining eight members of the court stood five to three in condemning the law as an unconstitutional interference with liberty.

On October 19, 1925, the Supreme Court had before it the constitutionality of the minimum wage law of Arizona in the case of Murphy versus Sardell. With a single dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis, it affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court, declaring the law to be unconstitutional and rendering no opinion, except to add the single note: "Mr. Justice Holmes requests that it be stated that his concurrence is solely upon the ground that he regards himself bound by the decision in Adkins versus Children's Hospital."

On January 17, 1927, in the case of Donham versus West-Nelson Manufacturing Company, the court affirmed the judgment of the District Court of the United States declaring the minimum wage law of Arkansas to be unconstitutional. The opinion was *per curiam*, as follows: "Affirmed on the authority of Adkins versus Children's Hospital, of the District of Columbia, 261 U.S. 525, Murphy versus Sardell, 269 U.S. 530. Mr. Justice Brandeis dissents."

Municipality not Liable for Compensation of Injured Workman Hired Without Authority

An addition to a schoolhouse was being built when the contractor took sick and the work ceased. In order to hasten the work one of the school trustees interviewed a certain workman who undertook to finish the work as foreman at a wage rate of $1.25 per hour. This workman began work with the consent of the contractor, who paid the bills for material, etc. Four days after starting work he fell from a scaffold, receiving serious injuries. He claimed compensation from the municipality, contending that where a workman is hired to do work for a corporation, even by a person who has no authority so to hire him, if he does the work the relationship of employer and workman is created, notwithstanding that the corporation never ratified the agreement of hiring. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, affirming the decision of a lower court, held that in this case the workman was an employee of the contractor and not of the School Board, the liability of the Board being governed by the section of the School Act of Saskatchewan providing that "no act or proceeding of any Board shall be deemed valid or binding which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting at which a quorum of the Board is present." Judgment was therefore to the effect that a workman who is hired to do work for a corporation by a person who has no authority to hire him, and whose employment is not ratified by the corporation, has no recourse for injuries against the corporation.

—(Saskatchewan—Stuart versus Pennant School District.)

Rules for Determining Accidents "in Course of Employment"

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in a recent decision (Dambold versus Industrial Commission) laid down some general principles for determining whether or not an industrial accident has been sustained in the course of the workmen's employment.

General rule as to when workman is in course of employment.—A workman is said to be in the course of his employment when, within the time covered by such employment, he is doing something he might reasonably do while so employed, at a place where he might be while in that employment.

Whether an injury in going to and from work is in course of employment depends on facts.—Whether an employee, when injured in going to or from his work, is in the line of his employment depends upon the facts and circumstances of the particular case, but as a general rule a man's employment does not begin until he reaches the place where he is to work, or the scene of his duties, and does not continue after he has left.

When injury on way to work is not compensable.—An award of compensation for the death of an employee who was struck by a train while on his way to work cannot be sustained where there is no showing that the employer required a particular route to be followed in reaching the place of employment and where the evidence tends to show that the employee chose to take a short cut down the railroad track instead of following the public highway to the place of employment.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT in industry in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further marked increase, the gains being somewhat more substantial than those noted on the same date in previous years of the record. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 6,137 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 896,956 workers, as compared with 875,090 at the beginning of June. The employment index number (January, 1920=100), computed from these returns stood at 108.4 on July 1, 1927, compared with 105.9 on June 1, 1927, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus, the situation continued to be more favourable than at any previous time since 1920. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a small decline in the volume of business transacted in June, in comparison with the previous month and also with the corresponding month last year. At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among the members of reporting trade unions stood at 3.2 as compared with percentages of 5.2 at the beginning of June and 4.1 at the beginning of July, 1926. The July percentage is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,561 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 167,711 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.92 at the beginning of July as compared with $10.86 for June; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 152.0 for July as compared with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1927, was less than during June, 1927, and less than during July, 1926. Thirteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1927, were: sixteen disputes, 1,751 workpeople and 16,139 working days; and in July, 1926, eighteen strikes, 10,891 workpeople and 49,058 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During July no new applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act were received by the Department. In connection with a dispute involving electrical workers in Manitoba, for which a Board had been requested in the previous month, a friendly settlement was effected through the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour. An account of the recent proceedings under the Act is given on page 839.

A British view of "Lemieux Act."

In the discussions of proposed trade union legislation in Great Britain repeated references have been made lately to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907. This act, it is pointed out, leaves the workers their ultimate legal "right to strike", but interposes delays in stoppages of work by providing for establishment of conciliation machinery. The *New Statesman*, in its issue of July 2 said that "the chief legal effect of adopting the 'Lemieux Act' in this country would be, in the industries to which it was made to apply, to prohibit sudden strikes and to make conciliation (but not arbitration) compulsory before a stoppage could take place. The chief effect is that, where the Act is involved—

perhaps in a third of the cases to which it nominally applies—no strike may take place until an impartial tribunal has pronounced judgment on the merits of the dispute. That having been done, either party, as in our own Railways Act, is legally free to take what action it pleases; but it is obviously difficult, though not impossible, to declare a strike or lockout in defiance of the tribunal's findings."

The *New Statesman* proceeds to make a comparison between the boards of arbitration established under the Canadian Act, and the Wages Boards established under the British Railways Act, 1921: "Where machinery of this kind can be set up by voluntary agreement between employers and Trade Unions, as it was in the case of our railways, there is a great deal to be said in its favour. But its success depends on its being acceptable to both parties, and on the securing of a tribunal whose decisions both parties are prepared to respect. This is precisely where the British railway scheme has the advantage over the Canadian Act. The British scheme, though it is now incorporated in an Act of Parliament, was adopted and employed voluntarily by both railway companies and railway trade unions before it was given legal sanction. It is essentially an outcome of direct negotiation, and the railway Wages Boards are bodies whose constitution was accepted in advance by both sides." (The agreement here mentioned, between the railway companies and the unions of railway men, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1921, page 756).

The Railways Act of 1921 provided that 'all questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty or other conditions of service of employees to whom this Part of this Act applies shall, in default of agreement between the railway companies and the railway trade unions, be referred to the Central Wages Board, or, on appeal, the National Wages Board, as reconstituted under this Act." The Central Wages Board is composed of eight representatives of the railway companies and eight of the employees. The National Wages Board is composed of six representatives of the companies, six of the railway men, elected by their unions; and four of the users of railways, the representatives of the "users" being elected respectively by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries.

Organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada

The Department of Labour has just issued the sixth report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada for the year 1927, a volume which shows the extent of organization among the various classes of employers in the Dominion. The report also contains the names of associations whose members are concerned with co-operative buying and selling, among which is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the largest wheat marketing organization in the world, handling over 180,000,000 bushels of wheat annually as well as more than 20,000,000 bushels of coarse grains. Other associations discussed in the volume include those embracing wholesale and retail merchants, as well as organizations comprised of persons engaged in professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The various associations are divided into the following groups: Manufacturing; Building and Construction; Mining; Transportation and Communication; Printing and Publishing; Laundering, Cleaning and Repairing; Personal Service and Amusement; General Manufacturers and Employers; Financial; Agriculture; Dairying; Horse, Live Stock, Sheep breeders, etc.; Co-operative Societies; Wholesale Merchants; Retail Merchants; Real Estate Dealers; Professional; Technical and Scientific; Insurance; Funeral Service.

The report points out that in the first eight of the above mentioned divisions in which are included the associations whose members are engaged in industries in which the employment of help is essential ,there are 374 main and branch associations, with a combined membership of 44,925. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of work people covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining twelve groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized employees. Although the bulk of the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that there are in the Dominion, exclusive of the co-operative group which numbers 1,155 societies with 474,160 members, 1,300 associations, with a combined membership of 1,024,364. The total number of all classes of associations whose names are given in the report is 2,455, an increase of 514 over those recorded in 1926,

the main addition being to the co-operative group, to which 353 societies have been added. The total combined membership of all classes of associations is 1,498,524, an increase of 259,712 over the number recorded in 1926, when there were 1,941 associations with a combined membership of 1,238,812.

Canada Year Book, 1926

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the Canada Year Book, 1926, which is now ready for distribution. This volume is the official statistical record of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion containing also comparative information regarding Great Britain and other countries. The present edition extends to over 1,000 pages.

The Canada Year Book is divided into fifteen sections, with an appendix, and deals with the following features:—

1. Physical characteristics of Canada, a description of the geography, geology, climate and natural resources of the Dominion.

2. History and chronology, including a chronological history of Canada from 1497 to 1926.

3. Constitution and Government of Canada, including a résumé of parliamentary representation in Canada.

4. Population, including detailed figures from the census of 1921, vital statistics concerning births, marriages and deaths, and statistics of immigration.

5. Production, including a general survey of Canadian production and sections dealing with agriculture, forestry, furs, fisheries, mines and minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

6. Trade and Commerce dealing with Canadian external and internal trade.

7. Transportation and communications, with sub-sections on government control over transportation and communication agencies, steam and electric railways, express companies, roads and highways, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping and navigation, telegraphs, telephones, and the post offices.

8. Labour and Wages. Under this section an account is given of the occupations of the people, the labour force of Canada both male and female and the occupational distribution of the Canadian people. The constitution and function of the Dominion Department of Labour is explained with an account of the work carried on by the Department in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Fair Wages, The Labour Gazette, labour legislation and joint industrial councils. The various duties of the provincial labour departments and bureaus are also described, Canada's relations to the International Labour Organization are outlined, and a summary is given of Dominion and provincial legislation on the draft conventions and recommendations proposed by the International Labour Organization. A review of organized labour in Canada reveals the number and membership of Canadian trade unions and their activities. Other features of the section include statistics of fatal industrial accidents during the year, and an outline of the work carried on in the various provinces concerning employers' liability and workmen's compensation. Statistics of industrial disputes; employment and unemployment; and the co-operative movement in Canada are also outlined. Statistics of wage rates are given for the several industries and occupations and the minimum wage problem is reviewed.

9. Prices, in which the movement of wholesale and retail prices as well as the price of public services are described.

10. Finance, with a detailed treatment of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance, national wealth and income, currency and banking, and insurance.

11. Education, dealing with recent developments in education, general education, technical education, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities.

12. Public Health and Benevolence, outlining Dominion and provincial activity.

13. Administration, including the administration of public lands, public defence, public works, Indian affairs, soldiers' civil re-establishment and miscellaneous administration.

14. Sources of official, statistical and other information relative to Canada, including bibliographies of Dominion and provincial government publications.

15. The Annual Register, 1926, with a sketch of recent Dominion and provincial legislation, principal events of the year and important extracts from the *Canada Gazette*.

The appendix, includes detailed figures relative to the general election of September 14, 1926, the census of the Prairie provinces, 1926, and the Labrador Boundary Award.

Numerous maps and diagrams are used to illustrate various topics and to supplement the statistical tables of historical and current data.

New features incorporated to which special attention may be directed include the following:—

An historical account of the Geological Survey of Canada; census statistics of blind and deaf mutes, also of the occupations of the people; a considerable extension of the manufacturers' section, giving in particular the sta-

tistics of the leading industries of each of the provinces; the addition of considerable preliminary matter to the sub-section on external trade, also trade statistics showing by commodities our trade with thirty-three leading countries other than Great Britain and the United States; additional material on prices including the Bureau's new index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, together with index numbers of street car fares and telephone charges, and of the prices of natural and manufactured gas and of electricity; short descriptions of the Topographical and Geodetic Survey and of the Dominion observatories. Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1925-26 and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures extending in some cases to the end of the calendar year 1926. This edition of the Year Book has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon), S.S., F.R., Econ. Soc., Chief, General Statistics Board.

A charge of $2 is made for the Year Book, which may be obtained from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.

Farming careers for British boys in Canada

What is expected to be one of the most constructive of modern Land Settlement schemes is embodied in an Agreement for the settlement of British boys on the land in Canada, just concluded between the British and Canadian Governments under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. The scheme is a further development of the Farm Training Centres for British boys which have already been established under the auspices of several of the Provincial Governments. Under this scheme, the British and Canadian Governments propose jointly to expend a total sum of five million dollars over a period of ten years in the form of recoverable advances to assist suitable British youths to take up farming in Canada on their own account.

It is the desire of the two Governments that British boys between the ages of 14 and 20 who are assisted to proceed to Canada to work on farms should be able to look forward to a definite career on the land. A large number of British boys who come out as farm workers do, of course, become farmers, but so far they have had to rely entirely upon their own efforts for the necessary capital to purchase and equip a farm, and this may take a considerable number of years. The new scheme aims at curtailing this period of waiting, and under it a British youth, at the end of a few years spent in gaining the necessary training and experience in Canada and in accumulating some savings, will have the opportunity of being placed on a farm of his own under Government supervision.

The scheme will apply to boys who have received assisted passages, have passed through the Provincial Training Centres in Canada and who were between 14 and 20 years of age on arrival in the Dominion. On reaching 21 years of age, the boys—provided that they have acquired the necessary training and experience by working for wages on a farm in Canada, and have saved approximately 500 dollars—will be eligible for assistance up to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the purchase of a farm and for stock and equipment. No advances will be made to young men over 25 years of age. Settlement under this scheme will commence on the 1st April, 1928, and will extend over a period of 10 years.

The scheme provides for the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and the extent of settlement in each Province will depend upon the measure of such co-operation. The Dominion Government will, of course, assume responsibility for actual settlement and the general administration of the scheme.

During the past year, Training Centres have been established in several of the Provinces under Government control and supervision. The British and Canadian Governments make a joint cash contribution towards the operation of these Provincial Training Centres, which are regarded as the basis of this Dominion-wide Boys' Settlement Scheme.

Applicants for settlement under this scheme will be visited from time to time by the Field Supervisors of the Immigration Department who will report on the industry and character of the applicant, and what progress he is making in acquiring the necessary farming experience. The selection of the farms will be a mutual arrangement as between the applicant and the Department of Immigration and Colonization in co-operation with the Provincial Government. The Department will supervise the purchase of stock and equipment and give close supervision until the migrant has shown that he can succeed by the exercise of his own judgment in all matters of cultivation and farm management. The Field Supervisors have not only had practical farming experience, but are generally graduates of Canadian Agricultural Colleges, and have already acquired valuable experience in the settlement of Canadian soldiers on the land and in the more recent settlement of nearly 3,000 British families.

Insurance Companies and compensation in Quebec

A special joint committee of the Canadian Casualty Underwriters' Association in the Insurance Brokers' Association of the Province of Quebec has prepared a brief for the insurance companies condemning the proposal to amend the new Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec by the establishment of an accident fund administered by a provincial Compensation Board. The committee believes that private insurance on a competitive basis, as provided for under the Act of 1926, is preferable to "monopolistic" government insurance. The text of the Act of 1926, which was to have taken effect on April, 1927, was given in the Labour Gazette, March, 1927, page 272. At the end of March the effective date was postponed for one year, certain difficulties having arisen between the employers and the insurance companies in regard to the probable cost of insurance against industrial accidents. At the same time it was stated that further consideration might be given by the government to a proposal to institute the commission system of administration (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 346).

The insurance companies' committee, in their brief, recall the fact that Quebec was the first province in Canada to make statutory provision for the payment of compensation to workmen injured in the course of their employment. "When other provinces", they say, "were struggling with a system of common law and statutory employees liability under which the compensation to an injured workman depended on his proving that his employer had been negligent in providing proper plant and equipment and organization, Quebec had adopted the modern principle that a workman was entitled to compensation for injuries by industrial accidents, irrespective of negligence of either party. Under the old system, the allegation of negligence was always open to dispute and workmen and employers were harassed by disputes and litigation in an effort to determine whether or not negligence on the part of the employer entitled the workman to damages, and whether or not contributory negligence of the workman, or the legal doctrines of 'assumption of risk' and 'common employment' had deprived the workman of his rights to indemnity. Quebec was first to correct all that and do social justice to workmen, victims of industrial accidents. The Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec is not yet perfect. Much may be done to improve it. The scale of benefits to workmen should be reviewed by the legislature and more generous allowances provided. Adequate medical services can be provided for the injured workman. The application and interpretation of the law can be made more certain. The procedure for the determination of claims can be simplified and made more economical. The assessment of indemnity for permanent injuries can be made more definite and consistent. All these things can be done without destroying the principle of private enterprise in workmen's compensation insurance, and without establishing a monopolistic government plan of insurance."

Federal Commission on Maritime fishing industry

Early in August it was announced that the Federal Government had decided to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces. The commission will ascertain the best methods of obtaining wider markets for the products of the industry, and will make recommendations in regard to its internal economy.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries recently appointed a fisheries inspector at Canso, whose duty is to see that all fish offered to the market are of standard quality. The federal Department of Fisheries is also taking part in a scheme for transporting the fish caught at different stations along the shore to a point where they may be profitably marketed. It is stated that the appointment of a commission will in no way interrupt the present activities of the Department in carrying on scientific research at the Atlantic Fisheries Station at Halifax, and in communicating the results of these investigations to the men engaged in the fishing industry.

Nova Scotia fishing and lumbering industries and compensation

The Government of Nova Scotia has appointed Mr. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into the position of the fishing and lumbering industries in relation to workmen's compensation in the province. Special difficulties present themselves in connection with fishing in particular owing to the form of organization of this industry. Practically all the men engaged in fishing are partners, the owners of the vessels taking half the proceeds of the catch, and the crew sharing the other half. The owners claim that they should not be obliged to pay the entire amount of the assessment for compensation, and that the "sharesmen" should bear an equal proportion of the cost.

The subjects referred to the commissioner for investigation and report are as follows:—

1. The matter of whether the rates and assessments levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the fishing industry and lumbering industry respectively unduly affect those industries respectively, and to what extent.

2. The matter of the present method employed by the Workmen's Compensation Board in determining and levying rates and assessments upon owners of fishing vessels in the fishing industry in the County of Lunenburg.

3. Any other matter in reference to the said industry, having any relation to whether any increase in the rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act over those now prevailing, would injuriously affect the said industry, and to what extent.

4. The matter of the rate of assessment that can be paid by the fishing industry in its present state, and if said rate is insufficient to pay compensation for losses in the said industry, what other system of insurance, if any, would be practicable.

5. The matter of the effect of the present rate levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon employers engaged in the lumbering industry, whether the same is inequitable, and if so, what remedy, if any, can be applied.

6. Generally, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any other matter which affects the industries of lumbering and fishing in respect to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Labour standards in Canada and United States

The *American Labour Legislation Review* contained in its issue for June, 1927, an article by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, in which he makes a comparison between the labour standards prevailing in Canada and those in the United States. "Canada's labour legislation," he says, "is appreciably in advance of that of the United States both as to the standards established and the proportion of the population affected, and this despite the longer industrial history of the latter country. In some instances the four and one-half million organized workers in the United States may have established, by collective bargaining, standards in advance of those at corresponding points in Canadian laws and industrial agreements, but these gains do not affect the Canadian advantage in the almost nation-wide extent of workmen's compensation, minimum wage legislation and public employment offices. To these may be added the establishment of fair wages, virtually the union rate, on all contracts of the Dominion government and of some of the provinces, an actual beginning on minimum wage legislation for male workers, a minimum age of 14 for admission to employment in the factories of provinces with 90 per cent of the population with higher minima in two provinces, and the fact that both parties in the Dominion parliament are pledged to the early establishment of a nationwide scheme of old age pension (since this was written the Canadian Parliament, in March, 1927, enacted an old-age pension law). The weaker competitor has outdone the stronger in the establishment of labour standards.

To account for the variation between the labour standards in the two countries Dr. Stewart points out that the labour movement in the United States has shown less faith in legislative action than have trade unions in Canada. This difference is explained in part by the constitutional system in the former country, under which American labour leaders have for the most part become convinced, "after long and discouraging experience with unconstitutional and unenforceable labour laws, that only through trade unions can the wage earner secure protection worthy of the name." On the other side the greater influence of British traditions in Canada has fostered belief in the efficacy of legislative action. "There is certainly a greater probability of retaining legislation in force as compared with the United States where the courts have declared so many labour laws unconstitutional. Parliament has deprived Canadian labour of some important legal gains and in the last quarter century the courts have restricted union action in labour disputes by the granting of injunctions. However, the use of the injunction has not become general and the Canadian courts have very little power to nullify legislation."

Settlement of wage claims in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published a report showing the number of cases in which employers in the United States failed to pay wages earned by their employees. It is stated that there is, in the United States a widespread exploitation of labour through failure to pay wages. Thus in 1926, in sixteen States for which more complete reports were made, wage claims settled only after the intervention of the State Labour officials numbered over 23,400 and represented in the aggregate a collection of $1,216,000. Some of these undoubtedly arose through misunderstanding on

the part of the employers, but many were cases of intentional fraud. Moreover, there are unquestionably many legitimate wage claims which are never pressed. Although the amount of the average wage claims, about $50, may seem small, the records of hardship and destitution following the workers' failure to collect their earnings include such tragedies as dispossession of lodgings, recourse to charity organizations, and even death from exposure and suicide.

The report shows that a substantial number of State labour offices are rendering valuable service in collecting wages for workers unable to employ a lawyer or ignorant of their legal rights. The wage-adjustment work has increased greatly in several of the labour offices. Such increase was particularly marked in the California, New Jersey, and New York offices, the first-mentioned office reporting the settlement of 16,121 cases in 1926 as compared to 5,362 in 1920, and in New Jersey the number of claims reported paid up in 1926 was almost 60 times the number settled in 1920. Some labour offices, notably California, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Utah, are backed with effective legislation in their wage-collection work, but a number of offices are heavily handicapped in such activities by inadequate legal support. Certain offices, however, despite laws without force or without specific legal authorization are doing effective wage-adjustment work.

It may be noted that in Canada complaints of employees for non-payment of wages are heard by magistrates or justices of the peace under the various provincial "Master and Servant" acts. Thus the Ontario act allows proceedings to be taken within one month after employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. A police magistrate dealing with such cases has powers similar to those of a judge of a divisional court in regard to the enforcement of payment of a debt.

Movement for co-operative management

Among the recommendations made by the recent International Economic Conference was the suggestion that greater efficiency in industry might result from scientific management, including closer co-operation between capital and labour. (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 770). Already a movement toward the fulfilment of this recommendation has arisen in England where efforts are being made to secure a more direct connection between labour and management in industry. The new movement was begun on the initiative of Sir William MacKenzie, former chairman of the Industrial Court, Sir Horace Wilson of the Ministry of Labour, and Sir William Clarke, of the Department of Overseas Trade. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, the well-known authority on social and economic problems, also sponsors the undertaking, which is a direct result of the Geneva Conference.

Forty organizations so far are represented in this attempt to promote co-operative management of industries. Included among the number are the Federation of British Industries, the Imperial Institute, the Association of Scientific Industrial Research, and various associations linked with science, accountancy, and retail distribution. As a result of discussions now taking place, an offer will be made to various labour organizations throughout Great Britain to co-operate in the scheme, and a committee will review the whole industrial, transportation and selling fields in order to discover where more modern methods of management may be applied. It is pointed out that fuller co-operation between capital and labour will stabilize employment and benefit the consumer by checking uneconomic competition and diminishing industrial fluctuations. Efficient management is looked upon as a probable remedy for the acute depression which at present afflicts both mining and agriculture in Great Britain.

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions proposed in South Africa

An Old Age Pension and Social Insurance Commission appointed last year by the South African Government recently completed its first report, making recommendations regarding old age and invalidity pensions. It recommends the establishment of a system of non-contributory pensions for Europeans and coloured persons of both sexes over sixty-five, payable at the rate of ten shillings per week, subject to a reduction based on income. The income limit for persons entitled to pensions would be £52 per annum, those with incomes beyond that amount not being eligible for pensions. The full pension of ten shillings per week will, according to the recommendations of the Commission, be payable where there is no income whatsoever. Pensions are to be granted only to persons who have been British subjects for five years and have been ordinarily resident in the Union fifteen out of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of application. It is recommended that invalidity pensions at the same rate and on the same basis as old age pensions should be granted to persons between 61 and 65 years of age who are totally and permanently disabled and who have been resident in the

Union for at least five years. It is calculated by the Commission that 15,518 Europeans, 12,580 coloured, and 1,557 Asiatics will be eligible for old age pensions, while 8,360 Europeans, 7,386 Coloured, and 1,742 Asiatics will be eligible for invalidity pensions. The first cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,225,718, on the 1926 basis, subject to an annual increase of between £30,000 and £40,000 for every year which elapses before the scheme is introduced.

One of the commissioners, while subscribing to the main feature of the scheme, recommends a pension of £1 per week to be paid to men at the age of sixty-five and to women at sixty. He also makes various reservations on details connected with the working of the proposals.

As regards aged natives, the Commission suggests that they should continue to be assisted from votes for poor relief, but that rations issued to them should be on a more generous scale than at present.

Invalid and Old Age Pensions in Australia

The annual statement of the Commissioner of Pensions for the Commonwealth of Australia for the twelve months ending June 30, 1926, gives the figures relative to the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act for that year. The Australian Act, passed in 1908, and subsequently amended, provides that a pension shall be paid to indigent men at 65 and to women at 60 years of age. Men totally incapacitated for work receive an invalid pension at 60 years of age. The maximum pension payable under the Act is one pound a week but this amount is reduced if the pensioner is the recipient of any other income. Pensions to war veterans, and any payments from trade unions or benevolent societies, are not treated as income. The value of the pensioner's home is also deducted from the value of accumulated property. Except in the case of a blind person whose total income, including pension, may reach £221, no pension is paid to any person who received an income of more than $411.20 a year. Claims are received, registered, and investigated by magistrates. At each of the state capitals there is a Deputy Commissioner and at the federal capital a commissioner and assistant commissioner is charged with the administration of the Act.

In the year ending June 30, 1926, there were 51,458 men and 75,460 women receiving old age pensions, while 21,795 men and 27,008 women were eligible for invalidity pensions, making a total of 175,721 beneficiaries under the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act. The number of old age and invalid pensioners in each ten thousand of the population was 293.26. There were 145,108 pensioners receiving the maximum compensation. The total liability for the year was approximately £99,620 including £38,729 paid to other government departments.

A comparison of the Australian Bill and the Old Age Pension Act which passed the Dominion Parliament at the recent session reveals several similarities. The maximum pension in Australia is £1 a week while in Canada it is $240 a year. In Australia as in Canada this pension is reducible by the possession of a private income. Canada's Act differs from that of Australia in so far as one-half the expenditure is borne by the several provincial governments which must also bear the cost of administration. In Canada the age for pension eligibility is 70 years as compared with Australia's 60 years for women and 65 for men. It was estimated that 98,841 eligible pensioners would come under the Canadian Act involving a total liability on the part of the Dominion and the provincial governments of approximately $23,000,000. The census of 1921 gave the population of Australia as 5,436,000. The population of Canada in that year was 8,788,000.

Industrial pension funds and group insurance

A comparison of group insurance and industrial pension funds was made by Sir Joseph Burn in the course of an address at a recent conference of the Industrial Welfare Society (Great Britain) held at London. He stated that in Great Britain the demand for pensions was "increasing at an astounding rate," and expressed surprise that American employees seemed to be satisfied with group insurance. "Group insurance," he said, "is a method of providing an amount of money in the event of an employee dying while in the employment of a firm or at a comparatively early date after employment has ceased. It is really a temporary life insurance and, as such, costs very little to provide, since only a very small proportion of the employees of any one firm die while in the service of that firm. Probably the reason for the success of group insurance in the United States is to be found in the fact that most workers, of whatever grade, feel that they have a very good chance of making good and achieving independence, and that while group insurance is useful to their families in the event of misfortune, they themselves are able to provide for the future without assistance. In a country with great and only partially developed natural resources such an attitude is easily understood. Con-

ditions are very different in our own country, and the demand is for some provision which will benefit the person most nearly interested during his or her own lifetime."

On the other hand, the speaker stated that a pension is simply a form of deferred payment. "The employer should imagine that every week or month, so much is paid in wages and salaries in cash and so much in promissory notes. Whether the pension is provided by the men themselves, or by the employer, or partly by each, it seems plain to me that the pension is a part of the remuneration earned and is paid for as the labour is given."

These "deferred payments" are usually the chief source from which the pension fund is accumulated; but Sir Joseph Burn recommends joint contributions from the employer and the employee as the most effective system, preferably under the management of the firm itself, rather than that of an insurance company. Among the intricate calculations to be made by a company embarking on a penison scheme the speaker referred to the "extraordinary advance" in recent years in the length of life of people in Great Britain." Thus a few years ago there was good reason to believe that if a man in a particular group was provided with a pension of £100 a year at the age of 60, the sum of £950 was required to pay that pension. If now it is found that £1,100 is required to produce the same pension, it is evident that funds in which the calculations have not been arrived at on that basis are insolvent. Women's pensions must be considered quite separately. The expectation of life is greater than in the case of men, and, further, it is my experience that it is of very little value to provide a pension for a woman at as old an age as a man. Women, for various physical reasons, require the pension at an earlier age."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Crop prospects in the Province of Nova Scotia were good and the agricultural industry was busy. Fairly good catches were reported by the fishing industry. Pulp wood cutting was proceeding, but men were hesitant about taking work in the woods at this season, preferring other employment. Production at the coal mines remained favourable. Manufacturing industries generally were normally busy, while the iron and steel group was stated to be fair. Halifax was the busiest centre in so far as construction was concerned and some buildings of substantial size were being proceeded with; elsewhere throughout the province this industry was rather quiet. Transportation and trade were both reported as fair.

In New Brunswick crop prospects were fairly promising, although the weather had interfered to some extent with work in the agricultural industry. Fairly good catches were reported by the fishing industry. With logging activity centering chiefly in pulp wood cutting, the same difficulty was being experienced in New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, namely, men were somewhat averse to taking work in the woods at this time of year. Manufacturing industries, generally speaking, were normal. Building construction seemed to be fairly active, with most building tradesmen engaged. Transportation showed fair activity, while trade was in good volume.

Demands for farm workers at the Quebec employment offices were heavy. It was stated that the prospects for the forthcoming logging season were promising, and rather heavy demands for workers for this industry which had already been registered at the offices, indicated an anticipation of considerable activity. Most of the factories throughout this province seemed to be working on full time, with production satisfactory. Building and road construction showed substantial improvement during the month, with the result that considerable numbers of vacancies for tradesmen and labourers were notified during July. Transportation was very active, while trade was stated to be good. The demand for women domestic workers was brisk and Montreal reported the usual shortage of applicants.

Orders for farm workers in Ontario were heavy and general, with some local shortages of experienced men reported. Manufacturing concerns continued fairly busy, although not many additional workers were being taken on; while some centres reported a midsummer slackening, it would not seem to be of any considerable proportions. Railroad construction throughout the province was fair, while building construction was satisfactorily good, with tradesmen very generally employed at most centres, although no shortage of workers in this industry appeared to exist. This being

the quiet season for the logging industry, orders for workers were light. The metal mining industries in the northern part of Ontario continued with normal activity, and the few orders for workers received at the employment offices were easily filled. Demands for women domestic workers were not so great as formerly, and the shortage of applicants were not so noticeable.

In Manitoba crop prospects were favourable, but as some weeks yet remained before harvesting operations would become general, the demands for workers had not yet become extremely heavy. However, as in other years in the pre-harvest season, the orders for farm hands were becoming more numerous, while applicants showed a disinclination to engage by the month, preferring to await the harvest rates of pay; although placements were hindered to some extent by this feature, they were showing an increase. Road construction was being carried on at many points throughout the province. In the City of Winnipeg building construction was very brisk, permits

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	208,229,997	205,710,426	200,204,844	210,912,014	179,147,123
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	101,029,386	94,412,439	88,610,048	91,513,173	86,052,253
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	105,678,453	109,782,591	110,325,650	118,188,590	91,353,423
Customs duty collected	$	.....	15,632,219	15,058,983	12,750,236	13,935,414	12,944,735
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,879,703,851	2,986,235,659	2,424,355,669	2,684,156,996	2,415,275,589
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,655,000,000	1,716,975,000	1,444,014,544	1,469,252,796	1,465,171,889
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	177,611,562	164,506,202	171,515,803	166,371,587	164,334,624
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,380,325,581	1,389,750,483	1,329,909,816	1,328,225,287	1,334,842,107
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	1,027,186,517	1,022,732,000	941,501,878	931,548,713	926,508,698
Security Prices, Index Number,—							
Common stocks		176·1	175·2	178·0	147·5	144·3	141·0
Preferred stocks		105·3	106·1	105·5	96·3	95·7	95·5
Bonds		111·1	111·0	110·8	109·7	109·6	109·5
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		152·0	153·5	151·9	156·2	155·7	157·0
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·11	21·05	20·95	21·30	21·31	21·54
†Business failures, number		143	.....	152	167	.....	157
†Business failures, liabilities	$	1,783,084	.....	1,794,489	2,059,121	.....	1,760,449
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		108·4	105·9	100·6	103·7	101·0	94·3
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*3·2	*5·2	*6·0	*4·1	*4·9	*7·3
Immigration		.....	18,052	23,941	16,227	12,191	18,620
Building permits	$	.....	18,399,858	20,532,147	18,717,028	18,672,238	18,504,296
‡Contracts awarded	$	37,401 200	52,631,900	46,758,500	33,865,000	54,186,000	57,140,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	50,997	69,437	78,987	67,232	70,854	72,762
Steel ingots and castings	tons	55,250	59,940	96,711	64,847	81,277	89,513
Ferro alloys	tons	4,510	4,418	4,773	2,931	3,938	3,396
Coal	tons	.....	1,443,085	1,304,520	1,347,627	1,387,040	1,139,137
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	585,602	1,017,280	1,114,724	2,182,459	1,661,679	1,015,122
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	261,159,106	252,028,018	225,258,489	257,444,993	258,295,272
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	249,792	242,653	239,162	240,391	251,744	241,939
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	.....	18,000,618	18,449,769	19,001,967	18,672,320	18,643,447
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,734,117	17,235,261	17,754,176	16,457,299
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,270,904	15,214,360	16,598,421	15,533,968	15,492,758
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	13,006,451	13,182,730	12,677,285	12,706,864	13,043,881
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,456,200,380	2,212,815,616	2,382,719,017	2,630,256,804
Newsprint	tons	.....	.....	171,819	163,037	158,601	153,969
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	21,991	13,090	18,994	21,429
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	††150·8	151·2	134·1	138·4	135·0
Industrial production		.....	††161·8	163·7	147·5	153·4	151·4
Manufacturing		.....	††159·2	164·1	145·6	151·9	149·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere inthis issue. **Figures for four weeks ending July 30, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary.

for this year to date having amounted to five and one-half million dollars. Demands for casual labour for miscellaneous industries were very light. Orders for domestic workers were increasing in volume, although no pronounced shortages were in evidence.

Demands for farm workers in Saskatchewan likewise were on the increase, and in this province some shortages of experienced men were reported. Activity in the construction industry was fair, with quite a lot of work progressing. While demands for casual labourers for miscellaneous employment were reported to be reasonably numerous, there was no shortage of applicants to accept the jobs. With good demands for women domestics, applicants were again reported as being scarce.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, an increase in farm orders was reported from Alberta, and already some shortages of farm hands were being experienced in the latter province. Railroad and highway construction with a substantial number of workers engaged, were in some instances adding to gangs. Building construction in the larger centres in Alberta appeared to be rather satisfactory, with most tradesmen engaged. While coal mining was dull, signs of renewed activity, especially in the Drumheller district, were noted. The demand for women domestics was on the increase. In other lines of employment, there was not much demand for workers.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia continued to be rather quiet. Metal mining showed normal activity, with a few demands for help reported at different centres. No considerable surpluses of workers for the building and construction industry were reported, and this industry appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. Activities in the manufacturing industry remained normal, with canneries reported as particularly busy. Throughout this province conditions generally remained favourable. with unemployment at a rather low ebb.

Employers' Reports

There were further marked increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which slightly exceeded that reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly better than in any other month of the years since 1920.

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. In the former, construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups, while manufacturing and transportation were slacker. In Quebec, construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs; on the other hand, logging was seasonally quiet as river-driving finished. In Ontario, manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness; but considerable gains were made in construction, transportation, mining and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, the greatest gains were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications; logging, however, showed a seasonal decline. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services united to record the most marked gains indicated in that province on July 1, since the record was instituted in 1920, while logging afforded less employment.

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Hamilton and Windsor (with the other Border cities)—showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the movement was decidedly favourable. In Montreal, employment continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction registered practically all the gain. In Toronto, manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction, and trade reported increased activity. In Ottawa, most of the expansion took place in construction, although manufactures also were busier. In Hamilton, there were minor losses in personnel, but conditions were better than on July 1, 1926; construction was busier, while manufacturing was seasonally dull. In Windsor and other Border cities, further curtailment in automobile plants caused a large reduction in employment. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July of any other year of the record. In Vancouver, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that within the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in the food,

lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus divisions, while seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. Greatly increased employment was noted in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade; on the other hand, logging camps registered important seasonal declines, largely owing to the cessation of river driving operations in Quebec.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The upward movement of employment among local trade unions indicated during May continued throughout June with increased impetus as shown by the returns tabulated from 1,561 local organizations with 167,711 persons, 5,410 or a percentage of 3.2 of whom were without work as compared with percentages of 5.2 in May and 4.1 in June last year. The increase in the volume of work afforded in the garment trades in Quebec was mainly responsible for the better conditions prevailing during June than in both the previous month and June last year, although Nova Scotia in lesser degree also contributed to gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail a summary of the conditions among local trade unions at the end of June.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of June, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 32,571 workers to employment and made a total of 31,266 placements. Workers placed in regular employment numbered 21,518, of whom 17,435 were men and 4,083 were women. Placements in casual work numbered 9,748. Employers notified the Service of 33,540 vacancies, of which 23,410 were for men and 10,130 for women. The number of applicants for work was 31,243 men and 11,219 women, a total of 42,462. A slight decline in the volume of business transacted is shown when the figures are compared with those of last month, and also with those of the corresponding period of last year, there being recorded during May, 1927, 35,604 vacancies, 44,052 applications for work and 32,249 placements effected, while the registration in June, 1926, showed 36,060 opportunities for service, 42,191 applications made, and 32,483 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1927, and for the quarterly period April to June, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 834.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of manufacturing in Canada, from March to May, reached a higher level than in any previous period. The monthly index of manufacturers indicates that operations in January and February were maintained at about the level obtaining from October 1925 to December 1926. The advance in the index in March to May was attributable especially to the activity in primary iron and steel plants, although other industries, including the automobile and newsprint industries and lumber and flour milling, showed increased outputs. The average index of the volume of manufactures during the first five months of 1927 was 157, compared with 144 in 1926, an increase of 9 per cent. Employment in manufacturing industries on June 1, 1927, was at a higher level than at any date since 1920.

The remarkable increase in the physical output of Canadian industry in the first five months of the present year, compared with the high level maintained in the corresponding part of 1926, indicates that the country is now enjoying a period of industrial expansion in most lines. Considering forestry, mining, construction and manufactures—the four principal branches of industry, which, with agriculture, are engaged in the production of commodities, the output in the first five months of 1927 was ten per cent in excess of the corresponding period of 1926. This was determined by the maintenance in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of an index number of the physical volume of production in the four branches in question, weighted according to the net value of production in the period from 1919 to 1924.

The physical volume of business in Canada during the first six months of 1927 was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The index indicated a gain amounting to nine per cent, the preliminary figure for June being slightly below the high point of the preceding month. In the comparison of the half year, most of the factors upon which the index was based showed important increases. The output of the forestry industry averaged about six per cent greater, while the value of contracts awarded, indicative of the trend of the construction industry, was somewhat below the high level of the first half of 1926. The output of

manufacturing concerns increased nearly eight per cent; which was very satisfactory in view of the high rate of operation during the early months of 1926. The value of imports increased 9.5 per cent, while the exports declined 16.4 per cent, but the external trade statistics would be considerably more favourable if corrected for the difference in prices. The increase in bank debits, after being placed on a physical volume basis by eliminating the price element, was ten per cent.

The production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 69,437 long tons, a decline of 12 per cent from the 78,987 tons of May, and two per cent less than the 70,854 tons produced in June a year ago. Output of foundry and malleable iron showed some gains, but these were more than offset by basic iron dropping to 41,696 tons from 64,085 tons. Foundry iron advanced to 21,387 tons from 14,902 tons, and malleable to 6,354 tons; no malleable iron was made in May. For the first half-year, production totalled 403,713 long tons, a gain of nine per cent over the 370,864 tons produced in the first six months of 1926, and 39 per cent over the 290,892 tons made during the corresponding period of 1925. Furnace charges for the month included 125,140 long tons of imported iron ore, 79,992 short tons of coke and 37,970 short tons of limestone. For the six months' period, furnace charges totalled 723,038 long tons of ore, 448,741 short tons of coke and 221,481 short tons of limestone. Active furnaces in June showed no change from May. On June 30, six furnaces having a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or 47 per cent of the total capacity of all iron blast furnaces in Canada, were in blast at the following points: two at Sydney, N.S.; two at Hamilton, Ont., and two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Production of ferro-alloys fell off slightly in June to 4,418 tons from 4,773 tons in May. Although figures for the year to date are still incomplete, the records show a total output of 26,958 tons for the first half of the year consisting of two grades, one having a high manganese content and the other from ten to 75 per cent silicon. The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 59,940 tons, a decline of 39 per cent from the 96,711 tons and 27 per cent under the 81,277 tons reported for June last year.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of June, 1927, amounted to $18,399,858, as compared with $20,532,147 in the preceding month, and with $18,718,050 in June, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in July, 1927, at $50,881,200. Of this amount $23,120,100 was for engineering construction; $12,118,600 for residential buildings; $10,831,700 for business buildings and $4,810,800 for industrial construction. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during July, 1927, was: Ontario, $28,205,800; Quebec, $14,172,600; Prairie Provinces, $4,652,900; British Columbia, $3,180,000 and the Maritime Provinces, $669,900.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during July, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled $37,401,200, $12,342,700 of this amount being for residential buildings; $11,743,900 for business buildings; $2,388,500 for industrial buildings, and $10,926,100 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

The value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion during the January-June period, 1927, was $191,323,800, as compared with $194,543,600 in 1926 and $125,544,100 in 1925. Of the total contracts awarded this year, $58,688,300 was classed as residential buildings, $73,561,500 as business, $22,889,300 as industrial, and $36,184,700 as engineering. In 1926, the total was divided as follows:—residential $56,415,300, business, $53,760,500, industrial, $43,879,500 and engineering, $40,488,300. There were thus increases during the first half of 1927, as compared with last year in the two classes most heavily represented in the building permits statistics—residential and business building.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in June, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $101,029,386, as compared with $94,412,439 in May, and $91,513,173 in June, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $105,678,453, as compared with $109,782,591 in May, 1927, and $118,188,590 in June, 1926.

The chief imports in June, 1927, were: Iron and its products, $24,385,288, and non-metallic minerals and products, $16,910,584.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,518,972, and wood, wood products and paper, $27,054,383.

In the two months ending June, 1927, exports of egricultural and vegetable products mainly foods, were valued at $124,413,203, and wood, wood products and paper at $67,306,255.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1927, was less than during June, 1927, and less than during July, 1926. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes in June, involving 1,751 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 16,139 working days. In July, 1926, there were on record eighteen strikes, involving 10,891 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 49,058 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July terminated during the month, and two of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month also terminated during July. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, affecting 303 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.92 at the beginning of July as compared with $10.86 for June; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.00 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. Potatoes were again substantially higher while less important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, bread, flour, rolled oats, prunes, salt pork and mutton. The prices of butter, beef, veal, fresh pork, bacon, lard, rice and coffee were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of July as compared with $21.04 for June; $21.30 for July, 1926; $20.70 for July, 1925; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 152.0 for July as compared with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. In the classification according to chief component material, five of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, advances in the prices of grains, mill feed and fruits being more than offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, sugar, rubber, hay, coffee, rosin and turpentine; the Animals and their Products group due to declines in the prices of cattle and meats which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group because of lower prices for groundwood and matches; the Non-Ferrous Metals group due to declines in the prices of lead, silver, tin, spelter and solder and the Chemicals and Allied Products groups due mainly to a decline in the price of white lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced due to higher prices for cotton, wool and jute. The Non-Metallic minerals group and the Iron and its Products group were practically unchanged.

The special labour tribunal, set up under the Fascist "Charter of Labour" for Italy to adjust industrial disputes, recently handed down its first judgment. A dispute arose between a group of landowners in Northern Italy and their agricultural workers over the reduction in wages resulting from the revaluation of the lira. The argiculturists attempted to force the workers to accept a 30 per cent cut in wages, pleading that the revaluation of the lira had so increased the gold value of the workers' wages as to render agriculture unprofitable. The workers refused to accept such a large reduction, but offered to take 60 centimes less an hour. The latter offer was refused by the landowners, and the matter was referred to the labour court, where the workers' offer was ratified. The argiculturists were ordered to pay the wages and the arrears due at the rate proposed by the employees. The text of the Fascist "Charter of Labour", under which the labour court was established, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1927, page 524.

A scheme of group insurance for civic employees in the City of Quebec has been recently adopted by the city council. It was first suggested by the firemen and policemen in the city, and occasioned considerable discussion for several months. The scheme as finally adopted covers the whole body of civic employees.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927

DURING the month of July no applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, however, visited Winnipeg, and, as a result of his personal intervention, an amicable settlement was effected in the case of differences existing between the Winnipeg Electric Company, Limited, and Manitoba Telephone System and certain of their employees being linemen, cable splicers, troublemen and station wiremen, members of Locals 435 and 1037, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The receipt in the Department during June of an application for the establishment of a Board to deal with this controversy was mentioned in the July issue of the Labour Gazette. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' request for increased wages. The number of employees directly affected by the difficulty was given as 250 and 500 indirectly. Mr. Heenan held several conferences with the parties concerned and through his mediation an agreement was reached based on a compromise.

Settlements of disputes referred to Boards under the Statute, as noted in previous issues of the Labour Gazette, are described on another page of this issue. These disputes are those involving (1) clerks, freight handlers, etc., employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (2) the same classes of employees on the Canadian National Railways; and (3) sleeping and dining car employees on the same system.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council, dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. Earlier cases were outlined in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, and in previous issues. The new decisions are as follows:—

Case No. 278—Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the company and the Brotherhood as to the company's right to vary the hours for starting crews in full-crewed yards, as laid down in article 3 of the Yardmen's Schedule.

The employees contended that all such crews, when worked in continuous service, should be started within the periods named therein, the company contending that extra yard crews were not covered by this article. It was pointed out that the yard service rules were the same as those in effect on railways in the United States, having been adopted in Canada with the understanding that they should be applied in the same manner as on the United States railways. Having therefore inquired as to the practice on the United States railways the Board decided that in yards where yard crews are working regular assignments under article 3, one or more independent assignments working regularly may be started at any time during the twenty-four hour period, excepting between twelve midnight and six-thirty a.m.

Case No. 282—Canadian National Railways, western region, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned a dispute between the company and staff employees handling trains and performing telegraphic duties on Vancouver Island lines. It was presented to the Board on October 12, 1926, when it developed that additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly referred back to the parties. The Board was subsequently informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, and a request for withdrawal was approved by the Board.

Case No. 285—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic region, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This case consisted of a claim for lost time by a bridge and building foreman. It was presented to the Board on March 8, 1927, when it developed that additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly

referred back to the parties. The Board has since been informed that a satisfactory settlement was reached, and the request made for withdrawal was accordingly approved by the Board.

Case No. 290—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic region, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This case, relating to a controversy between the company and a bridge and building foreman, was presented to the Board on March 8, 1927, when it developed that additional information would be necessary before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly referred back to the parties. The Board, on being later informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, approved a request for withdrawal.

Case No. 291—Canadian National Railways, central region, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A dispute arose between the company and its telegraphers over the employment of an operator to act as relieving agent at a station on a division where there was no regular relief agent employed at the time. The operator worked for eighteen days, being paid at the same rate as the man he relieved ($122.76). The employees claimed that in accordance with the schedule sufficient relief agents should be maintained to meet all reasonable demands and that their minimum wage should be $162.76; and also that when a telegrapher relieved an agent he was to receive the pay of a relief agent. The company claimed that the employment of a relief agent on this particular division was not warranted.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent that, in this particular case, the relieving agent's rate should be paid because of a previous mutual arrangement between the company and the telegraphers of this district to the effect that a telegrapher relieving an agent on annual vacation should be paid the relieving agent's rate, if at the time, a regular relieving agent is not employed on the territory.

Case No. 292—Canadian National Railways, central region, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the company and its employees in a certain yard over a bulletin issued by the company to the effect that a ballast pit, about two miles distant from the south switch of the yard, was to be considered within the limits of the yard switch engine. Yardmen in the yard were required to make short trips to the pit for the purpose of switching coal track, etc., and for this service they claimed a minimum day in addition to their yard time. They also protested that the unloading of coal and the handling of ballast at the pit was done almost exclusively by road crews. This work, they claimed, should be done by the yard crew if the pit is within the limits of the yard.

The company claimed that all switching performed at the pit since the issuance of the bulletin had been done by yard crews. It also claimed that the loading of ballast and the unloading of coal was work-train service and as such belonged to the road crew.

The Board denied the claim of the employees. At the same time it did not approve of an arrangement between the company and its employees whereby certain exclusively switching work within the switching limits was handled by road crews.

Nationality of Mine Workers in British Columbia

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* for July 9 contains a sketch of mining in British Columbia by Mr. T. A. Rickard. The writer notes the recent change in the composition of the labour employed in the mines of the Province as in those of other parts of the continent. "Broadly speaking," he says, "the hereditary miner has disappeared; his place has been taken by the mere labourer, whose lack of training has been overcome by the use of increasingly effective machines for drilling, breaking, and moving the ore. In British Columbia the change has not been completed, fortunately the old stock surviving to a notable extent. Thus at the Premier mine 35 per cent of the labour force was British in 1924 (the latest year for which such statistics are available) and eighteen per cent was Canadian. Men from the United States composed a quota of seven and a half per cent and Italians three and a half per cent. Scandinavians and Slavs (chiefly Russian) each contributed ten per cent. The 3.8 per cent of Japs represented cooks and helpers, not real miners or even mine labourers. At the Anyox plant of the Granby Company 27 per cent were British and 24 per cent Canadian; American, four per cent; Swede, 9 per cent; Italian, six per cent, and from two to five per cent of Russian, Finn, German, Norwegian, Ukranian, Polish, and Australian. At the Surf Inlet mine the British represented 46 per cent and the Canadian three per cent with only five per cent American, seven per cent Swede, four per cent Norwegian, four per cent Finn and two per cent Polish. Thus, on average, one may say that fully fifty per cent of the mine workers are British and Canadian. In the coal mines Oriental labour is noteworthy. Thus at the Nanaimo mine, of the Western Fuel Company, 135 Chinese are found among 1,394 workers, or about ten per cent."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during July was thirteen as compared with sixteen the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during July, 1926, being 8,803 working days as compared with 49,058 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1927	13	1,923	8,803
June, 1927	16	1,751	16,139
July, 1926	18	10,891	49,068

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 303 workpeople, were carried over from June, and three disputes commenced during July. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July terminated during the month, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July also terminated during the month. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, as follows: Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal; lathers, Montreal, P.Q.; painters, Toronto, Ont.; and electrical workers at Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., July 28, 1926; fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927.

A dispute involving 24 restaurant employees in several establishments in Saskatoon, Sask., in a cessation of work from July 22 to July 25 has been reported in the press. The employees demanded an increase in wages and shorter hours including six days work per week instead of seven, and recognition of the union. The conditions of the settlement, it was reported, provided for a minimum rate of fifty dollars per month and meals, nine hours per day for women and ten hours for men, and six days per week; but no recognition of the union.

A dispute of plasterers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, alleged to have been a lockout, commenced on June 20, 1927, but was reported to the Department too late to be included in the July issue of the Labour Gazette. In this dispute the employees concerned claimed that they were shut out by the employer when they refused to work overtime unless paid at the rate of double time for such work. On June 25, 1927, the employer acceded to their demand and the strikers returned to work.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were against changes in working conditions, and one was for an increase in wages and for shorter hours. Of the three strikes which terminated during the month two were in favour of the employer and one resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced on May 1, 1927, for an increase in wages, most of the strikers were still out at the end of July, only two of the employers having reached an agreement with their employees.

Hat Workers, Guelph, Ont.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 28, 1927, the employees ceased work when their demand for a working day of less than eight hours was refused. By the end of the week, however, it was agreed between the parties concerned that the work should be done in two shifts of eight hours each; and on July 4, 1927, the men returned to work.

Blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.—This dispute, involving blacksmiths and certain other trades in an establishment in Saskatoon since May 17, 1927, was still unsettled at the end of July. Most of the strikers, however, had se-

cured work with other employers, only four of the men being unemployed at the end of the month.

STONECUTTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, work ceased on June 10, 1927, when a demand for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour was refused by the employers. During July some of the strikers secured work with other employers. As the quarries were picketed by the union the employers provided special conveyances to and from work for employees not on strike.

LATHERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 6, 1927, when a demand for an increase in wages was refused, there was little change during July. At the end of the month the strike was still unterminated, although some of the strikers had secured work elsewhere.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 6, 1927, owing to the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages, the majority of the firms concerned had signed agreements with the union by the beginning of July. At the end of the month, however, the dispute was still unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1927.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occuring prior to July, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.	54	1,350	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	100	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	3	75	Commenced Aug. 27, 1924 for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	42	1,050	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piece rate system and to maintain union conditions. Unterminated.
Hat workers, Guelph, Ont.	35	53	Commenced June 28, 1927, for shorter hours. Ter minated July 4, 1927. Compromise.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.	2	50	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.	8	150	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.	80	2,000	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.	50	1,250	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.	25	475	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1927.			
MINING, NON FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	650	650	Commenced July 5, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Terminated July 6, 1927, in favour of employers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	925	925	Commenced July 6, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Terminated July 7, 1927, in favour of employers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.	45	675	Commenced July 14, 1927, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—In this dispute, which commenced on July 5, 1927, the men went out in sympathy with two of their number who had objected to a change in their working conditions. They returned to work the next day with no change in working conditions.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—This dispute, which commenced on July 6, 1927, was a protest against the allotment of work to certain miners. The strikers returned to work the next day with no change in working conditions.

Electrical Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—This dispute, which involved a cessation of work from July 14, 1927, occurred owing to the refusal of certain employers to grant an increase in wages of $1 per day, from $8 to $9, and a decrease in hours from 44 hours per week to 40 hours per week. At the end of the month the dispute was still unsettled.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of new disputes beginning in June was 16, involving (directly and indirectly) approximately 6,000 workpeople. In addition, 28 disputes involving about 16,000 workpeople which began before June were still in progress in that month, so that there were 44 disputes involving 22,000 workpeople in progress during the month. The time loss for these disputes was 79,000 working days.

Two disputes involving coal miners near Durham, which began during May, were still in progress in June. In both cases the miners refused to work one shift every Saturday rather than two shifts on alternate Saturdays. These disputes involved stoppages of work on Saturdays only. One, involving 7,400 miners was settled in all but one colliery at the end of June on the employers' terms. The other, involving 2,044 coal miners, was still in progress at the end of the month.

At Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, 1,800 coal miners went out on strike on May 30, against the dismissal of three workers. An amicable settlement was reached June 4. At Ystradgynlais, Brecon, 1,300 coal miners were involved in a dispute concerning the employment of non-union workers. After one week's stoppage of work, the non-members joined the union and work was resumed.

A strike of rivetters etc. employed in shipyards on the Clyde took place in June. About 1,500 workers were involved. The demand was for an increase in piece rates over the rates set forth in a new price list, and work was resumed under protest after three days stoppage of work: a claim was to be made for an increase in wages of 25 per cent.

The 700 building operatives in Londonderry who went on strike on May 2, against a proposed reduction in wages, had all returned to work on July 9. No reduction in wages was made, and the bricklayers and masons received an increase.

United States

The number of strikes and lockouts beginning in May, according to preliminary figures, was 100, of which 74 involved 20,535 workpeople, making the average number of employees per dispute 278. Revised figures for April show the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in the month as 93, of which 61 involved 222,903 workpeople. Of the 100 disputes beginning in May, 47 were in the building trades, 10 in the clothing industry, 9 in coal mining, 9 in the textile industry and 25 in various other industries.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute: During July there was little change in the situation. In the Central Competitive Field the operation of several mines involved in the dispute on an open shop basis continued, and several others were opened under these conditions. In Ohio, the operators refused to consider the proposal of the union to revive the four-state conference and decided to operate on an open shop basis. A number of disturbances were reported and a number of arrests made in connection with riots.

Labourers, Hartford, Connecticut: A strike of about 1,000 building labourers began on

May 4 for an increase in wages from 55 and 60 cents an hour to 65 cents an hour, but the strike was abandoned by May 14.

Millwork Carpenters, Chicago, Illinois: About 1,200 millwork carpenters went on strike against a reduction in wages from $1.20 to $1.10 per hour. The strike began May 9 and terminated successfully on May 26.

Belgium

During May, 21 strikes began and 24 were carried over from the previous month, making a total of 45 disputes in progress during the month. These disputes involved 14,218 workpeople, and resulted in a time loss of 188,378 working days. Of the 21 disputes which began in the month, 14 were over questions as to wages, 2 against the discharge of workmen and the others over various other questions. Settlements were made in the case of 24 disputes, 6 in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromise.

Finland

During May 1927, 23 disputes were in progress involving 100 establishments and 12,081 workpeople.

France

Revised figures for the year 1924 were recently published. The number of disputes in France, including Alsace-Lorraine, was 1,090, involving 279,633 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 3,863,182 working days. These disputes include 1,083 strikes involving 274,865 workpeople and 7 lockouts involving 4,768 workpeople. The strikes were classified by industries as follows: in the metal industry there were 185 strikes involving 45,424 workpeople, in construction 153 strikes involving 34,846 workpeople, in transportation and maintenance 135 strikes involving 39,548 workpeople, in textiles 96 strikes involving 45,712 workpeople, in stone and pottery work 82 strikes involving 10,339 workpeople, in wood and toy manufacture 74 strikes involving 8,629 workpeople, in leather and hides, 57 strikes involving 15,813 workpeople, in foods 49 strikes involving 10,250 workpeople, etc.

The causes of the strikes were: 893 for increases in wages, 35 against reduction in wages, 36 for reduction in working hours and the others for various other causes.

The results of the strikes were: 218 in favour of workpeople, 495 in favour of employers and 368 ended in compromise.

Farmers under Compensation Act of California

Farmers are included in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of California under an amendment passed this year. The *California Safety News* states that the necessity for this legislation is shown by the accident figures in the agricultural industry for the year 1926. During that year there was a total of 6,456 injuries to farm employees in California, of which 51 were fatalities, 66 permanent injuries, and 6,339 were of a temporary nature. This is the largest number of injuries reported for any single classification other than for building construction and commercial enterprises during the year. California and Ohio are the pioneers in this endeavour to extend the benefits of Workmen's Compensation to farm employees.

The amendment lays the responsibility on the farmer of either electing to come under the Act or declining to do so. He is obliged to make a definite choice, and failure to pursue one course or the other may have serious results. The procuring of a compensation insurance policy will constitute an election to come under the Act. The farmer who employs persons other than members of his own family must either reject the Act or provide compensation coverage. If he rejects the Act, his status remains the same as it was before the amendment came into force, an injured employee being able to bring a suit against him for damages in the Superior Court, in which action the failure of an employer to secure the payment of insurance for the compensation to an injured employee is liable to prove costly.

The farmer who does not carry compensation insurance for his employees and who fails to accept or reject the compensation provisions made eligible by the amendment is liable to heavy loss in case of accident to an employee. He will be presumed to have accepted the provisions of the Act and will therefore be subject to all the provisions and penalties of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In case of an employee's death he is liable to pay an award of $5.150. In non-fatal cases the award would be for surgical, medical and hospital treatment. In addition he is liable to a fine of $500 as an uninsured employer even if no injury occurred.

It may be noted that all the Canadian provinces exclude farmers from the provisions of Workmen's Compensation. The Manitoba Act, while it specifically excludes the farmer from its provisions, gives him an elective privilege. The farm employee may become subject to the Act on the application of the employer and the subsequent approval of the Board.

MIMIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regulations Governing Female Employees in Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan recently issued an order respecting female employees in beauty parlours and barber shops. The regulations prescribe the usual precautions regarding cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, temperature, drinking water, and toilet rooms. The sections governing hours of labour, wages and registration are as follows:—

Hours of Labour

(a) Subject to the provisions of clause (c), no person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any beauty parlour or barber shop for a greater number of hours than fifty in any one week or ten in any one day. At least one full hour shall be allowed for each meal.

(b) When an employee is transferred from one establishment to another during the regular working day, the total number of hours worked by the employee shall not exceed those fixed by these regulations.

(c) Overtime may be worked only by permit to be obtained from the secretary of the board, and shall not exceed three hours in any one day or six hours in any one week. Overtime shall be paid for at not less than the regular rate of wages.

Wages

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than $15 per week. (An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for six months).

(b). There may be a probationary period of three months for which no wages are payable, after which the employee shall be paid wages at the rate of not less than $10 per week for a period of three months. Thereafter she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall not be paid less than the minimum rate of $15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(d) Where board or lodging or both are provided by the employer there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum not to exceed $2.50 per week for lodging nor $5.25 per week for board.

(e) If uniforms are required to be worn they shall be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer (Uniform means any special kind of dress, including caps, cuffs and aprons).

(f) An employee when leaving the employment shall be given a certificate showing the length of time and experience in that employment.

Register

Every employer shall keep a register of the names and addresses, the working hours and the actual earnings of all female employees, and shall on request permit any member or representative of the board to inspect and examine the same.

The regulations come into force on the 29th day of August, 1927.

VARIOUS NEW REGULATIONS IN ALBERTA

Factories Act, 1926.—The first two regulations made under the provisions of the Alberta Factories Act, 1926, were published in the *Alberta Gazette* for July 15. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the Labour Gazette for May, 1926, page 446. The new regulations provide as follows:—

1. No person shall be employed in the varnishing of casks or tanks in any case where such employment is likely to produce injuries or explosive gases, unless a watchman is stationed on the outside of any such cask or tank, and there is ample and accessible provision of remedies necessary to restore any person who has been accidentally overpowered by any such gases.

2. The inspector may at any time require, at his uncontrolled discretion, that, in any factory, any floor made of concrete or brick should be covered with matting or partially covered therewith in such a way as to provide sufficient matting covered space for the person employed on such floor to stand upon.

Mines Act.—A new regulation under the Mines Act of Alberta, requiring all miners to present their certificates of competency before commencing work in any mine, was published last month. The new provision will

take effect on October 1. The text of the regulation is as follows:—

14. (*a*) Every person employed as a miner shall produce his certificate of competency as a miner granted under this Act before commencing work in any mine, and such certificate shall during the period of his employment be deposited with the employer, to be kept at the mine office. Such certificate shall be produced whenever requested by an inspector, and same shall be returned to the miner when he severs connection with the employer.

Regulations were recently published in Alberta for the guidance of Boards of Examiners to conduct examinations for coal miners' certificates of competency under the provincial Mines Act. The regulations provide that the Minister appoint District Inspectors of Mines as Chairman of the Boards of Examiners. The chairman of each Board is to preside at all examinations and meetings of the Board; keep the minutes of all proceedings; sign and issue all certificates and forward returns to the Chief Inspector of Mines. Each member of the Board is entitled to vote at each examination. A notice of the date and place of examination must be posted in a conspicuous place for at least three days before the examination is held. Each candidate must pay his fee to the chairman on presenting himself for examination. In addition, candidates must present clear and satisfactory testimonials and produce satisfactory proof of their previous employment. The result of each examination must be certified by at least two examiners on a specified form which is to be forwarded immediately to the Chief Inspector, who must also keep alphabetical lists of all candidates whether successful or not. No certificates of competency may be issued to a miner who cannot satisfy a majority of the Board that he is sufficiently conversant with the English language and with the provisions of the Mines Act to render his employment safe. All fees are to be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines at the end of each month. The fee for the examination is one dollar, for a substituted certificate, fifty cents; and for a provisional certificate, one dollar.

Theatres Act.—New regulations under the Alberta Theatres Act require that every projectionist operating the machine of an itinerant show shall be required to have a third class certificate. In regard to examinations for third class certificates it is provided that any candidate who fails to obtain 50 per cent of the marks awarded at the examination, but secures over 25 per cent of the said marks, may be granted a provisional certificate.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1926

THE tenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia covers the operations of the calendar year 1926. At the end of 1926 approximately 7,500 workmen and their dependants were receiving either the whole or a part of their maintenance from the compensation provided under the act. There were on the pension list at that date 631 widows, 1,063 children under 16, 106 dependent mothers, 42 dependent fathers, and 28 other dependants, in addition to 951 permanently disabled workmen, making in all 2,823 beneficiaries in receipt of regular allowances. This total of 7,500 also includes the dependants provided for in the permanent and temporary disability cases. The benefits of the act now apply to 165,000 workmen and their families. During the ten years this legislation has been in effect 219,670 accidents have been dealt with, and as a result of those accidents 2,206 workmen have lost their lives and 4,898 others were left either partially or totally incapacitated for further work in life.

The report sounds a note of industrial progress. The total payrolls of the industries covered under the act were approximately $175,000,000 in the year 1926, as compared with audited payrolls of $164,216,219 for 1925; $155,410,227 for 1924; $153,548,944 for 1923; $130,592,502 for 1922, and $129,518,375 for 1921. Industrial expansion is similarly evidenced by comparing the number of firms actively operating in the province at the end of each calendar year. On December 31, 1926, there were 7,613 employing firms on the record, as compared with 7,197 at the end of 1925; 6,838 in 1924; 6,624 in 1923; 6,524 in 1922, and 6,393 in 1921. During the year 108 employers resumed operations after periods of inactivity, and 1,480 new firms commenced employing labour for the first time. In addition to these, optional protection, made available by an amendment to the act in 1919, was applied for and extended to cover the workmen of 144 employers engaged in occupations not compulsorarily under the act. There were 45 more employers personally availing themselves of optional protection in 1926 than in the previous year. (This phase of workmen's compensation was the subject of a note in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 594).

Firms to the number of 1,316 ceased to employ labour during the year, and 1,732 others commenced or resumed operations, so that there was a net increase of 416 in the total number operating. The extent to which the requirements of the act are being complied with by employers may be judged from the fact that out of 30,365 accidents reported during the past year only twenty-three occurred prior to the employer recording his operations and being assessed in respect of them.

An amendment to the act passed in 1925 and effective in 1926 allows the payment of time loss compensation from the date of disability in all cases where such disability is of more than 14 days duration, whereas formerly a waiting period of three days was required in such cases. Another amendment provides for the continuance of an existing household if desirable for the benefit of children left dependent by the death of a workman leaving no widow or in a case where the widow subsequently dies. The same monthly payment may now be made to a close relative or suitable person as would have been payable if there had been a widow. The monthly allowance to orphan children was at the same time raised from $12.50 to $15 each.

Method of Administration.—The report explains the purpose and use of the reserve fund as follows:—"Section 32 (1) of the act provides that 'the Board shall each year assess and levy upon and collect from the employers sufficient funds to provide in each year capitalized reserves sufficient to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year.' So far as employers are concerned, when an award is made for a fatal or a permanently disabling accident, the full cost of the same is forthwith taken out of their funds and their financial obligations are ended. Employers commencing operations in future years consequently bear no part of the burden of accidents occurring in the year prior to their engaging in business. Employers each year pay their way as they go just as fully as if they complied with a court decision in a damage action. It is true that widows, children, and other dependents are not paid in a lump sum the full amount of the awards made in their favour. Section 16 of the act sets out the manner in which their awards shall be paid to them—namely, in monthly instalments. Meanwhile the amount of their awards is invested for them in Dominion, provincial or municipal bonds to comply with the Trustee Act and are held in the joint names of the Board and the Minister of Finance pursuant to section 53 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. An illustration will serve to make the procedure more readily understood. A workman meets with a fatal accident on November 1, 1925, leaving a widow and four dependent children under 16. A pension award is computed for the widow, calculated on reliable actuarial tables to be exactly sufficient using both the principal and accruing interest to pay her $35 each and every month during her expectancy of life or widowhood. Additional awards are calculated for the children so as to allow each of them an award of $7.50 till they reach in turn the age of 16 or previously die. Those awards for widow and children are added together and total, say $8,176.11. The sum is forthwith taken out of current funds collected during 1926 and invested for the dependants in securities as above described. During 1926 the members of deceased workmen's family receive two months' pension, $130; the balance of their money is paid to them through the years to come in monthly instalments from their Pension Reserve Fund. This fund is composed entirely of such awards to dependants and permanently disabled workmen. It is created under the act as 'capitalized reserves' and does not contain one cent of 'undivided profits' or 'surplus,' nor are there included in it any moneys set aside to meet anticipated accidents. It contains the unpaid balances falling due to claimants in respect of accidents which have occurred in the past and is in no way a contingency fund."

The accompanying table shows the receipt and expenditure for the several classes of employment for 1926.

Accident Prevention.—The report notes that the experience of each successive year has emphasized the importance of safety organization which has made remarkable progress since the act took effect. Accident prevention regulations, warning placards, and safety literature were contributing causes to a decreasing number of fatalities during the year 1926 and the two preceding years. Many individual companies including the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers, the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, the British Columbia Loggers' Association, and the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia have now full time safety inspectors supervising their plants in the hope of reducing the number and severity of their accidents. The success of the innovation is proven by the decreasing number of serious accidents. Co-operation has been introduced as the keynote to the safety movement. Without that common element among the parties concerned no successful safety work can be accomplished.

Accidents in 1926.—There were 198 fatal accidents reported in 1926 as compared with 213 in 1925, and 236 in 1924. There was on the other hand an increase of non-fatal accidents, the figures being 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. In addition there were about 3,000 minor injuries in which first aid men rendered the necessary service. The accidents in 1926 averaged 2,530 per month or 107 for each working day in the year. Of a total of 30,365 accidents reported, 12,206 of them resulted in three days' time loss or less. Medical aid only was paid for in those cases. In 15,697 other cases both time loss compensation and medical aid were paid.

The lumber industry in its various branches accounted for 43 per cent of all accidents; the construction class 10 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; general manufacturing 6 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; metal-mining, 5 per cent; railroading, 5 per cent; and all other classes 19 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows:—lumbering, 49 per cent; railroading 13 per cent; construction, 8 per cent, metal-mining, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent, and all other classes 15 per cent.

Time loss compensation paid to workmen amounted to $1,452,591.52, while the medical aid attention, including specialists, hospital care, artificial appliances and drugs, took $678,231.05. To settle 718 permanent total or permanent partial disability cases an additional $883,673.05 was required. Pension awards made in 1926 to dependents of deceased workmen cost $546,929 and funeral benefits took $16,164.41.

The extent to which workmen rely on the compensation provided by the act to carry them across periods of lay-off due to accident is apparent from the fact that last year only 770 of the 30,365 injured were shown to be in receipt of any other benefits. Seventy-one per cent of those who met with accidents give their allegiance as British or Canadian, and 51 per cent were married.

Rehabilitation.—The report notes that the problem of rehabilitation by which a partially disabled workman is to be enabled to secure suitable employment, is receiving the thoughtful and considerate attention which it deserves from an appreciable number of the larger employers in all classes of industry. Yet it deplores the fact that there are certain other large industries which have not, as yet, followed the example set by their more progressive competitors. At the same time it admits the difficulty which the smaller employer of industry encounters in trying to place a disabled workman in a suitable position.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN 1926

Industries	Received from employers 1926 (including int.)	Compensation expense and refunds paid	Transferred to reserve
Lumbering, sawmills, shingle and lath mills, pulp and paper mills, creosoting works and logging, railways	$1,017,168 53	$672,871 65	$375,876 66
Coal mining	170,956 13	107,747 03	57,754 36
Metal mining, reduction ores and smelting, quarrying, brick manufacturing, etc	192,542 24	82,782 53	87,129 19
Iron and steel manufacturing, rolling mills, iron or brass products, machine shops, etc	52,206 52	29,836 91	13,838 81
Lighter forms of manufacture, paint, shoes, flour, power laundries, warehousing, etc	99,577 87	56,648 89	45,422 54
Building and construction generally, wooden or steel shipbuilding, pile-driving, dredging, etc	307,905 66	189,585 10	101,007 26
Electric light and power plants, n.e.s.; steam or electric railways etc., n.e.s.; gunworks, n.e.s.; motion picture machines	47,425 16	25,993 39	15,976 75
Navigation, stevedoring, wharf operations	198,626 63	102,265 49	58,941 33
Canadian Pacific Railways and consolidated M. & S. Co. of Canada and their subsidiary companies	213,875 97	98,289 08	58,213 23
Grand Trunk Railways and their subsidiary companies	29,785 56	8,729 00	10,622 72
Canadian National Railways and their subsidiary companies	47,221 61	18,336 07	27,371 91
British Columbia Government	77,930 87	43,673 36	32,338 08
Municipalities	80,389 13	30,992 99	25,076 12
Canning or packing fish, fishing, fish oil and fertilizer manufacturing, etc	29,654 98	27,490 00	5,834 74
Explosive manufacturing, fireworks, fuses chemicals, n.e.s	1,710 25	421 47	4,743 87
Retail employees (on request) and delivery	56,514 31	29,471 37	25,294 51
Great Northern Railways and their subsidiary companies	1,884 24	2,345 48	367 62
Dominion Government	11,996 50	14,249 04	.....
Totals	$2,637,372 16	$1,541,728 85	$945,074 46

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBERTA MINES BRANCH FOR 1926

THE annual report of the chief inspector of mines of the province of Alberta, recently received by the Department, contains full statistics of the mining industry for the calendar year 1926. The report is mainly in the form of tables, giving particulars of the coal production and numbers employed in each mine; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Mines Act; the certificates issued; shots fired and missed; use of electricity, and other information.

Under the schedule of the Coal Sales Act of 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, page 619), which was re-enacted at the session of 1925, the province is divided into coal areas as follows:—

Ardley	Carbon	Coalspur
Big Valley	Cascade	Crowsnest
Brooks	Castor	Drumheller
Brulé	Champion	Edmonton
Camrose	Clearwater	Empress
Gleichen	Old Man	Sexsmith
Halcourt	Pakowki	Sherness
Highwood	Panther	Smoky River
Lethbridge	Pekisko	Steveville
Magrath	Pembina	Tofield
Milk River	Pincher	Taber
Morley	Prairie Creek	Walhalla
Mountain Park	Redcliff	Wainwright
Nordegg	Rochester	Wetaskiwin
Pakan	Saunders	Whitecourt

Production in 1926.—There were two shale mines and 341 coal mines in operation during the year 1926, of which 30 were opened, eight reopened and 42 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, 43 were closed temporarily, leaving 287 mines in operation at December 31, 1926.

The total amount of coal produced in the province during the year was 6,508,908 tons, of which 1,325 tons were sold for consumption in the province of Alberta; 2,090,086 tons were sold in other provinces in Canada; 48,216 tons for consumption in the United States; 3,706,440 tons were sold to railway companies; 10,344 tons were used for making briquettes; 227,049 tons were used under colliery boilers; 5,631 tons were used by colliery railroads; 68,718 tons were put to stock and 78,156 tons were put on the waste heap.

During the year 1926 the production of coal was 625,514 tons greater than the production for the year 1925, the greatest increase being in the production from the bituminous coal mines, the largest monthly production being in December when 913,842 tons were produced.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,160,029 tons; sub-bituminous, 490,371 tons, and bituminous coal, 2,858,508 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. In the year 1926, 74,559 tons of coal were shipped from Alberta to Ontario as compared with 28,831 tons shipped during the year 1925.

Per Capita Production.—The average number of tons mined per man employed underground during each year since 1919 was as follows:—

	Tons
1919	958
1920	1,055
1921	824
1922	971
1923	893
1924	983
1925	834
1926	816

It is to be noted that in calculating the total *per capita* production of men employed underground, the tonnage mined from stripping pits was deducted, and only the tonnage produced from mines was used.

Number of Employees.—There were 11,365 persons employed during the month of December, 1926, which was an increase of 189 over the number employed during the month of December, 1925.

The number of men employed in the domestic sub-bituminous, and bituminous mines of the province as at December 31, 1926, by classes, is shown in the accompanying table.

EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA ON DECEMBER 31, 1926

—	Domestic	Sub-Bituminous	Bituminous
Below Ground—			
Officials	250	20	133
Hand-cutters	1,079	144	1,440
Machine-loaders	2,507	151	.....
Machine-cutters	477	34	.....
Horse haulage employees	578	31	176
Mechanical haulage employees	125	24	168
Ventilation employees	42	6	32
Roadmakers	144	3	63
Timbermen	184	14	144
Pumpmen	31	.....	18
Other employees	173	60	418
Total below ground	5,590	487	2,592
Above ground—			
Administration	77	14	21
Foremen and clerks	108	19	105
Screenmen and loaders	489	93	169
Enginemen	113	36	40
Firemen	63	26	51
Machinists	38	12	27
Carpenters and masons	37	10	26
Other mechanics	56	9	54
Surface haulage	42	6	37
All other employees	351	251	316
Total above ground	1,371	476	846
Total above and below ground	6,964	963	3,438

Mining Machinery.—The report mentions the addition of mechanical loading apparatus to the mines of the province. An electrically operated conveyor has been installed in the mine operated by the Bighorn and Saunders Creek Collieries, Limited, at Saunders, also a similar conveyor was installed at the mine operated by the Saunders Ridge Coal Company, Limited, at Mercoal. The use of compressed air operated picks in mines in the Crow's Nest Pass has increased, with the consequent reduction in the use of explosives required for coal production.

Prosecutions.—There were 74 prosecutions instituted for contravention of the provisions of the Mines Act, a conviction being obtained in each case. Of these 25 were officials and 49 workmen.

Certificates.—There were issued during the year 242 provisional certificates giving authority to persons to act as overmen at mines which employed not more than ten men, if the person to whom the certificate was granted was the holder of the third class certificate, and not more than five men to be employed if the person was not the holder of a third class certificate. There is also a proviso that all shots fired in the mine must be fired by the person holding the certificate. In addition to the provisional certificates issued during the year there were 21 third class, nine second class, and three first class certificates issued. There was also one mine surveyor's certificate issued as well as two interchanges of first class certificates.

Accidents.—The report includes a table of accidents for 1926. There were 39 fatal accidents, 67 serious accidents, and 119 slight accidents recorded. The number of tons of coal mined per accident is given as 166,398 tons per fatal accident, 97,148 tons per serious accident, and 54,696 tons per slight accident. A large proportion of the accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, occurred in the smaller mines.

Two accidents occurred during the year which caused the loss of more than one life. Both these accidents were caused by explosions of gas and coal dust. The most frequent cause of accident was haulage operations, and the next largest group accidents resulted from falls of rock.

The report remarks on accident prevention precautions. In addition to the regular inspection of mines, all serious and fatal accidents were investigated and all requests were attended to. Samples of mine air were taken from different mines and tested with the Burrell Gas Detector. These samples were forwarded to the Department of Mines at Ottawa for analysis. Similarly samples of coal dust were screen-tested for fineness and samples of coal were put through combustion tests. Regulations going into effect early in the year 1927 require all bituminous mines to be rock-dusted to prevent propagation of explosions.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Some account of the proceedings at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: W. S. Fallis, of Montreal, formerly first vice-president, was elected president. L. W. Simms, St. John, N.B., second vice-president, was elected first vice-president. Thomas Roden, Toronto, was re-elected honourary treasurer. John Burns, of the P. Burns Company, Calgary, and C. A. Pratt, of Medicine Hat, were among those elected to the executive council.

The members of the various committees were as follows:—

Tariff—J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg; F. M. Hatch, Hamilton; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary.

Transportation—E. A. Mott, Brantford, chairman; William Innes, Calgary.

Insurance—P. E. Joubert, Montreal; chairman; T. M. Belsheim, Calgary.

Legislation—W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; C. J. Williams, Calgary.

Industrial Relations—L. L. Anthes, Toronto; John Burns, Calgary.

Education—W. H. Miner, Montreal, chairman; C. E. Carr, Calgary.

Commercial Intelligence—T. F. Monypenny, Toronto; L. W. Caldwell, Calgary.

Publishing Committee—W. C. Coulter, Toronto; Harry Hitchings, Calgary.

A convention has been concluded between the United Kingdom and Denmark respecting compensation to workmen for accidents arising out of their employment. The agreement is of a reciprocal nature, providing that workmen who are British subjects and who meet with accidents arising out of their employment in Denmark, and all dependants of such workmen shall enjoy the benefits of the compensation and guarantees to which Danish subjects are entitled by legislation in force in Denmark in regard to the liability of employers and their insurers in respect of such accidents. Similarly Danish workmen and their dependants in Great Britain or Northern Ireland are entitled to the same compensation and guarantees as are extended to British subjects by the legislation in force regarding accident compensation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA IN 1925

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its fourth résumé and analysis of provincial government finance, covering the year 1925.

Part I gives an account of the ordinary receipts of the several governments. The combined revenue of the nine provinces of Canada amounted to $132,398,729 in 1925. The amount received by the provinces for their fiscal years ended in 1925, was less than in 1924 by $743.861, due to a change having been made in the fiscal year of Manitoba whereby the public accounts statements for 1925 represented only eight months transactions.

The provincial governments spend considerable money in maintaining the demonstration farms, exhibits and dairy factories, and in enrolment of pure-bred stock for the assistance of the farming population. The revenue derived from the sale of products in the year 1925 amounted to $398,595.

Crown lands, which, except in the three Prairie Provinces are controlled by the provincial governments, produce certain revenues from the sales or leases. In 1925 this revenue amounted to $733,089.

Considerable revenue is derived from mines and mining, particularly in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. These revenues are largely obtained from licenses, mining concessions, royalties and taxes. The revenues from this source totalled $2,241,164 in 1925. Of the total for 1925, $365,283 was received in Nova Scotia, $572,425.18 was received in Ontario, and $671,721 in British Columbia.

The total receipts from forests, timber and woods was $13,837,758 in 1925, an increase of over one million dollars over the year 1924.

Game and fisheries brought in a revenue of $1,701,015 derived from licenses, permits, leases and rentals.

Receipts from court fines and legal fees during the year totalled $6,203,106.

Taxation, including the charges imposed upon financial and various other commercial organizations, insurance companies, licenses and permits, recreations and amusements, and other taxations, brought a revenue of $64,-914,300 for the year 1925.

The sum of $1,410,126 was derived by the combined provinces from fees paid by students in the various educational institutions directly maintained by the provincial governments.

From charities, hospitals, and houses of correction, the receipts amounted to $3,272,375, this sum including receipts from paying patients sent to provincial hospitals for insane, and for tubercular patients, and from the sale of products from reformatory farms and workshops.

The earnings from governmental investments and bank deposits, or from revenues accruing from loans and advances to corporations operating public utilities amounted to $5,521,657 during the year.

Refunds and payments made to the provincial governments totalled $1,578,727.

Receipts from the operation of public utilities such as power systems, telephones, highways, bridges, etc., totalled $14,075,138.

Miscellaneous contributions to the provincial treasuries, including civil service pension contributions, deferred payments, grain elevators rentals, miscellaneous grants, Mothers' Allowance Acts, and other general and casual receipts, amounted to $2,760,949.

Part II gives details of the ordinary expenditure of the several provinces during the year. The total combined expenditure being $136,-648,242 for the year under review.

Civil government and legislation accounted for $10,943,383, an increase of over two million dollars from 1924. Civil government includes all salaries, contingencies, and expenses of the various administrative offices of departments, which are commonly known as "inside service." There is a heavy expenditure for surveys and road cnostruction, entailing salaries and expenses of large staffs of surveyors and other employees whose work usually ends on the completion of the particular highway construction on which they are engaged. Legislation includes expenses of elections, referendum charges, salaries and expenses of the ministers of the Crown, salaries, indemnity and mileage of members of the legislative council and of the legislative assembly, also cost of printing, binding and stationery of the legislatures. The salaries and expenses of the various legislative libraries are also included.

The total combined expenditure on agriculture in 1925 was $3,897,191 marking a slight increase over 1924.

Crown lands involved an expenditure of $1,-059,409 in 1925 which is also an increase over the previous year.

Expenditures in connection with mines and mining amounted to $422,252 in 1925, a slight increase over 1924.

Expenditures in connection with forests, timber and woods totalled $2,701,594, a slight increase over the previous year.

Throughout the year $684,130 were expended on game and fishing protection and supervision.

Legal administration involved an outlay of $7,225,133.

Combined expenditure on health and sanitation and the adjuncts they demand amounted to $923,284.

The construction, maintenance and repair of public buildings cost $3,554,460, and other public works cost $3,195,936.

The responsibility for education is distinctly a provincial matter subject however to federal aid in special cases. The effort made in the past twenty-five years to elevate the educational status of the people has involved an increased expenditure by all governments. Superannuation funds for school teachers and inspectors are in existence in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, the total outlay for the year for this purpose being $901,382. In all, a total of $24,784,844 was expended on educational activity in the year 1925. Vocational and technical education was the object of a considerable proportion of the expenditure. Agricultural and industrial education, coal-mining schools, higher commercial schools, technical schools and institutes, and vocational training branches for returned soldiers, were the principal movements fostered by this branch of education. In addition, in the province of Quebec $183,083 were expended on forestry and paper making instruction schools and on polytechnic schools.

The province expended $10,079,062 in 1925 on hospitals for the care of the feebleminded, and $1,618,057 was spent on correctional institutions of various kinds. The care of delinquents, refugees, the maintenance of orphanages, homes for the aged, incurables and benevolent institutions of various kinds accounted for an expenditure of $1,115,620.

Pensions, gratuities and reliefs, involving the expenditure made with the operation of the Mothers' Pension or Allowance Acts in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, accounted for an outlay of $3,975,226.

The expenses connected with the administration of regulations concerning amusements amounted to $267,992.

The Dominion Government assumes control of immigration into the country and maintains a large department to supervise its policies. However provincial money expenditure to encourage the settlement of unoccupied land amounted to $452,020. The expenditure on repayments totalled $452,003.

The payments made annually on their public indebtedness by all the provinces combined represents the greatest of all provincial ordinary expenditures owing to the higher rates of interest and increased borrowings of the past few years. In 1925 the sum expended this way amounted to $35,795,926.

Miscellaneous expenditures amounted to $4,565,576.

The total ordinary receipts of all the provinces for 1925 were $132,398,729 and the combined expenditures amounted to $136,648,242.

"HANDBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1924-1926"

New Publication by United States Department of Labour

A "HANDBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS" for the United States, covering a wide range of information and extending over the years 1924-26, has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour. This work is on lines somewhat similar to the British "Abstract of Labour Statistics" which was published annually up to 1915 and resumed in 1926. It presents in convenient form the large body of information on labour subjects collected by the Bureau in recent years. Every year the Bureau publishes from twenty-five to thirty bulletins, each representing an original investigation in the field of labour. In addition, the *Monthly Labour Review* (now in its 24th volume) is issued regularly presenting not only the results of current bureau work, but also abstracts of studies and reports on labour subjects made by other authoritative agencies. After a short time the accumulated material becomes so great as to make reference difficult, particularly for those so situated that they have not available a complete file of the Bureau's publications. The new Handbook meets this difficulty by bringing together in convenient form for reference purposes the original material published by the Bureau where this is of sufficiently recent date to be of present-day interest and value. The subjects included relate for the most part to the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, although there has been no rigid exclusion of earlier data.

While the material presented represents in large part the original work of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, this is by no means entirely

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the case. For instance, the Bureau does not attempt to cover certain fields of interest to labour which are already adequately covered by other official agencies. It does attempt, however, in its *Monthly Labour Review* to follow such of the activities of these other agencies as have a labour interest, and in the preparation of this volume it has drawn upon their work.

The Handbook points out that there are very definite limitations upon the labour statistics available for the United States. Certain subjects of primary interest are covered with reasonable adequacy either by the Bureau of Labour Statistics or by other official agencies. There remain, however, other subjects of possibly equal interest which either are not covered at all or are covered very inadequately, and upon which the available information is very scanty. The various subjects dealt with in the Handbook are arranged alphabetically. Some of the sections are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

Apprenticeship.—The first section of the Report deals with apprenticeship. The present century, and particularly the period since the end of the World War, has seen a great revival of interest in this subject. As a consequence, the trade-unions, the employers' organizations and, to some extent, the general public became interested in fostering apprenticeship, and several movements were started with that end in view. The Report summarizes various types of apprenticeship plans which are in operation in the different industries in the United States.

Arbitration and Conciliation.—The outstanding event of 1926 in the field of railroad labour was the passage by the U.S. Congress of the Railroad Labor Act, to give effect to a collective agreement which had been formulated by representatives of the railway companies and of the employees' unions. The new Act abolished the U.S. Railroad Labour Board, which had been functioning for six years under the Transportation Act of 1920, and substituted a radically different type of adjustment machinery comprising boards of adjustment, a board of mediation, boards of arbitration and emergency boards. A summary of the new Act is given in the section of the "Labour Handbook" dealing with arbitration and conciliation, also a summary of the more important arbitration and conciliation proceedings which occurred in 1926 and the early part of the present year.

Cost of Living.—The surveys made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing changes in the cost of living cover 32 cities, in each of which food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by representatives of the Bureau, who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures in person. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured from 400 to 2,200 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population. In the case of 19 of the cities covered, the studies began in December, 1914, and for the 13 other cities, in December, 1917. Information is also given as to changes in the cost of living for the United States as a whole from 1913 to December, 1926, the index number being based on the year 1913.

Employment.—The summary of the sources and general character of employment statistics in the United States given in the Handbook is taken from the recent report of the committee on governmental labour statistics of the American Statistical Association, published by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title of "Employment Statistics for the United States" (New York, 1926), the statistical measurements of employment being obtained from three main sources: (1) Counts or estimates of the number of unemployed; (2) statistics of demand for labour and applications for work as registered in employment bureaus; and (3) periodic counts of the number of persons employed as shown by pay-rolls. This section of the Handbook also includes data on the trend of employment in manufacturing industries, based on monthly returns from more than 10,000 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, these establishments employing over 3,000,000 wage earners.

Industrial Accidents.—This section summarizes the most important records of industrial accidents on a national scale up to 1925, data being given as to accidents in the different states and in various important industries, together with information as to the development of national safety codes etc. The spread of compensation legislation over the several States has led to a new and insistent demand for accident statistics which would shed light on the various problems of compensation administration, in response to which demand there has been an immense accumulation of the raw material of statistics. Unfortunately the States have adopted procedures sufficiently different to make it difficult, sometimes impossible, to combine these records so as to produce a national compilation which would

be of much interest and utility. The primary reason for this is that the State agencies have found themselves so involved in the multiplied problems of compensation that they have been quite unable to give adequate attention to the really more important problems of accident prevention. It will be necessary for all States ultimately to grapple with the problem of accident prevention.

Industrial Diseases and Poisons.—Summaries are given in this section of the Handbook of the most important articles and bulletins which have been published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics on their studies of special hazards connected with industrial processes and of the effects of poisonous substances used in different industries. Studies of over forty hazards are referred to in the present section.

Insurance and Benefit Plans.—In the United States the protection of the working people against various industrial and physical hazards, such as sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and death, has been made a matter of State legislation in any important degree only in the case of industrial accidents. The protection of the workers against the other contingencies of life and employment, if taken care of at all, is left entirely to voluntary action, either through actual insurance or through benefit plans of various kinds. The Handbook gives a very brief summary of the present status of certain of the more important phases of this subject in the United States.

Labour Organizations.—The basic data in this article are taken from Bureau of Labour Statistics Bulletin No. 420: Handbook of American Trade-unions, which is a compendium of the organization, form of government, and jurisdictional boundaries of existing American trade-unions, and in addition gives, for each union, a brief account of its origin and history, an outline of its benevolent activities, and the most recent and accurate membership figures obtainable. The study covers all bona fide labour organizations functioning nationally, numbering 156. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour and 49 function entirely outside the Federation.

Minimum Wage.—In the United States legislation fixing a minimum rate below which employers may not go in the payment of wages to their employees has been limited to the employment of women and minors. Minimum wage legislation originated in the United States with the Massachusetts law of 1912 and spread rapidly thereafter. By 1923 legislation of this character had been enacted in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. In two other States—Louisiana and Ohio—constitutional amendments authorizing such legislation were adopted but no legislation was enacted. With the exception of the Massachusetts law, all these laws were compulsory in character, and in consequence all were adversely affected by a series of court decisions, beginning in 1923, when the United States Supreme Court held unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia. A number of decisions are quoted in the Handbook as strongly pointing to the conclusion that all laws of compulsory nature are practically nullified as regards women by the rule laid down by the Supreme Court, at least so far as penal enforcement is concerned. The Handbook states that in Massachusetts, where as already noted the law is not compulsory, minimum wage decrees have been very generally observed by employers. A list is published of the rates in force for women workers in a number of industries.

In addition to the foregoing subjects, many others are included in the Handbook, such as: child labour; convict labour; co-operation; housing; immigration and emigration; inventions by employees; the negro in industry; occupational distribution of population; old-age pensions and relief; prices; productivity of labour; sickness statistics; strikes and lock-outs; labour turnover; unemployment insurance and stabilization of employment; vocational education; women in industry; workers' education; workmen's compensation; wages and hours of labour, etc. The volume will thus be found to be a very valuable work of reference.

The Vancouver City Council recently rescinded a section of the Plumbing by-law which required plumbers to pass an examination in the rudiments of their trade before working at it in the city. The city architect in recommending the deletion of the section explained that many capable workmen were unable to express themselves in writing and became unnerved at an examination. Work of any magnitude is now laid out at the shop under the supervision of the foreman, and the responsibility of fulfilling the plumbing regulations rests on the employer rather than on the employee.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers

THE sixth annual congress of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Lachine, Quebec, July 16-20, 1927, there being present a hundred and thirty delegates, representing ninety-six syndicates. The annual report of the executive board was read and adopted with certain amendments. Approval was given to a tentative political platform to be prepared by the executive board in co-operation with the central bodies. According to the financial report for eleven months the receipts were $8,910, and the expenditure was $7,900; the membership of the Federation was given at 27,000.

Among the resolutions adopted were those following:

Requesting the federal government to amend the Fair Wage Act so that the wage schedules shall be fixed on the basis of the minimum rates established by the syndicates of the districts;

Asking the provincial government to grant no more charters for closed cities, and to amend as soon as possible the charters already existing;

Requesting the Provincial Government to establish a superior labour council in the Province of Quebec;

Asking the provincial government to amend the Firemen and Policemen's Arbitration Act so as to provide for its compulsory application and sanction in the case of all disputes between civic employees engaged in public services and municipal councils;

Recommending the prohibition of paint-spraying machines unless workers are equipped with all necessary apparatus and accessories;

Requesting the provincial government to buy for distribution to school children only books written by Canadian authors and printed in Canada;

Recommending that fees for court witnesses be increased to five dollars per day;

Authorizing the executive board to see that insurance for organized workers is adopted as soon as possible;

Recommending that steps be taken to compel the management of the Roberval & Saguenay Railway to recognize the National and Catholic Syndicate of Bagotville;

Requesting the attorney general of the province to appoint inspectors in industrial centres for the purpose of bringing Sunday work under the scope of the law;

Recommending that the provincial government provide penalties to compel manufacturers to comply with the requests of factory inspectors;

Urging that Catholic workers be allowed "time off" to fulfil their religious duties on Church holidays;

Recommending the double shift system for firemen;

Requesting that all street railway companies operating at least forty miles of track be placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission;

Asking for an allowance of twenty-five dollars for every living child born after the fifth birth in a family;

Urging the provincial government to put into effect the Old Age Pensions Act;

Requesting a speedier application of the Women's Minimum Wage Act;

Calling upon the provincial government to prepare an official list of fair wages for each district, such schedule never to be lower than the one prepared by the officials of the federal government for the same district;

Recommending that no grants be made in connection with any building except where a fair wage clause is in the contract similar to the one inserted by the federal government in its contracts;

Urging the appointment in the textile industry of an inspector familiar with the work;

Requesting that all appeals to the Privy Council be suppressed by law, and that the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada be made final in all respects;

Asking the Canadian government to grant ship contracts to Canadian companies only;

Recommending the simultaneous publication of the English and French editions of the Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada;

Instructing the Executive Board to urge the establishment of an unemployment insurance plan in Canada;

Thanking the Federal Government for having provided for the registration of the union labels, and requesting the appointment of a standing committee on union labels;

Asking the provincial government to prevent the establishment of trusts in the province;

Requesting the provincial government to amend the act so as to forbid the inclusion in any lease of a clause by means of which the lessee recognizes as distrainable household articles which are not distrainable by law;

Seeking amendments to articles 3837 and 3837A* of the Revised Statutes of the Province (Quebec Industrial Establishments Act) relating to hours of labour, and the introduction at the next session of a bill for the purpose of adding a paragraph to article 3838 of the Revised Statutes as regards the unjustified dismissal of employees;

Requesting the Canadian government to take all necessary steps to obtain from the Newfoundland government the restitution to Quebec of the Territory of Labrador;

Asking the provincial government to grant family allowances to its employees such as are granted by nearly all European governments;

Thanking the religious authorities for their encouragement of the Catholic syndicates;

Requesting the provincial government to make the necessary grants for the maintenance at Hull of night courses on sewing and cooking for women, as well as for the establishment of an apprenticeship school at Chicoutimi;

Urging upon the federal government the advisability of passing as soon as possible a Family Allowance Act applicable to the whole of Canada;

Requesting the suppression of all motion picture advertisement bills;

Asking all the governments as well as religious and civil authorities to do their utmost to go on with their contracts during the dull season.

Among the resolutions referred to the executive board were those: (1) Requesting stricter regulations on immigration; (2) Asking for the immediate formation of a Federation of Students' Clubs; (3) Recommending that provincial employment offices be brought under the scope of the fair wages clause.

The officers elected were: President, P. Beaulé, Quebec, Que.; first vice-president, O. Filion, Montreal, Que.; second vice-president, A. Brulé, Sherbrooke, Que.; general secretary, F. Laroche, Quebec, Que.; treasurer, J. Comeau, Lachine, Que.

Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The 16th annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 23-25, 1927, with twenty-three delegates present from various parts of the province, together with a number of fraternal delegates who were seated with voice but without the right to vote.

In the report of the executive council reference was made to the apprenticeship problem, and the members were urged to give every assistance and encouragement to the apprentice. The membership was called upon to put forth every effort to obtain a still further increase in their numbers corresponding with the upward tendency in the building industry. Regret was expressed that increases in rates of wages had not been brought about in all localities, but at the same time it was shown that the membership in several localities had been successful in having wages increased ten cents per hour. Mention was also made in the report of the poor state of organization among inside woodworkers, and it was urged that further efforts should be made to bring these men under the banner of organized labour. The report recommended that an agitation should be started to educate the people in general, and especially the membership, on the necessity of having the Ontario legislature adopt the Old Age Pension scheme so that it could be put into operation with the least possible delay.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, there are three district councils and forty-one local unions, with a membership of 2,650, under the jurisdiction of the provincial council. The increase in membership for the year was 454.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his address touched on various subjects, such as: (*a*) Old Age Pensions; (*b*) Immigration; (*c*) Union Label; (*d*) All-Canadian Congress of Labour. President Moore also referred to the coming convention of the Trades Congress at Edmonton and urged upon all locals to have representatives present.

* Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, sec. 15) provides that no boy of less than eighteen, and no girl or woman shall be employed in manufactories, works, workshops, workyards, and mills of any kind for more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. The day is not to start before 6 in the morning and there must be an hour for meals at noon.

Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, sec. 16) provides that no boy of less than eighteen and no girl or woman shall be employed in cotton and woollen factories for more than 10 hours in one day or more than 55 hours in one week. An hour must be given at noon for meals, and the day must not begin before seven o'clock in the morning nor end after half-past six o'clock at night.

General Vice-president Lakey gave a general outline of the work carried on by the head office. He informed the delegates that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was now the largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, having passed the membership of the United Mine Workers of America some months ago.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Recommending to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board that some one be empowered, preferably the building inspectors in industrial centres, to enforce the Act in relation to the protection of workmen both before and after an accident;

Asking for legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that there is a strike in progress;

Favouring putting the Home and Pension Scheme into operation as soon as possible, by, if necessary, increasing the monthly *per capita* tax;

Recommending that no paper be accepted by the workers as a labour paper which has not received the endorsation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or of the American Federation of Labour.

The officers elected were: President, Fred. Hawes, Hamilton, Ont.; Vice-presidents, John H. Fisher, Kingston, Ont., J. B. McSween, Niagara Falls, Ont., Thomas Brooks, Windsor, Ont.; Secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa was selected as the convention city for 1928.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The fifth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6 to July 21, 1927, with about 900 divisions represented. The bulk of the convention's time was devoted to a consideration of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood. Three times as many resolutions were received at this convention for changes in the laws of the organization, as were ever received at any prior convention. A number of important changes in the laws of the brotherhood's insurance association was decided upon and will become effective as at October 1 of this year. Certain offices of the organization were abolished, while an altogether different set-up of officers were elected to that established in 1924. Alvanley Johnston was elected by acclamation as head of the brotherhood under the title of grand chief engineer. The new chief was born in Ontario but first entered the railway service on the Great Northern at Grand Forks, North Dakota. R. H. Cobb of Kenora, Ont., was re-elected Assistant Grand Chief Engineer.

Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association

The convention of the Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, which was attended by delegates representing many local branches, was held in Hamilton, Ont., July 18-19, 1927, with past president I. A. Brown presiding.

One of the first subjects to be discussed was salary revision, and it was the general consensus of opinion that the revision was very unsatisfactory. The convention went on record as favouring a distinction being made between mail dispatchers and postal helpers. Efforts are to be made to better working conditions in many post offices, as well as securing better equipment. The delegates strongly favoured a Dominion wide organization of postal workers.

The officers elected for 1927-1928 were: President, William J. Mullen, 418 Preston St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice-president, James Baird, 11 Head St., Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, B. B. Davis, 740 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation

Delegates from all parts of Canada met in Ottawa on May 31, 1927, to attend the biennial convention of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which was presided over by President I. V. Dexter, Halifax, N.S. In his address Mr. Dexter referred to the work of the executive during the last two years, giving in detail the work that had been done in connection with the salary question. The president was optimistic over the present situation, stating that "the postmaster general was sympathetic to our position". Each of the vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer presented reports, each dealing with the work of their respective offices during the past two years. Mr. Collins, president of the United States Railway Mail Association, addressed the opening session of the convention.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster general, in his address to the delegates referred to the subject of re-classification of the members of the federation and promised early and favourable consideration.

One of a number of amendments to the constitution increased the *per capita* tax from $1.50 to $1.75 per annum.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Recommending the elimination of memory tests in case examinations;

Favouring the amending of the Superannuation Act to provide for the minimum return to each contributor of the amount of his contribution irrespective of the length of service or the conditions of retirement.

Asking that superannuation be based on the average salary rate for the past three years;

Recommending that one relieving clerk be not asked to relieve more than ten clerks;

Authorizing a referendum vote of the membership to ascertain if a full time paid organizing secretary is desired;

Pressing for the early establishment of Whitley Councils or Civil Service Councils on which the civil service would have adequate representation;

Recommending a maximum salary for railway mail clerks of $2,280.

The officers elected were: President, J. P. O'Farrell, Quebec, P.Q.; First vice-president, W. S. Osborne, Winnipeg, Man.; Second vice-president, W. MacKerracher, London, Ont.; Third vice-president, A. A. Overend, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary-treasurer, H. Clarke, Calgary, Alta.

Toronto was chosen as the next convention city.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Proposed British Columbia Safety League

THE formation of a British Columbia branch of the Canadian National Safety League was agreed to by a meeting of representative citizens of Vancouver held in July. A plan of action was formed and directors appointed to carry it through. Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, after remarking on the province's accident figures, urged the formation of a Branch of the Safety League as an economic necessity. (An account of the activities of the Workmen's Compensation Board in British Columbia in 1926 appears on another page of this issue).

Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian National Safety League, reviewed the work of the League since its inception in 1914. He described its objects as being fourfold, namely: to guard children from automobiles, streetcars and trains; to enlist the aid of schools, churches, and other organizations in the work of teaching safety precautions; to minimize factory accidents; to co-operate wherever possible for the prevention of needless loss of life and property through fire.

The finances of the national organization are obtained by voluntary contribution and by annual grants from the provincial and federal governments. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the work of the various provincial leagues, which at the present time include the Ontario Safety League; the Province of Quebec Safety League; the Maritime Safety League (covering the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick); and the Manitoba Safety League. The national body carries on general safety work throughout the Dominion, even in those provinces where no provincial league exists, and in so far as they can be reached from general headquarters in Toronto. The annual report of the Canadian National Safety League for 1926 was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 288.

Province of Quebec Safety League

The Province of Quebec Safety League, which up to the present time has been practically a municipal organization with its activities centred in the large communities, has enlarged its scope of action by the formation of an industrial section. The marked success attained by this organization in the elimination of hazards both in certain factories and on the streets ensured its extension into the general industrial field. The advisory board of this industrial section was chosen from prominent manufacturers in Montreal.

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* regards the formation of the industrial section of the Safety League as a step toward more effective organization of safety work throughout the Province. The writer goes on to say: "It is understood that the League intends to classify the various industries in Quebec into some thirteen or fourteen branches, all of which will eventually be represented on the advisory board. The proposed program of work includes the following seven headings: Interest of executive officials in accident prevention; protection of the known hazards of the industries; careful selection of the working force;

intelligent supervision of every worker; adequate first aid; safety education for all ranks, and good plant housekeeping."

Mr. Arthur Gaboury of Montreal, who will be the manager of the new section of the league, under the supervision of the chairman Allan M. Mitchell states that the committee will conduct its work on the principle that "Prevention is a benefaction, while compensation is but an apology." The committee will offer to employers experienced assistance and will co-operate with them to direct and systematize the matter of accident prevention in their plants.

Suggestions for Accident Prevention Measures

Mr. A. O. Dawson, LL.D., in a paper read before the Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of the Province of Ontario, recently held at Toronto, suggested certain methods of accident prevention, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. In each plant there should be a "foreman's school" in which men could be trained in safety methods.
2. In each factory there should be first aid courses and meetings for the purpose of safety instruction.
3. In towns where there are several local industries, sectional meetings should be arranged in order to enable the employees, by mutual discussion, to discover the value of safety instruction.
4. Inter-plant contests should be organized to encourage competition.
5. Monthly news letters should be issued by the safety prevention associations in order to keep the necessity of safety precautions before the employee.
6. The attention of employees should be drawn to the fact, that, since many kinds of machinery are equipped with safety devices, many accidents are due only to the carelessness of operatives.

Accidents in Metallurgical and Coal Mining Industries in the United States

A better safety record in the metallurgical industry (except the steel industry and blast furnaces) in the United States is indicated in a report on accidents in this industry during the calendar year 1925 issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The death rate from accidents was reduced from 0.87 per thousand 300 day workers in 1924 to 0.66 per thousand in 1925, and the non-fatal injury rate was reduced from 131 to 116 per thousand employees.

The degree of industrial activity as shown by full time and part time employment is mentioned as one of the factors affecting the safety of employees, the injury rates being lower for plants that were active 300 days or more in the year, than for those whose period of operation was 100 days or less. The accident rate for smelters operating eight hours per day was shown to be less than those operating 9 or 10 hours. In the ore dressing industry, on the other hand, the 9-hour plants showed the lowest accident rate. The report suggests however that local conditions such as variation in type of work, character of personnel, and possible incompleteness of some accident reports, may have had an important influence on this favourable record of the 9-hour plants.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Mines concerning coal mining fatalities in the United States in 1925 shows that the coal supply was obtained at a lower cost in human life than in the preceding year. The number of deaths in 1925 was 2,230, the death rates for bituminous mines being 4.79 (estimated) as compared with 5.37 for the previous year, and the rate for anthracite mines 3.87 (estimated) as compared with 3.39 in 1924. The death rate per million ton was 3.50 for bituminous mines as compared with 3.93 in 1924, and the corresponding rate for anthracite mines was 6.44 as compared with 5.64.

During 1925 there were 14 major mines disasters; that is, accidents causing the death of five or more persons. One of these was a mine fire causing the death of nine men. The remaining thirteen were explosions of gas or coal dust causing the loss of 261 lives.

Compulsory Sickness Insurance

An article in the *International Labour Review* for June, 1927, throws some light on the present status of compulsory sickness insurance. A brief historical survey reveals the fact that Germany was the first country to make sickness insurance compulsory for industrial workers. This was in the year 1883, and two years afterward, in 1885, the scheme was extended to commerce, and in 1886 to agriculture. The example of Germany was followed rather slowly by a few industrial states. Austria and Hungary in 1888 and 1891 introduced the system of compulsory sickness insurance applying to wage earners in industry, transport and commerce. At the beginning of the twentieth century development became more rapid. Luxemburg in 1901, Norway in 1909, Serbia in 1910, Great Britain in 1911, and Roumania and Russia in 1912, all accepted the principle of compulsion.

The movement of legislation, held up during the war, was resumed with fresh vigour on the conclusion of peace. The European States created by the Peace treaties have endeavoured to perfect the insurance schemes which they have inherited. Czechoslovakia in 1919, Poland in 1920, Austria in 1921, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom in 1922 made sickness insurance compulsory for all wage earners. Bulgaria, which had adopted the compulsory principle in 1918, applied it to all classes of workers in 1924. Portugal in 1919 and Greece in 1922 likewise accepted the principle. Finally, France after four years of investigation is on the point of establishing a vast scheme of compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, and death. A Social Insurance Bill was drawn up by the French Government in 1920, and was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies early in 1921. After a number of important amendments it was passed by that House in April, 1924, and was then submitted to the Senate and underwent examination and considerable amendment at the hands of the various committees concerned. The Bill is still under discussion in the Senate. The risks covered by the Bill are sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death and unemployment, and it applies compulsorily to all wage-earners of both sexes whose total annual remuneration from all sources, excluding family allowances, does not exceed 15,000 francs. Foreign wage-earners genuinely and permanently domiciled in France are insured in the same way as French workers, but do not receive allowances for dependants, or the increases of benefits intended to bring the amount up to the guaranteed minimum rate during the period of transition.

States outside Europe have maintained a waiting attitude with regard to compulsory insurance. After some study Japan in 1922 and Chile in 1924 set up compulsory systems. The governments of Brazil and South Africa have appointed commissions to study schemes of compulsory social insurance, and Brazil is preparing a Labour Code which will include compulsory sickness insurance. North America alone seems to hold aloof from the acceptance of the compulsory principle in its entirety. It seems, however, as though even here there is a growing tendency to embrace it, manifested by legislation which makes certain insurance compulsory. In British Columbia in 1926 the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada laid before the government the proposal that all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical or property injury to others. In 1925 the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council proposed a health insurance scheme to the provincial government which seemed to preface another advance towards the acceptance of the compulsory principle.

The article contains an examination of the fundamental aspects of the problem. The writer remarks on the tendency to widen the scope of sickness insurance so as to embrace all wage earners without restrictions as to the nature of the occupation or undertaking, or as to the character and duration of the employment. Along with this extension of compulsory insurance goes a corresponding extension in benefits. Insurance is no longer confined solely to meeting the immediate needs arising from incapacity. Compensation has become the secondary and prevention and restoration the primary function of any insurance system designed to economize human energy. Little by little the idea of compensation has yielded to a wider and more genuinely social conception which makes the restoration of the patient the first consideration. Benefits intended to restore the health of the patient are beginning to overtake cash benefits, consequently drugs, medical aid, hospital and dental treatment have taken their places in the schemes of rehabilitation, and the care of the injured person has replaced the former object of merely saving him from starvation.

The sharing of the cost of sickness insurance furnishes a problem difficult of solution. Numerous theories have been advanced as to who should pay the cost. In practice however the money necessary to work sickness insurance is provided by the insured persons, employers, and public authorities. The impossibility of measuring exactly the share of responsibility for the occurrence of the event insured against explains the difficulty which besets the solution of the problem of distribution of cost.

Compulsory sickness insurance is an endeavour to protect the health of the working class family and to maintain the worker's capacity to produce. As such it is an element both important and necessary in the proper economic and social organization of communities.

Industrial Fatigue Research in Great Britain

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain recently published their seventh annual report, outlining their work in 1926. This board was established in 1919 as a branch of the Medical Research Council, its object being the special study of industrial health problems and the promotion of better knowledge of the relations of hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, in-

cluding methods of work, to functions of the human body, having regard both to the preservation of health among the workers and to industrial efficiency; and to take steps to secure the co-operation of industries in the fullest practical application of the results of this research work to the needs of industry.

Rest Pauses.—Among the general problems studied by the Board in 1926 the question of the relation of hours of labour to the health and efficiency of the employees was one of the most important. The introduction of rest pauses in a working spell of four and a half or five hours was found to be much appreciated by the workers, and also to react in such a way as to bring about a slight but genuine increase in output, notwithstanding the loss of actual working time. A comparative study of shifts of equal length, but extending over different hours of the day, has been completed and its result will be published shortly.

Personal Susceptibility to Accidents.—Another problem of general interest and importance investigated by the Board during 1926, and in fact since its inception, is that of accident causation. The earliest investigation in 1919 suggested that personal susceptibility may be a much more material factor in accident causation than is generally supposed. It is pointed out that in regard to accidents all workers do not start equal. Some are more liable to suffer casualties than others under the same conditions of risk. The report suggests that the bulk of accidents may occur among a limited number of individuals having a special personal susceptibility. Consideration of these conclusions leads to the important practical inference that the number of industrial accidents might be greatly reduced by the initial exclusion of a comparatively small number of workers from risky occupations. To establish the truth or falsity of this hypothesis the Board applied selected psychological tests to groups of workers numbering 650 in all, and, though no definite conclusion can be drawn as yet, due to the fact that additional data remain to be procured, present indications are that the tests will establish the truth of the personal susceptibility theory.

Another factor in accident causation is the apparent relation which exists between youth and accident rate. Investigation reveals an association between the number of accidents and the number of sicknesses incurred by a given individual, pointing to the existence of a factor common to both. The relation of environmental conditions to accidents in coal mines was investigated, and some evidence was found that the accident rate is higher in the hotter seams.

The design of machinery was the subject of a preliminary investigation during the year, and it was found that slight adjustments in the operating parts of machines may often lead to greater comfort and ease for the operator. With this object in view a further survey of machines in common use was made and a report is now in course of preparation.

The Board's activities on vocational guidance were confined to an endeavour to demonstrate its possibility rather than to attain results of practical value. Before this can be possible much further research is needed; children must be tested and placed in occupations; their after-histories must be compared with those of children who have not benefited by the test; a comparison should then furnish a clear indication of the value of vocational guidance. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has made provision for a continued study of vocational guidance, and this branch of industrial psychology is expected to make great strides in the future.

The report comments on the attitude of industries toward the scientific study of the human factor in industry. Industrialists have naturally been inclined to devote their attention to the improvement of conditions by recognized practice, rather than by the application of methods which must necessarily be largely experimental. It is important to note that the changes suggested in the Board's reports have one significant characteristic, namely, that improvement of the conditions or methods of work for the worker means an increase in his output (excepting in cases wherein production depends wholly on the machine). Accordingly the introduction of such methods can never be a matter of conflict between the interests of the employer and the worker because these are both affected in the same direction. It is a notable fact that whenever an experimental change, advised by the Board, has proven successful, the new conditions have usually been permanently retained.

The Board recommends the formation of small committees of employers and workmen in the more important industries, in order to discuss and submit for investigation problems affecting the human factor in industry. It would be their work to consider proposals submitted by such bodies as the Board and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and to take steps to apply experimentally such methods as are regarded as appropriate to the industry concerned.

Increase in Industrial Accidents in Germany

The *Industrial Safety Survey*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contained an article by Dr. Eibel, of the Imperial Insurance Office, Berlin, which discusses the reports of the Industrial Accident Associations on the prevention of accidents for 1925. The writer notes a marked increase in the number of industrial accidents as recorded by all the associations, and suggests various reasons for the increase. These reasons are similar to those given to explain the corresponding increases noted in Canada and the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 593). Dr. Eibel attributes the increase to the following causes:

"The extension of compulsory insurance to accidents happening on the way to and from work; the inclusion of occupational diseases in accident insurance, and more frequent changes in the staffs of undertakings, which as a result of the uncertain state of business, are frequently compelled to reduce their staffs or to stop work, and, on the resumption of work, to engage workers strange to the undertaking, with whom the danger of accident is appreciably greater than with persons familiar with the work. In many undertakings such changes in staff are estimated by the association concerned at from 300 to 400 per cent of the total number employed. Increase in competition due to the unfavourable economic situation, involving as it does the most exacting demands on men and machines, may also have contributed to the increase in accident figures.

"In many cases," Dr. Eibel continues, "lack of foresight, incapacity, and unskilfulness on the part of the workers is indicated as a cause of accidents. Up to a certain point it is impossible to exonerate the workers from such responsibility. There is, however, at present a lack of reliable information as to the extent to which accidents have been occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of the workers; insufficient lighting, fatigue, mental depression, etc. In numerous cases the owners of undertakings are found to be partly to blame for industrial accidents, where they have allowed insured persons to break regulations, have failed to give the workers the necessary guidance and instructions, or have neglected to prescribe protective measures. It is chiefly the small employers who lay themselves open to such censure."

Dr. Eibel goes on to state the great importance attached by the Accident Associations to the careful special training of persons responsible for the management of undertakings, and, also to the continual inspection of undertakings with the object of improving accident prevention measures. Co-operation of the workers and employers is fostered in Germany by means of lectures, training courses, lantern slides, films and posters, all of which are destined to keep before the worker's mind the principles of safety by which accidents are to be avoided.

Regulation of Lead Paint in Great Britain

Draft regulations under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act of 1926, were submitted recently by the British government to the Painters and Decorators' Joint Industrial Council, and also to organizations of employers and employees in this industry. (An account of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1926, page 693). The regulations affected the shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel industries, and the railway companies. They asked that certain workpeople who were only occasionally employed on painting should be exempt from the regulations, and also that the prohibition of the dry rubbing-down process should not apply to paint on iron or steel.

It was explained that lead poisoning was caused by inhalation of dust or by absorption into the system. Prohibition of the use of lead paint was not at present practicable, and so the regulations were designed to suppress dust by prohibiting the rubbing down or scraping by a dry process of any surface painted with lead paint, and also to prevent or minimize the absorption of lead into the system by regulations enforcing cleanliness and care.

A complete agreement was reached by the government representatives and the joint council in regard to the regulations.

American Association for Old Age Security

A group of American sociologists, religious leaders and economists has recently constituted the "American Association for Old Age Security, which states the following as its object:—

The aim of the American Association for Old Age Security is to promote, through legislation, adequate provision for the dependent aged in the United States. While the Association will leave the decision as to the exact nature of the pension or insurance system to be adopted to individual States, it hopes to be able to furnish legislators the necessary guidance and information in the working out of the soundest and most expert pension plan. It will draft carefully worked-out legislation for introduction in every State in the Union, and will use all its energies in promoting such legislation until a constructive program of care for the aged has been provided.

RELATIONSHIP OF JOB AND SCHOOL IN APPRENTICE TRAINING

THE following extracts are taken from an article by F. S. Rutherford, assistant director of technical education, Ontario Department of Education, which appeared in the *Contract-Record and Engineering Review* of June 1, 1927.

It is no longer necessary to call attention to the fact that apprentice training on the job in Ontario is practically a thing of the past. Its failure to meet industrial requirements is everywhere evident. Unskilled workmanship is the result of the modern spirit of bulk production. We have been content to secure our skilled workers through immigration from countries where adequate training was still available. Not only has this source been limited, but due to after war conditions, immigration policies have curtailed this supply. It is to be noticed also that the public have begun to realize that trade opportunities as well as professional opportunities should be open to Canadian boys who are being turned out from our own schools. These boys should have the opportunity to enter the trades and become our skilled craftsmen.

Apprentice training in the building trades at present in Ontario is almost non-existent. The cause for this is attributed to various reasons which depend largely upon the source from which the reason comes. Some of these reasons may be stated as follows:

1. Boys are not willing to enter trades, having been trained for "white collar jobs".
2. Organized labour restricts the number of apprentices in each trade.
3. Employers are not willing to train apprentices for fear of losing them to some competitor when trained.
4. The general contractor covering all branches of the building trades does not wish to take time for the training of apprentices, and has often a lack of continuity of work which would make it impossible to complete an apprentice agreement requiring continuous employment.
5. Journeymen have no time for training apprentices on the job.

No doubt some truth is contained in these reasons for the failure of the system, but a study of the reasons points definitely to the necessity for closer co-operation between the employer, the employee, and the educational authority if a satisfactory solution is to be evolved.

Function of the Technical School.—The vocational and technical schools have been organized in most of the towns and cities of the province to train boys for industrial pursuits. It is recognized that this training, however good, is not complete without actual experience by the learner on the job. The element of time does not enter into school work since the teacher's aim is to devlop knowledge and skill rather than speed. These schools have been established by the local communities, assisted by generous aid from federal and provincial funds both for capital and maintenance charges. The industrial or vocational committees which control the building and operation of these schools are composed of certain members of the school boards together with representative employers and employees. These schools are therefore ready and waiting to assist in the training of apprentices within the scope of their respective fields. It should be borne in mind, however, that a technical school does not aim to turn out journeymen, nor does it propose to give training in practical skill only, but to turn out boys who have received a thorough training in the essentials of a general education, and at the same time to furnish a special training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to the trades and industries in which they expect to become employed. Having taken the regular and special training in such a school, a boy, after completing sufficient time under trade conditions in the industry, should not only become an expert workman, but should have a training which would fit him for a position as foreman and eventually superintendent.

The trade teachers in technical schools are chosen from the ranks of skilled journeymen in the respective trades in order that they may be able to impart information to their pupils which will meet the requirements of the trade when the pupils enter industry.

The technical schools may be said to effectively answer the charge that boys are trained for the white collar jobs. In the experience of the writer, there are hundreds of boys in the industrial courses in Ontario technical and vocational schools who are anxious and willing to take their place in the ranks of industrial trade workers, and in many cases have definitely decided the trade for which they feel they are best adapted and for which they have special aptitude.

Construction Apprenticeship Council.—The apprenticeship plan of the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario is an attempt to get together those organizations interested in the training of apprentices. In the construction industries the employer and em-

ployee both appear to see the need for action and have been able to agree upon a definite scheme. This plan provides for continuous employment for the apprentice over a period of four years with a period of instruction in school for ten weeks during the first two years during which period the apprentice is to be paid an allowance for each day's attendance.

Attitude of Organized Labour.—It is pleasing and encouraging to note the attitude of organized labour towards the training of apprentices. The representatives of the various organizations are unanimous in their willingness to co-operate in any scheme which will provide a satisfactory type of training and thereby produce well-trained journeymen. It is to be recognized at this point that organized labour has taken a very active place in the development of the present vocational school, and it is largely due to their efforts that the federal government saw fit to assist the provinces in promoting a more practical type of secondary education. In this connection, it is interesting to note the attitude of the New York State Federation of Labour with respect to the training of apprentices in the building trades.

"Those engaged in industry both on the employer's and workers' side appreciate and realize the importance and necessity of teaching apprentices all of the various branches of the trade. Through specialization and commercialism the condition is brought about whereby a boy who works in one shop during all the years of his apprentice training is not given an opportunity to learn all there is to know of his trade. Quick and quack methods of turning out mechanics have proven failures in the last few years. The so-called 'American plan,' whereby young men are turned out as specialists, will prove another of these failures. There is no short cut to training mechanics.

"A mechanic in all that the word implies has had practice, experience, and instruction in the various processes of the trade. He knows all of the processes of the trade, the relation of one process to another, and to the finished product. He can perform his work with an economy of material, a high degree of accuracy, and in a minimum of time. These factors of expertness are accomplished by the co-ordination of the brain, the eye, and the hand, and the proper functioning of these factors is only brought about by well-directed apprenticeship training. All sensible employers are in favour of the training of apprentices, as they know a well-trained mechanic is an asset to the industry. He earns the wages he receives, goes about his work in a businesslike way without the necessity of a highly paid foreman telling him every few minutes what to do and how to do it. He can stand on his own feet.

"Organized labour is in favour of a well-directed apprenticeship plan, as well-trained workers maintaining a high standard for their work can maintain wages commensurate with the quality and quantity of work performed. Such workers take pride in their work and raise the standard of their trade to a higher plane whereby the craft has the respect of the community.

"When all the well-trained mechanics are in an organization there is no fear of an open-shop movement.

"The public favours well-trained workers, as it knows when work is performed by well-trained mechanics it receives full value for money expended.

"Many of our organizations have, through the co-operation of employers and public vocational schools, arranged courses for the training of their apprentices. The unions who have tried this method are more enthusiastic over the plan and the further they go into it, endorse and recommend it to other organizations."

Canadian National Institute for the Blind

The annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for the year ending March 31, 1927, records the industrial activities of blind persons in Canada. The broom and basket industries both in Toronto and Ottawa showed improved results during the year, and the educational endeavours fostered by the Institute made a steady advance. In an effort to assist individuals in other professions and occupations the Institute turned its attention chiefly to newsvending, piano-tuning and massaging. In the first of these occupations blind vendors earned on an average of $16 a week. Piano-tuning as an occupation for blind workmen also made an advance, but massaging, due to the difficulty of securing the active co-operation of the medical profession, was the cause of some discouragement. The Blind Craft Shop, established in 1924 by the Toronto Women's Auxiliary, reported a very successful year, sales amounting to $14,852.

Commenting on old age pensions the report says: "During the recent session of Parliament an Old Age Pension Bill was passed, subject to Provincial participation, but providing the allowance only for the general group of necessitous aged of seventy years or more. The special age amendment requested on behalf of the blind has not as yet been allowed. We confidently hope for such recognition of the needs of the blind during the coming year."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Great Britain and the Hours Convention

The British Government has been repeatedly questioned in Parliament as to its attitude towards the ratification of the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Conference. On the last occasion on which the subject was discussed (June 2), the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, declared that the Government was being pressed on one side to ratify without properly considering the obstacles, and on the other side, not to ratify under any conditions. The Government was in no way in honour bound to ratify the convention. If a Government representative voted for the adoption of a draft convention in the International Labour Conference, what he did was to concur in its adoption for submission to the various governments. There was no obligation on any government to ratify. In the present case the Government was being faced with practical difficulties; for example, there was the question of overtime. The usual view held by lawyers in Great Britain was that, under a strict interpretation of the convention taken by itself, the present overtime system in force in Great Britain would be impossible, whether on the railways, in the engineering trades, or in a industry such as ship repairing. This question was the more important because the interpretation accepted abroad was different and would allow railway overtime, which under the British legal interpretation was impossible. Road transportation involved further difficulties. In the German bill, this was treated as "intermittent work" but it was difficult to reconcile this interpretation with the agreement which had been reached at a conference in London between the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, Germany and certain other countries, nor would those in Great Britain who desired immediate ratification be content to legislate and administer on the French model, which he did not criticize but which was different from the practice followed hitherto in Great Britain.

The Minister of Labour did not propose that the Government should be stampeded on this question. There were difficulties to be surmounted and those who were concerned with them must help the Government to see whether they could not be got out of the way. He was trying to get a statement of the industries in which real difficulty was felt, such as the crucible iron trade, and other trades such as tailoring, in which work was done by piecework.

In conclusion, the Minister declared that this was the most difficult and complicated piece of work in which he had ever been engaged.

Switzerland and Night Work in Bakeries

The Swiss Federal Council on May 20, 1927, submitted to the Federal Assembly a report on the convention concerning night work in bakeries adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference. The Federal Council states in its report that experiments have sufficiently proved that it is useless in Switzerland to hope for a satisfactory solution of the question by means of an agreement freely entered into by employers and workers, and that it is therefore only by means of a Federal law that the question can be regulated compulsorily at all. At the present moment it appears that, according to the enquiries and negotiations which have taken place in Switzerland, the most convenient hour for beginning work would be 4 a.m., the rest period falling between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. In this way account would be taken of all legitimate interests, particularly those of the hotel industry, the importance of which must not be lost sight of, and those of bakeries with electrically-heated ovens.

Had this viewpoint been admitted as a general rule by the Conference, the Federal Council would have proposed to the Federal Assembly to settle the question by fixing the hour for beginning work at 4 a.m., and to ratify the convention. As this was not the case, ratification would seem to be impossible. The present situation is so confused, says the Federal Council, that it does not even permit of presenting a Bill to put the solution advocated into practice.

For the moment, the master bakers are opposed to a statutory regulation of the question, as are also the artisans and employers. As regards the workers, some would accommodate themselves to the Government's proposals, while others go much further, and demand that work should only begin at 6 a.m. The co-operative societies, on the other hand, which are interested in the question both as employers and as consumers, and which have an important following in the workers who are affiliated to them, agree in fixing the hour for beginning work at 4 a.m., but demand that their large bakeries should not be subject to the prohibition of night work.

The Federal Council concludes by stating that in view of the above facts it is not in a position to ratify the convention.

Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship

Announcement has been made in the British Parliament that the Government proposes to proceed with the ratification of the draft convention which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1926 for the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and also to accept the recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship. The announcement in question was in the terms following:

His Majesty's Government propose to ratify the draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship which was adopted by the Eighth Session of the Conference. His Majesty's Government are advised that ratification will not involve any legislative or administrative changes.

His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the effectiveness of this draft convention would be much enhanced if the adhesion of the other principal maritime countries were secured, and they propose accordingly, in registering the ratification with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, to state that it will become effective only when the draft convention has been ratified by France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway and Spain.

His Majesty's Government propose to accept the recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship which is substantially in accord with existing practice.

Regulation of Forced Labour

At a recent session of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour of the International Labour Office, the fundamental principles for the regulation of forced labour contained in the preliminary report on the question perpared by the International Labour Office were considered and approved, with modifications in some cases.

The Committee, the members of which are exceptionally qualified to deal with the subject under consideration, took the view that the object of the regulation of forced labour was to prevent such abuses as might exist in the system, but that the real aim to be pursued was to expedite the abolition of forced labour of any kind whatsoever. They therefore agreed that strict conditions should be fulfilled before recourse should be had to it.

Forced labour of women and children is, in the opinion of the Committee, not permissible: the principle it approved in this connection permits the exercise of compulsion on adult able-bodied males only. The Committee also approved the important principle that forced labour should always be paid for, except in cases of *force majeure* and emergencies, such as floods, fire, etc., and in what is described as ordinary routine sanitary work in a village.

Publications

Three Reports have recently been issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the subject of (1) Freedom of Association; (2) Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery; and (3) Sickness Insurance, these being questions discussed at the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in May and June last. Freedom of Association is a subject of obvious interest at the present time, and this survey of the situation throughout the world will be of great value to all concerned with the problem.

The second report, on Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, surveys the systems in various countries of fixing and regulating minimum wages; examines the principles underlying the several systems; describes the methods of grouping individuals for minimum wage purposes; considers the problems of inspection and enforcement; and is completed by a succinct summary of minimum wage legislation, country by country.

The third report, on Sickness Insurance, is on familiar lines, summarizing the views of the various Governments as to the form of international agreement which should be provided on this subject. The report also constitutes a valuable guide to existing practice throughout the world as regards sickness insurance.

Minimum Wages and Conciliation

Under the title "Towards Industrial Peace", the League of Nations Union of Great Britain is publishing a report of the proceedings of the Conference organized by the Union and held in London last February, on "Systems of fixing minimum wages and methods of conciliation and arbitration."

The primary object of the Conference was to focus public attention on questions of current importance, including one which was to come before the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference. It was attended by a large number of officials of industrial organizations and individuals interested in the problems to be considered.

"Automotive Transportation and Railroads"

The Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers' Association has recently published a pamphlet on "Automotive Transportation and Railroads," giving the results of a study of the relationships now developing between the newer and older forms of transport, and estimating the economic effects and the future developments of automobile traffic. The report first of all shows the economic importance of the motor vehicle industry, emphasizing its immense output, which is equalled by no other single industry in the United States. On December 31, 1926, the total number of motor vehicles registered in the country was 22,330,000, and during the year manufacturers produced 4,259,425 additional motor vehicles with a wholesale value of close to $3,000,000,000. When to that total are added the wholesale value of 63,000,000 tires for replacement ($775,000,000) and the wholesale price of parts and accessories ($600,000,000) the grand total is about four and a third billion dollars.

Since 1923 the products of motor vehicle manufacturing plants have increased in much greater degree than those of any other industry, and the motor vehicle product is now firmly established in first place. According to estimates published in 1926 by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the number of persons employed in this industry, directly and indirectly, was then 3,445,642 or about eight per cent of all persons gainfully employed. Included in this total are the employees of 53,366 distributing agencies, 51,715 public garages, 83,758 service stations and repair shops, and 66,584 supply stores.

These figures do not include the Canadian branches of American producers, but some figures showing the progress of the industry in Canada may be quoted from a recent report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year 1926 there were 204,727 motor cars manufactured in Canada, an increase of 26 per cent over the output in 1925. The total production value for the industry in 1926 was $133,598,456 as compared with $110,835,388 in 1925. Eleven companies produced cars and trucks in Canada during the past year. Capital employed by these concerns amounted to $82,791,968. The automotive industry absorbed 11,905 Canadian workmen; salary payments during the year amounted to $3,913,865, and wages totalled $15,736,939 making a total of $19,650,804 for salaries and wages. The export of motor vehicles and parts from Canada for 1926 equalled $38,222,387.

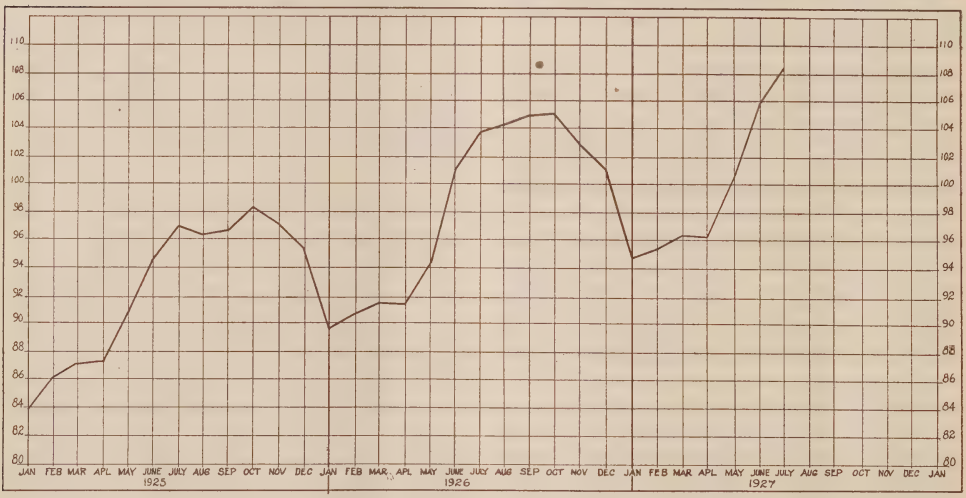
Proceeding to discuss the relationship developing between the highway and rail transport the report deals with the question of freight transportation by motor truck as compared with railroad transportation. Basing its conclusion on figures published by the United States Bureau of Public Roads the report states that it does not appear that truck transportation on rural highways will increase in a degree that will be competitively injurious to railroads. The "ton-miles" covered by trucks competing with railroads in 1926 numbered approximately 9,366,500,000, as compared with 488,577,875,000 ton-miles covered by the railway freight cars. The railroads are becoming active in utilizing trucks for supplementary service and this is probably as far as their use will proceed.

In the field of passenger transportation, however, motor vehicles have seriously encroached upon railroad passenger traffic. Data furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads indicate that passenger motor vehicles on the rural highways last year travelled 122,000,000,000 passenger miles, as compared with 35,487,000,000 passenger miles covered by the railroads. As a result many local trains on light traffic branch lines are a liability instead of an asset, and the railroad companies are endeavouring to reclaim a part of their lost traffic by substituting motor coaches on the highway for the almost empty passenger train by rail. The motor vehicle has therefore become a strong economic factor in transportation, though it is a difficult task to determine the limits of its economic possibilities. An investigation held to determine this precise point shows that the most successful companies are those which confine their operations to distances of not more than sixty miles. Many cases of failure have been noted in companies which engaged in longer distance activity, which has been greatly hampered by competition among the truckers. Moreover the tendency of the railroad companies to improve their services tends to lessen the demand for long distance motor vehicle transportation. The loss of relatively long distance passenger traffic has effected the railroads most of all, and they have partly overcome this loss by establishing supplementary motor-bus service in some localities. The railroad companies have recognized the fact that motor transportation has come to stay, and are seeking to co-operate with the motor owners so as to improve transportation facilities without lowering the standard of railway train service.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from the following chart.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

General improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 546 firms employing 74,454 workers, as against 68,310 in the preceding month. This increase of over 6,100 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month in the last three years, the index standing at 100.5, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1926. Construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were slacker.

Quebec.—Construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally slack, as river-driving finished. The forces of the 1,354 co-operating employers aggregated 257,789 persons, compared with 252,384 on June 1. Although this advance involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, the index then was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1927, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario.—Continued but smaller expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 2,791 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 364,642 employees, or 3,220 more than on June 1. Manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness, while considerable

gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining and trade. Larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index then was over five points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—The greatest gains in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications, while logging (in which the movement was seasonal) showed a decline. Data were compiled from 775 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,556 workers, as against 113,998 in their last report. This increase of 4,558 workers exceeded that registered on July 1, 1926, while the level of employment was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

British Columbia.—The advances in British Columbia were the largest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 122.9, was at its maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 85,515 persons was employed by the 671 firms whose data were received and who had 78,976 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services recorded the most marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Hamilton and Windsor (with the other Border Cities) showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the trend was decidedly favourable.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. A combined working force of 120,201 persons was indicated by the 722 co-operating employers, who had 118,191 on June 1. The gains noted on July, 1926, were not so extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec.—Further improvement brought the index number in Quebec to 112.7, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1922. Statements were tabulated from 95 firms employing 10,615 employees, compared with 10,276 in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction registered practically all the increase.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction and trade reported increased activity. The 800 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 928 employees to 105,003 at the beginning of July. Much smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 136 employers with 11,610 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 11,267 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in construction, but manufactures were also busier. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1926, and the index continued to be several points higher than it was last summer.

Hamilton.—There were minor losses in personnel in Hamilton, but employment continued at a higher level than on the same date last year; 147 workers were released from the forces of 201 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,251 on the date under review. Construction was busier, but manufacturing was seasonally dull.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Further curtailment in employment in automobile plants in the Border Cities caused a reduction of 1,808 persons in the staffs of the 90 reporting employers, who had 9,202 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1926, when smaller declines were reported.

Winnipeg. — Manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 28,347 employees was reported by the co-operating firms; this was 738 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the corresponding date a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 236 establishments employing 26,750 workers, as against 26,143 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement. A small decline was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926, when the index stood at 115.3, as compared with 122.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
July 1	87·5	89·0	87·2	84·2	94·7	92·6	80·9
1922							
" 1	91·1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	84·2
1923							
" 1	99·5	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	93·6
1924							
" 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
July 1	108·4	100·5	115·0	102·3	111·5	122·9	98·7
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at July 1, 1927.	100·0	8·3	28·7	40·7	13·2	9·1	54·4

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
July 1	95·9	.....	89·5	110·2	91·4	.....	87·7	100·3
1924								
" 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
Jeun 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
July 1	104·9	112·7	97·5	108·2	99·9	83·0	102·0	122·6
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at July 1, 1927	13·4	1·2	11·7	1·3	3·4	1·0	3·2	3·0

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Manufacturing	54·4	98·7	98·8	95·3	89·1	87·7	93·6
Animal products—edible	2·1	117·9	112·1	107·3	105·4	101·3	94·9
Fur and products	·1	86·9	83·0	88·4	81·9	81·1	91·8
Leather and products	1·9	79·1	78·7	76·3	69·8	74·7	78·2
Lumber and products	6·4	116·4	111·9	118·1	116·2	111·9	121·0
Rough and dressed lumber	4·3	141·0	132·5	147·3	148·0	142·8	151·0
Furniture	1·0	89·7	89·2	84·8	79·0	71·6	76·8
Other lumber products	1·1	82·5	82·9	79·4	73·1	74·4	85·1
Musical instruments	·3	70·1	69·8	69·4	56·3	55·7	65·0
Plant products—edible	3·1	98·9	97·0	96·0	97·0	91·2	94·9
Pulp and paper products	6·7	116·9	117·2	110·0	102·1	99·9	104·9
Pulp and paper	3·5	133·2	135·1	124·0	110·5	106·8	115·8
Paper products	·8	96·1	96·2	91·3	85·9	84·6	90·6
Printing and publishing	2·4	105·2	103·8	99·9	97·6	96·9	96·9
Rubber products	1·6	100·4	99·5	85·0	86·9	71·0	77·9
Textile products	8·3	96·3	98·0	92·2	87·7	81·1	87·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	117·0	117·4	105·5	100·6	84·7	97·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	101·4	104·8	103·4	91·0	87·9	94·4
Garments and personal furnishings	2·4	73·0	73·6	73·2	72·1	72·1	74·3
Other textile products	1·0	107·2	114·0	98·8	97·0	89·5	91·7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	104·1	105·8	98·0	100·6	98·5	100·2
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	110·2	95·8	101·2	89·1	108·2	101·9
Chemicals and allied products	·7	87·0	89·1	83·8	79·7	83·7	89·2
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	109·8	105·7	106·4	93·2	94·1	102·7
Electric current	1·5	140·5	134·4	131·9	135·2	129·1	123·0
Electrical apparatus	1·2	131·7	130·0	119·5	109·6	108·3	103·8
Iron and steel products	14·3	83·1	83·5	85·5	72·9	76·0	85·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	65·1	68·6	61·6	52·2	57·8	77·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	82·7	83·2	76·0	70·9	68·1	76·6
Agricultural implements	1·0	87·6	90·1	90·1	59·2	55·2	65·0
Land vehicles	6·3	94·4	98·7	100·1	88·8	98·8	103·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	33·4	34·3	31·1	34·8	39·7	27·4
Heating appliances	·6	89·5	88·9	88·0	82·8	75·4	91·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	108·0	105·2	98·3	75·8	80·9	93·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	85·2	88·0	83·8	73·0	59·5	88·9
Other iron and steel products	2·0	82·4	82·5	80·2	72·3	68·0	79·6
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	111·3	110·9	96·6	79·7	84·0	90·8
Mineral products	1·2	112·1	109·5	107·8	110·8	106·8	107·6
Miscellaneous	·5	91·2	94·4	86·2	82·3	83·2	90·2
Logging	1·8	38·9	48·1	44·3	38·2	43·1	48·4
Mining	5·1	101·9	100·9	95·4	97·2	99·9	101·6
Coal	2·9	83·3	83·0	79·0	77·5	85·2	92·8
Metallic ores	1·4	166·1	164·3	151·2	157·3	154·1	127·9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	117·8	114·0	109·0	109·6	95·2	107·3
Communications	2·9	123·4	120·6	118·2	112·6	111·7	103·4
Telegraphs	·6	129·8	125·1	123·6	115·4	108·7	104·6
Telephones	2·3	121·8	119·4	116·8	111·9	112·5	103·1
Transportation	13·1	115·9	113·5	111·4	106·2	110·0	112·2
Street railways and cartage	2·3	119·5	118·4	117·9	111·3	114·6	116·8
Steam railways	9·0	104·3	102·0	99·3	96·9	101·6	102·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	235·1	229·1	232·5	198·6	192·9	209·5
Construction and Maintenance	13·9	235·1	197·8	216·8	187·5	175·8	169·1
Building	4·5	193·0	179·4	183·8	135·4	130·4	127·5
Highway	3·3	3,400·6	1,922·8	2,398·9	2,873·4	1,763·2	2,766·5
Railway	6·1	174·9	161·0	175·9	149·2	159·9	163·2
Services	1·8	135·4	126·0	126·0	122·9	122·5	115·1
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	143·3	125·2	134·5	135·6	136·9	128·7
Professional	·2	124·2	124·0	112·0	112·8	111·4	102·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	128·2	127·6	118·5	107·8	106·1	100·6
Trade	7·0	106·8	105·7	98·4	93·8	92·1	92·3
Retail	4·7	109·4	108·4	97·6	94·3	89·9	90·1
Wholesale	2·3	101·6	100·7	100·0	92·8	96·2	96·2
All Industries	100·0	108·4	105·9	103·7	96·8	95·9	99·5

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review

Manufacturing Industries

Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral products, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 3,892 co-operating manufacturers employed 487,723 operatives, as against 487,145 in the preceding month. Although more pronounced gains were indicated

in this division on July 1, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on July 1 of any other year of the record were shown in this group, 1,162 workers being taken on by the 238 reporting establishments, which had 19,205 in their employ. Much of the improvement took place in fish canneries in British Columbia, but dairies and meat preserving plants in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were also busier. The index number on July 1, 1927, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 192 manufacturers in this group employing 17,139 persons, as compared with 17,009 in the preceding month. Most of this increase took place in boot and shoe factories in Ontario and Quebec. The situation was rather better than on the corresponding date in the last five years.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills reported heightened activity, while container, match and other wood using industries, except vehicles, also showed improvement. The gains, however, were not so pronounced as on July 1, 1926, when the index number was somewhat higher. A combined working force of 57,307 employees was reported by the 724 co-operating firms; this was 2,296 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces shared in the upward movement.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in canneries, together with an increase in personnel in biscuit factories caused a considerable advance in the vegetable food group, but this was partly offset by losses in sugar refineries and some other divisions. Returns were received from 311 manufacturers with 27,336 operatives, as against 26,771 in their last report. There were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while the tendency was decidedly favourable in Ontario and British Columbia. Much larger advances were noted at the beginning of July a year ago, but the index number then however was slightly lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Continued, though less extensive expansion was shown in the pulp and paper group; printing and publishing was decidedly more active, but pulp and paper mills released some employees. The result was an increase of 309 workers in the staffs of the 471 establishments furnishing data, which employed 60,271 on the date under review. Although more pronounced advances were reported on July 1, 1926, employment then was at a lower level. A contraction was recorded in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere improvement was shown, particularly in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—Further, though smaller gains were indicated in rubber factories, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. This gain contrasts with the slight reduction registered on July 1 last year, when employment was in considerably less volume. Statistics were tabulated from 32 firms with 14,326 persons in their employ on the date under review, as compared with 14,179 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Curtailment of operations was reported by the 515 co-operating textile manufacturers who employed 74,440 workers, or 1,179 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in knitting mills and head-wear factories, although the production of woollen and silk goods also showed a falling-off. Practically all the contraction took place in Ontario. Minor increases were indicated on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division declined slightly, according to statistics received from 107 establishments, whose staffs dropped from 12,534 persons on June 1, to 12,378 at the beginning of July. There were reductions in Quebec, while in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward. Rather greater losses were shown on the same date last year, when the situation was not so favourable.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 111 firms in this group, employing 6,688 workers, or 131 less than in their last report. The Maritime Provinces and Ontario registered the bulk of this shrinkage, which involved slightly fewer workers than that indicated on July 1, 1926. Employment then was not so active.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued advances on a larger scale than on the corresponding date a year ago were noted in building material plants at the beginning of July, when the 112 co-operating establishments enlarged their forces by 383 persons to 10,795. All provinces shared in the upward movement which, however, was most pronounced in Ontario and Quebec. Conditions were better than in the summer of any other year of the record.

Electric Current.—Continued improvement was recorded in electric current plants on July

1, the gains being shown mainly in Quebec and the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 13,096 persons was employed by the 88 producers whose returns were received, and who reported 12,724 in the preceding month. Although the additions to staff indicated at the beginning of July last year were somewhat larger, the level of employment then was lower.

Electrical apparatus.—There was an increase of 127 in the payroll of the 39 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 10,335 employees on July 1. Ontario and Quebec registered practically all this gain, which involved almost the same number of persons as were added to staffs on July 1, 1926. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus then, however, was much smaller.

Iron and Steel Products.—The trend of employment in iron and steel factories was downward, as is usually the case in the summer; the largest losses took place in automobile works, but there were also recessions in rolling mills, foundries, agricultural implement plants, and some other divisions. Returns were compiled from 636 employers, whose forces aggregated 128,519 workers, as against 132,113 in the preceding month. Although this reduction was slightly larger than that noted on the corresponding date in 1926, the index then was practically the same as on the date under review. The bulk of the shrinkage took place in Ontario, but there were also declines in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere employment advanced.

Mineral Products.—Employment in mineral products continued to expand, the increase exceeding that of July 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable. The 74 co-operating manufacturers reported 10,342 workers, or 189 more than on June 1. A large share of these additionally employed workers were taken on in oil refineries and other divisions of the group in Quebec and the Western Provinces.

Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 3,924 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 16,414 on July 1. This decline involves approximately the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was rather higher.

Mining

Coal.—There was a small increase in employment in the staffs of 89 coal mines, in which 25,978 men were employed as compared with 25,895 in their last report. Minor gains in the Maritime Provinces were partly offset by slight losses in the Western coal-fields. Much more pronounced improvement was indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Metallic ores.—Continued, though smaller advances were reported in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 53 operators employing 12,417 workers, or 128 more than at the beginning of June. The index number stood at 166.1, the highest point yet reached in this record. An insignificant increase was registered on the corresponding date in 1926.

Non-metallic minerals other than coal.—Additions to pay-rolls on a greater scale than at the beginning of July in most years of the record were made in non-metallic mineral mines, 67 of which employed 7,289 persons, or 239 more than in their last report. Quarrying in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario absorbed most of these extra workers. The index number was higher than in any other month since 1920.

Communications

Further gains exceeding those shown on the same date last year were registered in this group, in which 593 additional persons were employed by the 186 companies and branches making returns. They had 25,687 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record. Telegraphs and telephones both reported heightened activity, more marked advances being indicated by the latter.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in the local transportation group advanced slightly at the beginning of July; 111 firms reported 20,597 workers in their employ, as against 20,436 in the preceding month. In Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the tendency was favourable, but there were declines in Ontario. Considerably greater expansion was registered on July 1, 1926, but the index number then was rather lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group, showed

that they employed 80,372 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,780 more than in the preceding month. This advance was a good deal larger than that noted on the same date a year ago; employment was then below its level at the time of writing. There were important increases in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—In contrast with the pronounced reductions in employment registered in this group at the beginning of July a year ago, there was a moderate increase in employment in water transportation on the date under review, when 59 companies reported 16,295 employees, an increase of 329 over the preceding month. Conditions were rather better than on July 1, 1926. There was seasonal curtailment in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec and Ontario improvement was shown.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued important advances in employment were noted in building construction, the gains exceeding those registered on the same date in any other year of the record, while the index number, standing at 193.0, was also at its peak for the beginning of July in the years since 1920. The 446 co-operating contractors employed 40,128 workers, as compared with 36,746 in the preceding month. All provinces reported expansion, but the additions to staffs in Ontario were much the largest.

Highway.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly augmented at the date under review, when the 144 firms furnishing data reported 29,687 workers, or 12,578 more than on June 1. Employment in this work was at the maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. Marked advances were shown generally, the largest taking place in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Railway.—A combined working force of 54,809 workers was reported by the 37 contractors and superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 50,534 at the beginning of June. All provinces except British Columbia shared in this gain, which was most noteworthy in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Rather smaller additions to staffs were noted on July 1 last year; the index number then, however, was one point higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 174.9.

Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 172 employers with 16,618 persons on their staffs, as compared with 15,470 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer hotel season caused most of the gain which exceeded that reported on July 1 on any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level, so far reached. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Improvement on a larger scale than in most years since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments showed heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 560 firms having 62,942 persons in their employ, or 516 more than at the beginning of June. The additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario were most marked. The index number, at 106.8, was higher than on July 1 in any other year of the record.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making return on July 1, 1927.

Women's Minimum Wages in Quebec

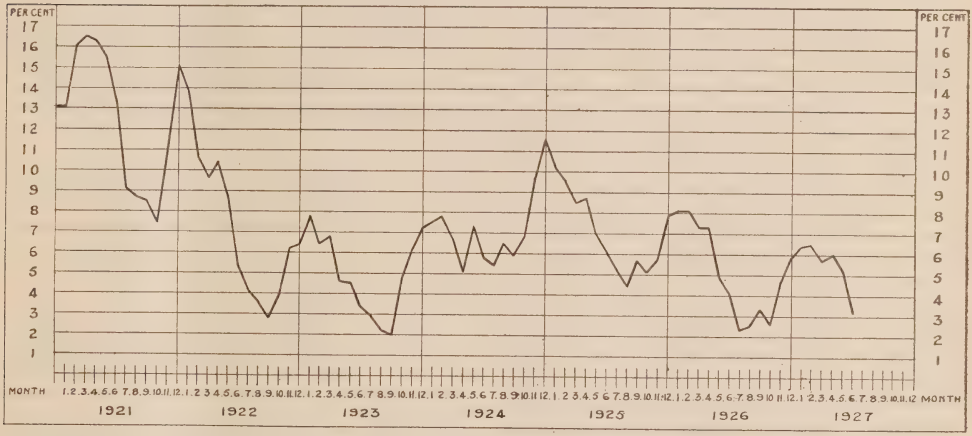
The Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec is stated to have completed an investigation into the wages paid to women in the printing and allied trades in the province, and it is anticipated that an official schedule of minimum wages will be in force in September. The commission has also opened an inquiry into conditions of female employment in the confectionery and biscuit industries. Orders 1 and 2, respectively governing employment in laundries, dyeworks, etc., in Montreal and district and in the rest of the province, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, and December, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JUNE, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions during June continued the favourable trend of the previous month, rapidly attaining the usual summer level of activity. For this month returns were tabulated from 1,561 labour organizations with 167,711 members, 5,410 or a percentage of 3.2 of whom were without work in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 5.2 in the previous month. A greater volume of work was afforded also than in June last year when 4.1 per cent of the members were reported idle. In comparison with the returns for May, Quebec with considerable improvement in its garment trades, registered the most substantial gain, namely that of nearly 5 per cent and was followed by a 4 per cent gain in Nova Scotia. The Ontario situation remained unchanged, the unemployment percentage in both cases standing at 3.1. In the remaining provinces with the exception of New Brunswick, there were nominal increases in employment, while the New Brunswick reduction was practically negligible. The advance in employment over June last year was mostly centred in the Province of Quebec, which as in the previous comparison indicated an increase of almost 5 per cent. Nova Scotia and Alberta unions also registered heightened activity, but in lesser volume than in Quebec, while in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia there were slight contractions in the amount of work afforded. In Manitoba no change in the situation occurred.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



A separate tabulation was made of unemployment conditions at the end of June among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Montreal the situation improved considerably over May, the percentage out of work on June 30 being 4.9 as against 12.1 at the close of the previous month. The June unemployment percentage was, however, the largest registered of any of the cities. Halifax, Toronto, and Vancouver, each with 4.1 per cent of idleness, were next in line, followed by 3.4 per cent in St. John, while Regina with 1.6 per cent of inactivity indicated little variation from the May level.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. During June, the curve continued in the down-

ward course of the previous month, but the decline was more precipitous. The trend was parallel to that of the same month in 1926, although the level attained during June this year was lower than last.

In the manufacturing industries reports were tabulated from 422 unions with 47,443 members, 3.8 per cent of whom were idle in comparison with percentages of 8.9 in May and 8.3 in June last year. Apart from the substantial improvement among garment workers there were practically no outstanding changes in either comparisons though several of the trades showed slight fluctuations. Iron and steel workers and paper makers registered small increases in employment in comparison with May and jewelry, glass and leather workers and metal polishers showed reductions, while in comparison with June last year the situation for printing tradesmen, woodworkers and papermakers improved slightly and that for cigar makers, leather, glass and iron and steel workers was less favourable.

From the coal mining regions reports were tabulated from 31 local unions with 12,605 members, 3.6 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 8.5 per cent in May. This gain was all attributable to improved conditions in Nova Scotia and Alberta, while in British Columbia there was no change, all members being reported at work. In comparison with the returns for June last year, when 6.4 per cent of the members were idle, the situation for Nova Scotia miners improved; in Alberta there was very little change and in British Columbia all members as last year were reported fully engaged. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia registered the same percentage of idle members as in May and asbestos miners in Quebec no unemployment.

The volume of unemployment among building tradesmen was slightly less than in May, though considerably above the June level last year. Returns were tabulated during June from 170 unions of these tradesmen with 18,421 members, 1,481 or 8.0 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 9.3 per cent in May and 4.4 per cent in June last year. Hod carriers and building labourers and carpenters and joiners were the only tradesmen to register contractions in employment in comparison with May and these were not pronounced. Of the gains in the remaining trades the most substantial were among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers. In comparison with the returns for June last year employment was more plentiful for steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers, but more than offsetting declines were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers.

The transportation division showed little change during June from the level in May, there being 2.2 per cent of unemployment reported at the end of June as compared with 2.1 per cent in the previous month. The steam railway division, whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting indicated a nominal adverse change, as did also the street and electric railway division, and the improvement among navigation workers was not quite sufficient to counteract these reductions. During June last year 2.0 per cent of idleness was reported in the transportation industry as a whole, the decline during June this year in comparison, being apparent both among steam and street and electric railway employees and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
June 1919.....	2·7	2·4	4·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	1·7	3·4	2·6
June 1920.....	·6	·4	3·1	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·2	5·8	2·1
June 1921.....	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
June 1922.....	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
June 1923.....	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
June 1924.....	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
Jan., 1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb., 1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March, 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April, 1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May, 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June, 1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July, 1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug., 1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept., 1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct., 1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec., 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan., 1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb., 1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar., 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April, 1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May, 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June, 1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July, 1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug., 1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept., 1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct., 1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec., 1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March, 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June 1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June	1919	0	0	·6	3·3	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	4·1	0	1·5	1·0	0	·2	4·5	2·2	9·9	0	0	4·7	1·5	3·7	1·5	·7	·1	·1	0	·8	2·1	0	4·1	2·6
June	1920	·2	0	·4	2·7	8·0	·7	0	1·1	1·1	·6	0	1·8	0	3·8	3·4	·0	27·2	0	·6	4·3	·8	3·1	1·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·6	1·9	0	3·1	2·1
June	1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	0	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	0	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
June	1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	4·1	0	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	0	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
June	1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	0	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
June	1924	0	0	6·6	10·2	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
January	1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February	1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March	1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April	1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May	1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June	1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July	1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August	1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September	1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October	1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November	1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December	1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January	1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February	1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March	1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April	1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May	1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June	1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July	1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August	1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September	1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October	1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November	1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December	1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January	1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February	1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March	1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April	1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
May	1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
June	1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·6	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2

among navigation workers. The changes throughout, however, were small.

A separate tabulation is made for longshore workers from whom 11 reports were received during June, indicating a membership of 6,946 persons, 1,287 of whom or a percentage of 18.5 were unemployed. A nominal decline was registered as compared with May when the unemployment percentage stood at 17.2 and a slight improvement over June last year when 19.2 per cent of the members were without work.

From federal and civic government employees 137 unions reported with 12,524 members, .5 per cent of whom were idle as compared with .1 per cent in May, and no unemployment in June last year. Federal employees for each month used here for comparative purposes, reported all their members at work, but among civic employees there was .1 per cent of idleness during June as against .3 per cent in May and no inactivity in June last year.

Reports were received from 107 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades with 4,935 members, 5.0 per cent of whom were out of work as compared with 6.6 per cent in May. Employment for all tradesmen in the group including hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationery engineers and firemen, was somewhat better than in May. In comparison with the returns for June last year when 3.4 per cent of idleness was recorded. Stationery engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were afforded less work, but slightly improved conditions existed among theatre and stage employees.

Fishermen with three unions reporting a membership of 1,355 persons showed scarcely any unemployment, as compared with 5.9 per cent in May and 1.4 in June last year. Lumber workers and loggers were fully engaged as in both the previous month and June, 1926.

Table I on page 876 summarizes the returns by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 877 represents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1927

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during the month of June, 1927, recorded a decline of over 3 per cent when comparison is made both with the work carried on during last month and also with that of the corresponding period a year ago. The most marked decline from last year was in the construction group, transportation also showing a reduction, though in a lesser degree. Logging, farming, communication and trade, however, registered gains under both comparison while changes in the other groups were comparatively small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly, It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period, while the curve of placements in relation to applications rose gradually throughout the month. In neither instance, however, did the curve attain the level reached at the close of June, 1926, there being a decline of 5 points and 3 points respectively. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 77.9 and 80.1 during the first and second half of June, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 85.9 and 85.0 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review was 72.6 and 74.8 as compared with 76.3 and 77.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of June, 1927, was 1,828 as compared with 1,725 daily during the preceding period and with 1,766 daily during the corresponding period in 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,580 daily, in contrast with 1,616 daily during the latter half of June a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,424 vacancies during the first half and of 1,266 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,518 and 1,374 vacancies during the month of June, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of May, 1927, averaged 1,369 daily.

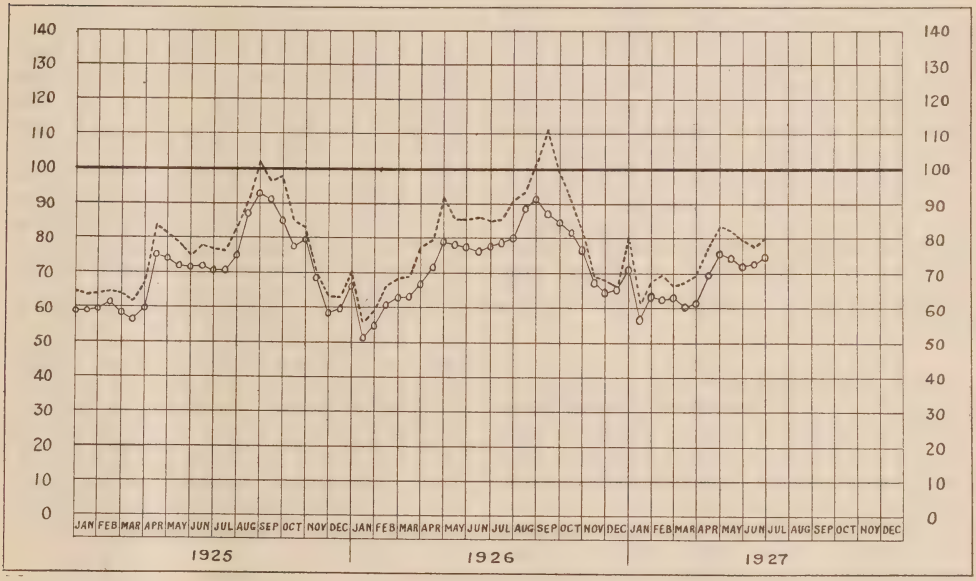
The Service effected an average of 1,326 placements daily during the first half of June, of which 914 were in regular employment and 412 in work of one week's duration or less,

as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,243 daily, and with 1,347 daily during the first half of June, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 1,182 daily (812 regular and 370 casual), as compared with an average of 1,256 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During June, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 32,571 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,266 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 21,518, of which 17,435 were of men and 4,083 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,748. Opportunities for employment numbered 23,410 for men and 10,130 for women, a total of 33,540. The number of applications for work was 42,462, of which 31,243 were from men and 11,219 from women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (6 months)	104,144	51,162	155,306

Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of over 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 21 per cent from May, and were nearly 12 per cent less than in June, 1926. The reduction in placements from June last year was due to minor declines in all industrial groups except logging, trade and finance. Logging, in which 127 placements were effected, showed the largest increase. The majority of placements made during the month were in the services division and numbered 328, of which 253 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 144 men and 84 women during the month.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at offices in New Brunswick during June, were nearly 28 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, and over 7 per cent less than in the corresponding month in 1926. Placements declined over 25 per cent from May, and nearly 5 per cent from June last year. Decreased placements in the logging and services divisions were responsible for the reduction from last year, although there was also a minor decline in trade. Construc-

tion and maintenance showed the only gain of importance, although all other groups registered some increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were; logging, 88; construction and maintenance, 119; and services, 445, of which 313 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 217 of men and 69 of women.

QUEBEC

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 38 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of over 14 per cent in comparison with June, 1926. The decline in placements from last year was due to reductions in the construction and maintenance group, as although other groups showed declines, these were more than offset by gains in logging, farming and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 180; logging, 501; farming, 126; construction and maintenance, 626; and services, 667, of which 303 were of household workers. During the month 1,670 men and 475 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 2 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 2 per cent less than in May, and nearly 5 per cent lower than in June, 1926. The most noteworthy gains in placements over June last year were in logging, farming, services and trade, but these gains were more than offset by declines in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. Minor changes only were recorded in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,693; logging, 1,463; farming, 999; mining, 94; transportation, 365; construction and maintenance, 3,484; trade, 391; and services, 4,245, of which 2,326 were of household workers. There were 7,402 men and 1,466 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during June declined less than one cent when compared with the preceding month, but showed a gain of 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in placements in comparison with May, but a gain of nearly 22 per cent over June, 1926. All industrial divisions participated in the gains in placements over June last year, those in logging, farming and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 166; logging, 187; farming, 875; construction and maintenance, 417; trade, 210; and services, 1,936, of which 1,418 were of household workers. During the month 1,361 men and 628 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During June orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 13 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but were nearly ten per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 14 per cent fewer than in May, but were over 15 per cent in excess of June, 1926. Increased placements over June last year were made in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance, the most important gains being in manufacturing, farming and services. The declines under construction and maintenance were almost entirely confined to the railway division of this group. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 180; logging, 98; farming, 1,551; construction and maintenance, 636; trade, 150; and services, 952, of which 515 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 2,316 men and 435 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during June called for over 4 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 6 per cent in placements from May, and of over 3 per cent when compared with June, 1926. Placements in logging, farming, services and trade were higher than during June last year, but these gains were more than offset by losses in all other groups. The largest reduction in placements was shown in the railway division of the construction and maintenance group. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 223; logging, 86; farming, 1,816; construction and maintenance, 695; trade, 122; and services,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**765**	**176**	**728**	**701**	**228**	**423**	**770**	**386**
Halifax	323	45	348	297	65	232	437	94
New Glasgow	216	64	171	199	117	34	249	171
Sydney	226	67	209	205	46	157	84	121
New Brunswick	**722**	**42**	**782**	**719**	**286**	**433**	**478**	**298**
Chatham	64	7	79	63	13	50	64	13
Moncton	276	14	301	299	123	176	87	119
St. John	382	21	402	357	150	207	327	166
Quebec	**2,324**	**315**	**4,385**	**2,442**	**2,145**	**35**	**1,234**	**2,463**
Hull	204	0	512	359	359	0	85	475
Montreal	1,273	160	2,678	1,179	1,078	5	837	1,331
Quebec	450	7	756	497	433	23	195	351
Sherbrooke	265	109	266	218	185	7	44	198
Three Rivers	132	39	173	189	90	0	73	108
Ontario	**14,159**	**1,974**	**17,757**	**13,388**	**8,848**	**3,988**	**5,898**	**9,658**
Belleville	195	0	182	182	118	64	65	131
Brantford	317	28	311	276	191	85	79	141
Chatham	388	41	375	355	261	94	58	263
Cobalt	300	8	331	284	267	15	44	276
Fort William	271	0	368	271	185	86	41	452
Guelph	190	89	234	174	93	55	106	107
Hamilton	1,139	19	1,598	1,116	464	650	958	434
Kingston	276	51	262	227	107	120	70	153
Kitchener	197	18	500	250	163	67	226	103
London	366	72	410	367	280	56	225	276
Niagara Falls	251	17	333	241	166	72	194	107
North Bay	1,040	150	1,372	1,370	1,333	37	18	930
Oshawa	682	72	981	603	466	137	194	102
Ottawa	978	318	778	894	660	123	593	892
Pembroke	238	84	315	303	272	31	7	236
Peterborough	282	59	189	217	114	75	61	125
Port Arthur	745	0	675	648	602	46	32	1,061
St. Catharines	505	69	556	425	203	222	248	239
St. Thomas	204	17	206	200	93	107	35	115
Sarnia	185	7	193	185	110	75	123	124
Sault Ste. Marie	381	170	447	221	136	55	113	180
Sudbury	453	15	500	488	482	6	11	660
Timmins	431	43	323	286	268	18	30	295
Toronto	3,613	604	5,703	3,275	1,482	1,494	2,177	1,727
Windsor	532	23	615	530	332	198	190	529
Manitoba	**3,801**	**128**	**5,044**	**3,956**	**1,989**	**1,838**	**1,600**	**1,605**
Brandon	311	26	285	258	215	43	29	181
Dauphin	207	11	207	164	109	55	51	89
Portage la Prairie	92	19	70	62	41	21	20	61
Winnipeg	3,191	72	4,482	3,472	1,624	1,719	1,500	1,274
Saskatchewan	**3,937**	**375**	**3,741**	**3,663**	**2,751**	**867**	**466**	**2,590**
Estevan	113	13	119	96	75	19	73	.....
Melfort	118	0	118	118	116	2	0	44
Moose Jaw	861	178	819	794	593	162	160	700
North Battleford	277	2	218	216	195	21	1	103
Prince Albert	336	48	391	388	344	44	4	143
Regina	948	80	963	964	640	324	148	568
Saskatoon	776	15	658	637	499	134	71	745
Swift Current	109	21	100	98	73	25	5	105
Weyburn	153	12	124	121	98	23	4	91
Yorkton	246	6	231	231	118	113	0	91
Alberta	**4,070**	**189**	**4,404**	**3,950**	**3,154**	**752**	**521**	**3,406**
Calgary	1,134	61	1,388	1,109	890	219	183	1,149
Drumheller	270	5	261	217	174	43	18	159
Edmonton	1,862	104	1,936	1,858	1,458	356	235	1,354
Lethbridge	453	19	464	409	322	87	85	411
Medicine Hat	351	0	355	357	310	47	0	333
British Columbia	**3,762**	**261**	**5,621**	**3,752**	**2,117**	**1,412**	**2,018**	**2,711**
Cranbrook	144	5	177	145	144	1	28	215
Kamloops	191	8	406	203	140	16	179	87
Kelowna	76	2	104	75	51	16	30	114
Nanaimo	60	1	54	33	18	15	52	13
Nelson	191	3	176	176	167	7	25	99
New Westminster	154	3	238	146	66	80	113	92
Penticton	124	8	142	96	49	43	51	117
Prince George	68	8	66	66	66	0	5	67
Prince Rupert	110	3	136	101	53	48	50	68
Revelstoke	7	3	106	4	4	0	80	4
Vancouver	1,749	200	3,075	1,835	911	773	1,017	1,451
Vernon	56	10	81	50	18	32	10	87
Victoria	832	7	860	822	430	381	378	297
All Offices	**33,540**	**3,460**	**42,462**	**32,571**	**21,518**	**9,748**	**12,985**	**23,117**
Men	23,410	1,290	31,243	23,277	17,435	5,516	9,816	19,727
Women	10,130	2,170	11,219	9,294	4,083	4,232	3,169	3,390

892, of which 568 were of household workers. During the month 2,746 men and 408 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June were over 17 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 29 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of nearly 24 per cent from June, 1926. All industrial groups except trade showed less placements during June of this year than last, those in construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 507; logging, 355; farming, 598; transportation, 198; construction and maintenance, 658; trade, 210; and services, 922, of which 478 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,579 of men and 538 of women.

Movement of Labour

During June, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,518 placements in regular employment, of which 13,414 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,476 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,114 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 362 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no morkers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 157 certificates for special transportation, 61 of which were granted by the Montreal office to 52 sawmill workers, 6 bushmen, 2 camp cooks and 1 sawmill engineer going to employment within the Montreal zone. All of the movement outside of the province was from Hull, 96 bushmen receiving transportation to lumber camps in the vicinity of North Bay.

The number of workers travelling from Ontario offices at the special rate was 427, of whom 406 went to various points within the provinces and 21 to outside points. Of the former the North Bay office transported 38 railway construction labourers, 42 bushmen, 6 cooks, 1 miner and 1 mill had to Cobalt. 77 railway construction labourers, 5 carpenters, 4 bushmen, 1 packer, 1 painter, 2 sawmill labourers and 1 fire ranger to Timmins and 7 highway construction labourers within its own zone. From Toronto 1 blacksmith and 1 power man went to Port Arthur, 10 bushmen to Peterboro, 1 transit man to Port Arthur, 1 cook to Timmins and 14 labourers to Cobalt, while Sudbury sent 6 station workers to employment in the Cobalt zone, 1 cook to Niagara Falls and 80 mill hands, 12 bushmen, 1 edgerman and 1 cook within its own zone. Oshawa received 1 tool maker from Windsor, Kingston 1 farm labourer and 1 farm cook from St. Catharines, Timmins 5 labourers from Cobalt and Sudbury, 1 engineer and 1 mechanic from Pembroke. The movement from Ottawa included 1 carpenter going to Oshawa and 1 machine hand to Sudbury, and from London 4 pulpwood cutters to Peterboro and 1 carpenter to Oshawa. The Fort William office issued transportation to 16 construction labourers, 8 bushmen and 3 miners, and the Port Arthur office to 31 bushmen and 16 construction labourers, all of whom went to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial transfers were for the Hull zone, North Bay sending 15 bushmen, 2 labourers, 2 bricklayers and 1 railway construction labourer, and Pembroke 1 carpenter.

The transfers from Manitoba which involved the issuing of special rate certificates were 342 in number, 149 of which were for persons travelling to points within the province and 193 to other provinces. The provincial movement was all from Winnipeg 65 farm hands, 18 farm domestics, 1 painter and 11 hotel and household workers going to Brandon, 17 carpenters, 2 sawmill labourers, 6 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 1 farm domestic and 1 clerk to Dauphin and 21 farm hands, 1 blacksmith helper and 2 hotel workers to points within the Winnipeg zone. The interprovincial transfers from Winnipeg included 5 teamsters and 17 bushmen sent to the Prince Albert zone, 21 carpenters, 1 cook and 1 cookee to Estevan, 6 bushmen to Melfort, 1 cook to Yorkton, 5 teamsters to North Battleford, 9 carpenters to Saskatoon and 31 farm labourers and 11 farm household workers to various parts of Saskatchewan. To the district near Port Arthur, Winnipeg shipped 66 pulpwood cutters, 1 pipe fitter, 1 farm worker, 1 cookee and 7 domestic and hotel workers, to the Fort William zone 2 restaurant workers and to Hull 5 structural iron workers. In addition Dauphin transferred 1 bushman and 1 domestic to the Prince Albert zone.

Offices in Saskatchewan effected 176 transfers all to provincial points. The workers travelling from the Saskatoon office included

12 labourers for the North Battleford zone, 2 sawmill labourers and 26 bushmen for Prince Albert, and 4 carpenters, 1 blacksmith for points within the Saskatoon zone. From the Regina office 2 labourers and 2 teamsters went to Moose Jaw, 1 telephone helper and 1 blacksmith to Saskatoon, 4 teamsters to Weyburn and 1 teacher to Estevan. Moose Jaw issued transportation to 11 teamsters and Prince Albert to 25 pulpwood cutters, all going to points within their respective zones. Of the remainder 70 were farm labourers and 2 farm household workers, the majority of whom went from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to farms within their own zones, and 12 were hotel and household workers for employment in various parts of the province.

Of the 226 persons who received transportation vouchers from the Alberta offices 202 were for employment within the province and 24 for outside points. The Edmonton office effected 156 of the transfers provincially, including 68 farm hands, 11 miners, 14 bushmen, 11 station men, 10 cooks, 3 mill hands, 3 blacksmiths, 3 axe men, 1 truck driver, 1 carpenter, 4 general labourers, 1 line man, 1 survey man, 2 sheep herders, 1 lumber loader, 1 edgerman, 6 teamsters, 4 groundsmen, 2 farm domestics, 1 sawyer, 1 gas engineer, 3 dairy men and 2 hotel workers, all for employment in the Edmonton zone, and 1 farm labourer for each of the Calgary and Drumheller zones. The remaining 46 were transferred by the Calgary office, 2 carpenters travelling to Lethbridge, 1 sheep herder to Medicine Hat, 1 teamster to Edmonton and 42 farm workers mostly for employment around Drumheller. The movement to other provinces was practically all of farm labourers, the Edmonton office despatching 19 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Saskatchewan, and the Calgary office 1 farm hand to Manitoba, 2 to Saskatchewan and 1 to British Columbia.

British Columbia offices granted reduced rate certificates to 148 workers, 118 of whom were going to points within the province and 30 to other provinces. The majority of the provincial transfers were from the Vancouver offices, 9 miners, 4 bushmen, 2 blacksmiths, 4 cooks, 3 farm labourers, 3 flunkies and 2 engineers going to Kamloops, and 9 station men, 5 carpenters, 4 labourers, 2 cooks, 1 auto mechanic, 1 labourer and 1 engineer to Penticton, 14 stationmen and 1 cook to Nelson, 3 miners and 2 carpenters to Cranbrook, 1 steel sharpener and 1 engineer to Prince George, 1 farm labourer to Kelowna and 6 labourers, 1 farm teamster, 2 miners, 3 carpenters, 2 flunkies, 1 cook, 1 blacksmith, 1 engineer and 2 waitresses to points within the Vancouver zone. Twelve bushmen were carried at the reduced rate from Kamloops to employment within its own zone and 1 miner from Nelson to Cranbrook. From the Prince George office 1 cook and 1 flunkey were sent to Prince Rupert and 4 bushmen and 1 planer man within the Prince George zone. The remainder were 4 miners, 1 steel sharpener and 1 cook who were transported from Prince Rupert to points in its own zone. Of those going to employment outside the province, Vancouver despatched 2 cooks and 1 carpenter to Calgary and 1 boiler maker to Regina. The remaining 26 were farm workers, 18 going to Alberta points, 7 to Saskatchewan and 1 to Manitoba, the greater number of whom secured certificates from the Vancouver offices.

Of the 1,476 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 786 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 467 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 205 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 18 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June 1927, was somewhat less than that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1926, as there was a decrease of 6 per cent in the vacancies offered, and of 4 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. This reduction in both comparisons was largely due to decreased vacancies and placements in the construction and maintenance group, the decline in the railway division of this section being the most marked. All other groups, however, except logging, services and trade, also showed reductions. Nova Scotia and Ontario were the only provinces to record an increase in vacancies offered, while Nova Scotia and Manitoba also showed a gain in placements effected. All the other provinces reported declines in both vacancies and placements, those in British Columbia being the most noteworthy in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1927.

From the chart on page 879 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications was upward during the month of April, followed by a decline during May. During the first half of June the curve of vacancies in relation to applications still continued its downward trend, while that of placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**249**	**115**	**124**	**81**	**25**	**56**	**595**	**490**	**25**	**5,391**	**3,525**	**1,429**
Animal products edible	27	2	25	1	1	.....	12	9	.....	144	92	39
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	79	36	37
Lumber and its products	45	35	6	36	16	20	143	113	4	874	664	140
Musical instruments	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1
Pulp and paper products	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	58	35	4	376	219	164
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	28	.....	275	178	22
Textile products	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	160	134	.....	375	224	65
Plant products edible	23	15	6	2	.....	2	51	46	15	528	254	259
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	28	9	19	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	171	96	22
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	28	.....	137	97	33
Electric current	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	66	11
Electrical apparatus	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	275	143	122
Iron and steel products	97	35	58	26	6	20	47	43	.....	1,442	1,031	333
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	21	.....	98	77	14
Mineral products	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	17	16	.....	135	77	54
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	7	2	5	23	15	2	397	265	113
Logging	**330**	**138**	**40**	**220**	**140**	**2**	**1,353**	**1,430**	.....	**4,083**	**3,407**	**63**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8**	**4**	**1**
Farming	**86**	**65**	**2**	**29**	**29**	.....	**265**	**254**	**3**	**3,052**	**2,694**	**115**
Mining	**56**	**9**	**2**	**24**	**5**	.....	**24**	**6**	.....	**301**	**312**	.....
Coal	**52**	**5**	**2**	**20**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	18	.....	.....	254	265	.....
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	47	47	.....
Communication	**5**	**3**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**89**	**69**	**11**
Transportation	**83**	**27**	**55**	**57**	**34**	**23**	**94**	**93**	.....	**1,258**	**550**	**683**
Street railway and cartage	47	9	37	12	5	7	14	14	.....	513	134	371
Railway	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	110	79	21
Shipping and stevedoring	24	18	6	45	29	16	79	78	.....	635	337	291
Construction and Maintenance	**170**	**96**	**71**	**441**	**304**	**112**	**2,281**	**2,095**	**7**	**9,823**	**8,675**	**667**
Railway	42	42	.....	253	217	12	144	94	.....	4,752	4,479	98
Highway	6	5	1	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	1,082	959	73
Building and other	122	49	70	186	87	98	2,131	1,995	7	3,989	3,237	496
Services	**1,412**	**214**	**1,024**	**1,616**	**213**	**1,374**	**2,707**	**1,822**	**39**	**16,986**	**4,611**	**8,765**
Governmental	37	3	33	2	1	1	75	66	.....	321	242	73
Hotel and restaurant	52	16	27	45	34	11	505	400	.....	1,301	779	129
Professional	140	15	103	20	14	5	224	187	11	859	491	251
Recreational	8	3	5	2	.....	2	18	13	.....	835	326	413
Personal	127	4	121	373	10	362	195	150	25	3,153	406	2,707
Household	1,048	173	735	1,171	151	993	1,684	1,004	3	10,381	2,323	5,192
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	2	.....	136	44	.....
Trade	**218**	**12**	**203**	**27**	**10**	**18**	**170**	**127**	**9**	**1,147**	**369**	**724**
Retail	191	11	177	26	9	18	88	69	9	1,044	340	651
Wholesale	27	1	26	1	1	.....	82	58	.....	103	29	73
Finance	**44**	**1**	**41**	**4**	.....	**4**	**17**	**13**	**1**	**162**	**67**	**87**
All Industries	**2,653**	**680**	**1,564**	**2,499**	**760**	**1,589**	**7,507**	**6,331**	**84**	**42,300**	**24,283**	**12,545**
Men	1,372	462	682	1,279	571	585	5,257	4,877	81	28,851	20,189	6,866
Women	1,281	218	882	1,220	189	1,004	2,250	1,454	3	13,449	4,094	5,679

remained steady, but during the latter half of the month both curves again rose to a higher level. During the period April to June last year there was an average of 86 vacancies and of 77 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 80 vacancies and 73 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

During the three months April to June, 1927, the offices of the Service reported that

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL-JUNE, 1927

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
369	**147**	**248**	**447**	**213**	**216**	**811**	**541**	**269**	**1,395**	**724**	**623**	**9,338**	**5,780**	**2,990**
29	35	26	71	22	49	31	12	18	58	34	23	373	207	180
10	1	9	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	19	1	18
8	.....	8	12	1	11	41	1	40	42	.....	41	184	40	137
45	33	6	164	118	31	402	373	30	579	410	130	2,288	1,762	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2
42	5	36	7	3	4	4	4	.....	66	47	17	556	315	226
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	6	314	210	28
32	11	20	2	1	1	9	6	3	31	5	25	614	381	119
45	8	38	37	7	30	29	10	19	74	49	25	789	389	394
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	5	5	.....	11	.....	11	20	5	15
18	.....	18	2	.....	2	13	4	8	5	4	1	241	113	74
11	1	10	7	6	.....	42	41	.....	26	14	11	254	188	54
20	21	.....	1	.....	1	11	4	7	49	49	.....	175	156	19
13	.....	13	21	.....	21	8	1	7	11	4	7	330	148	172
37	13	24	80	33	46	166	65	99	342	80	261	2,237	1,306	841
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	12	10	1	141	109	23
7	1	6	20	17	2	6	4	3	38	8	30	229	123	101
48	14	34	15	5	10	31	10	22	45	10	34	566	321	220
248	**416**	.....	**149**	**117**	.....	**250**	**249**	.....	**1,024**	**1,003**	**31**	**7,657**	**6,900**	**136**
10	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**10**	**7**	**2**	**32**	**25**	**3**
3,025	**3,056**	**110**	**6,458**	**5,861**	**44**	**6,402**	**6,353**	**66**	**1,091**	**1,009**	**99**	**20,408**	**19,321**	**439**
10	**9**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**136**	**108**	**25**	**237**	**234**	.....	**789**	**684**	**27**
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	97	95	.....	12	12	.....	182	114	2
5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	211	.....	499	489	.....
5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	13	25	11	11	.....	108	81	25
1	**1**	.....	**28**	**26**	.....	**15**	**11**	**4**	**5**	**5**	.....	**144**	**116**	**17**
78	**27**	**49**	**163**	**15**	**147**	**128**	**43**	**85**	**573**	**74**	**498**	**2,434**	**863**	**1,540**
71	21	48	156	11	144	123	38	85	261	18	243	1,197	250	935
1	1	.....	7	4	3	5	5	.....	13	9	4	149	99	40
6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	47	251	1,088	514	565
984	**867**	**284**	**1,682**	**1,435**	**144**	**1,865**	**1,720**	**124**	**1,971**	**1,401**	**453**	**19,217**	**16,593**	**1,862**
298	282	7	1,025	1,016	5	1,017	1,023	.....	726	667	1	8,257	7,820	123
86	94	6	141	102	26	283	266	14	115	86	28	1,721	1,518	150
600	491	271	516	317	113	565	431	110	1,130	648	424	9,239	7,255	1,589
6,433	**1,806**	**4,317**	**3,549**	**1,349**	**1,759**	**3,068**	**1,339**	**1,249**	**2,989**	**1,075**	**1,759**	**38,760**	**12,429**	**20,286**
20	11	11	43	6	37	21	16	4	59	47	9	578	392	168
541	480	103	288	141	98	329	235	16	262	184	58	3,323	2,269	442
97	31	63	288	224	52	85	47	33	150	53	90	1,863	1,062	608
92	36	57	41	7	32	55	32	22	143	42	100	1,194	459	631
715	28	681	722	20	698	507	56	453	685	55	629	6,477	729	5,676
4,594	938	3,402	1,428	461	842	1,427	543	721	1,678	659	873	23,411	6,252	12,761
374	282	.....	739	490	.....	644	410	.....	12	35	.....	1,914	1,266	.....
548	**64**	**482**	**396**	**23**	**369**	**328**	**41**	**286**	**457**	**77**	**380**	**3,291**	**723**	**2,471**
284	46	238	276	16	259	163	23	139	272	35	238	2,344	549	1,729
264	18	244	120	7	110	165	18	147	185	42	142	947	174	742
21	**2**	**19**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**10**	**4**	**5**	**273**	**94**	**165**
11,727	**6,405**	**5,509**	**12,882**	**9,043**	**2,685**	**13,013**	**10,413**	**2,110**	**9,762**	**5,613**	**3,856**	**102,343**	**63,528**	**29,936**
5,641	4,542	1,602	10,160	7,627	1,833	10,532	9,157	1,367	7,441	4,476	2,883	70,533	51,901	15,899
6,086	1,863	3,907	2,722	1,416	852	2,481	1,256	743	2,321	1,137	967	31,810	11,627	14,037

they had made 97,457 references to positions, and had effected a total of 93,464 placements, of which 63,528 were in regular employment and 29,936 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 51,901 were of men and 11,627 of women, while casual work was found for 15,899 men and 14,037 women. A comparison with the same period of 1926 shows that 97,910 placements were then made, of which 67,379 were in regular employment and 30,531 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 93,828 men and 33,763 women, a total of 127,591, in contrast with the registration of 127,429 persons during the same period of 1926. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1927, of 102,343 vacancies, of which 70,533 were for men and 31,810 for women, as compared with 109,192 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1927.

Co-operative Movement in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in a bulletin issued in March, 1927, gives the results of a statistical survey of co-operative societies (other than agricultural) as existing in the year 1925. The peak of the co-operative movement in the United States it is stated, was attained in 1920, when societies were springing up all over the country, but the adverse economic conditions prevailing for the three following years resulted in a decline in the number of these societies. The report shows that, while the co-operative movement in the United States is behind that in European countries, it has nevertheless reached considerable proportions, the total co-operative membership in the country being over 700,000, and the co-operative business for the same year being in excess of 300,000. The consumers' societies, which have entered many lines of business, reach their highest development in the middle West. These organizations have come through a difficult period but are now showing signs of recovery. Nearly 25 per cent of these societies had sales of $100,000 or more in 1925; and 72 per cent made a profit on the 1925 business averaging 3.9 per cent on sales. The report points out that high dividends have been wrongly regarded as one of the main objects of a successful society, and many a failure of a supposedly strong co-operative organization has been due to the fact that all the earnings have been returned to members in dividends, leaving no reserves for emergencies. Experience shows the necessity of setting aside adequate reserves from the earnings of prosperous years to meet the exigencies of the lean years. Notwithstanding this lesson from past experience more than three-quarters of a million dollars in dividends were distributed to members by the societies which paid dividends.

Credit societies made loans in 1925 aggregating more than $20,000,000, their members numbering about 170,000 persons. These societies returned more than $450,000 in dividends but their value is estimated more by the savings effected for the borrower than by the returns made to stock-holders.

The housing societies are, with one exception, concentrated in New York City where housing conditions have been such as to force the would-be tenant or home owner to look about for a means of escape. The dwellings provided are noted for their relatively small cost and for the saving on upkeep. These organizations have provided living quarters for 1,805 families and control property valued at more than $4,000,000.

The producers' co-operative movement is the least developed of the types studied and shows the least indication of future expansion. The comparative failure of societies of this type is traceable to financial difficulty, lack of selling ability on the part of the members, lack of harmony between manager and man, and a tendency to restrict the number of members who are to share in the profits.

The development of the co-operative movement throughout the country is stated to be "spotty", many societies being isolated and out of touch with other co-operators. However, a determined move toward the spread of the co-operative idea and the closer linking of the co-operative societies appears in the formation of district co-operative leagues. These are primarily educational and propagandist bodies, but they are in certain instances actively forwarding joint buying by the societies in their districts. Where the membership is strong, the co-operative society is found to be a real influence in insuring fair wages, improving working conditions, and hours of labour, and in raising the general cultural level in the locality where it exists.

AGREEMENTS IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AS TO WAGE INCREASES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

DURING recent months negotiations have been carried on between the officials of the principal railways in Canada and the organizations of those classes of employees not affected by the settlements reached in December, 1926, and January, 1927, for train service employees, conductors, brakemen, etc., shop employees, both mechanics and labourers, and maintenance of way employees. These classes secured increases of substantially 6 per cent, or 4 cents per hour for certain classes, and 3 cents and 2 cents per hour for other classes (Labour Gazette, February, 1927, and preceding issues).

A dispute between the Canadian National Railways and employees in the dining and parlor car service regarding working conditions, and another involving employees at the Montreal wharf as to wages and working conditions, were referred to Boards and the reports, with agreements, were published in the Labour Gazette for January on pages 17 and 19 respectively.

The negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, resulted in a dispute which was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the report of the Board, with a minority report, being published in the March issue of the Labour Gazette. In the July issue it was stated that following negotiations between the parties which did not bring about a settlement and after a strike vote had been taken by the employees affected, the Minister of Labour brought the parties together and a compromise was agreed to on June 7. In the meantime the company had put into effect an increase of 2½ cents per hour. The Board report had recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour, the minority report recommending no increase. The settlement provided for a further increase of approximately one cent per hour to be distributed among the various classes.

A dispute between the Canadian National Railways' clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and the management was also referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a report of the Board dealing with wages only and a minority report being printed in the Labour Gazette for May. It was arranged that there would be further negotiations as to working conditions, the Board to be re-convened if a settlement were not reached. The chairman of the Board and the member nominated by the employees recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour for all classes affected with an additional ½ cent per hour to be used to increase the rates for certain positions. The member nominated by the railway officials recommended an increase of 2 cents per hour *plus* the extra ½ cent per hour on the same lines as recommended by the majority of the board. The employees offered to agree to the increase recommended by the Board but the management of the railway refused and offered an increase on the basis of 3 cents per hour for monthly employees, that is, $5.00 per month with additional increases for certain positions, and for hourly paid employees an increase of 2 cents per hour with additional increases for certain positions. The employees' representatives refused this and took a strike vote but the company put the proposed schedule into effect as from May 1. The Minister of Labour kept in touch with these developments making certain suggestions and, the parties concerned renewing negotiations, on July 21st it was announced that an agreement had been reached, providing for further increases for certain classes and positions.

Sleeping and dining car employees on the Canadian National Railways, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the dispute was referred to the Board already established to deal with the dispute between the railway and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. The Board succeeded by conciliation in bringing about a settlement providing for increases in wages ranging up to $10.00 per month in some cases, with free meals and uniforms, but the report of the Board with particulars has not yet been received.

Railroad telegraphers on the principal railways in Canada, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, had been negotiating for increases in wages and on July 18 it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company providing for increases of $5.00 per month for operators, agents and relief agents, $10.82 per month for linemen, $15.00 per month for dispatchers east of Cartier, $12.00 per month for dispatchers west of Cartier, and making certain changes in working conditions. A similar agreement with the Canadian National Railways was announced a few days later.

Negotiations between the locomotive engineers, firemen, etc., and the railways have been postponed for a few weeks.

In connection with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and certain classes of clerks, storekeepers, etc., in the stores department, and also in connection with a dispute between the railway and certain classes of clerks, etc., in the mechanical departments, applications were made for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 491). In the case of the former, negotiations were resumed at the instance of the Department of Labour and an agreement was reached. In the case of the latter no settlement has yet been reported.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the cases of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THE FOUR DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 1.

(This agreement is an award of the local Board of Arbitration appointed in accordance with the code of the procedure of the International Arbitration Agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.)

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1925 until May 31, 1928 and thereafter up to 60 days.

Union to supply help, and such help to be given preference.

Office to meet expense of carfare involved by securing additional subs.

Each publisher shall employ a foreman.

Hours, eight per day, seven per night.

Journeymen called in by office and not required shall receive $2.

Wages, per week, journeymen, from June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926, day work, $41, night work, $41.50; from June 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927, day work, $41.50; night work, $42; from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928, day work, $42.50; night work, $43. Foreman's wages to be fixed by negotiation; overtime, time and one-half; public holidays and Sundays, double rate.

Apprentices to serve five years, scale rising from $15 per week for first 6 months of third year to $28 for second 6 months of fifth year. Commencement wage to be not less than $12 per week. Apprentices to join the union after 6 months.

Foreman to be sole judge of competency.

Chapel having a grievance will notify executive board, who will refer same to publishers or business manager of the newspaper, and if difference is not then adjusted it shall be referred to the joint standing committee of two publishers and two members of the union.

Changes in union constitution or by-laws will not change the agreement.

Differences shall be settled by arbitration.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THREE TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND MAILERS' UNION, NO. 5.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1929.

Wages per week, day work, $38; night work, $38.50.

Hours, eight per day; seven per night.

Extras, time and one-half for hour work, minimum of four hours. These men not to receive more than a regular day's pay unless working more than a regular day.

Overtime rate, time and one-half.

Work on evening papers on specified days, double time.

Differences to be settled by arbitration.

Apprentices' wages, per week, from $15 during first 6 months of third year to $25 during second 6 months of fifth year.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—EMPLOYING PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, LOCAL NO. 37.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1926 until September 30, 1929, and thereafter from year to year with 60 days' notice of change.

Minimum wage per week, journeymen, first year, $50; second year, $53; third year, $55.

Hours, 44 per week.

Overtime first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, Sundays and general holidays, double time.

Seven days' notice shall be given of alteration of schedule time. Seven days' notice of discharge or leaving a job.

Apprentices to serve five years, beginning at the age of sixteen or over. No overtime for first three years, and then only when accompanied by a journeyman. One apprentice to five journeymen.

Apprentices' scale, per week, from $10 in first year to $36 in fifth year.
Only union members to be employed if available.
Foreman to be a union member.
Disputes to be submitted to an arbitration committee of three employers and three union members.
During arbitration, no strikes or lockouts shall be engaged in.
No contracts of employment to be entered into without the sanction of the Union.

Vancouver, B.C.—Three Newspaper Publishing Firms and Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927 until December 31, 1929, with 30 days for negotiations regarding new agreement.
Only union members to be employed if available.
Questions arising regarding contract or scale shall be referred to a joint committee.
Foreman to be judge of competency.
If better terms are allowed by the union to any Vancouver newspaper they shall be allowed to the employers under this agreement.
Wages, per hour, morning newspapers, $1.16⅔; 7½ hours' work, six nights per week.
Evening newspapers, $1.06⅔: 7½ hours per day, six days per week.
When a shift is part day and part night, 60 cents in addition to the night scale shall be paid.
Subs coming regularly, doing less than four days' or nights' work per week shall be paid 50 cents extra for each shift worked for the office.
Overtime, time and one-half.
Machinist operators, 50 cents extra per shift.
Work on Christmas Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day, on both morning and evening newspapers, double price. Sunday work, double time; for other holidays, time and one-half, provided it shall be permissible to work on such holidays for five hours for a full days pay, at option of the publishers.
Under extraordinary conditions, men may be required to get out regular editions at single price.
One dollar extra for a call-back.
One apprentice for six journeymen; sixteen years to be minimum age.
Apprentices shall be examined on entering the office.
Minimum wages, third year, one-third of journeymen's wage; fourth year, one-half; last year, two-thirds.
Hours, same as for journeymen.
No overtime while journeymen are available.
Learners on machines to be journeymen members.
Period for learning, seventeen weeks.
Learners may work overtime only if no journeymen are available.
Wages of beginners on machines, other than apprentices, from 40 per cent of scale during first three weeks to 85 per cent of scale during last four weeks. Total period, seventeen weeks.
Foreman shall employ help, and discharge same for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office rules, and to decrease the force.
Foreman shall be judge of competency.
Foreman shall not be disciplined for carrying out union instructions.
Journeymen desiring to become learners on machines shall retain their priority on the floor during term of apprenticeship.
No strikes, walkouts, boycotts or lockouts are to take place.
When sufficient men are not available, the foreman may transfer men from night to day.
Extra men may be employed for less than a full day.

Victoria, B.C.—Certain Local Firms and International Typographical Union, Local No. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927 to December 30, 1929, and for another year unless 60 days' notice of change is given.
Only union members are to be employed.
Minimum wages, night work from January 1, until October 1, 1927, $1.11⅓ per hour or $50.10 per week. From October 1, 1927 until end of contract, $1.14⅔ per hour or $51.60 per week.
Seven hours per night; six nights per week.
Day work, same periods, $1.03⅓ and $1.06⅔ per hour, $46.50 and $48 per week.
Lobster shift, 50 cents over night scale.
Foreman, not less than 75 cents per day above journeymen's scale.
Head machinists, assistant foreman, head admen, machinist operators and machine tenders, not less than 50 cents per day over journeymen's scale.
Call-back, $1.
Overtime beyond seven and one-half hours per day, time and one-half.
No overtime for apprentices if journeymen are available.
Sundays, Labour Day and Christmas Day, double time; other holidays, time and one-half, provided newspapers may work a five-hour day for a full day's pay on such holidays.
One apprentice to five journeymen.
Three apprentices when more than twenty regulars are employed, including machine-tender apprentice.
Wage for apprentices, third year, one-third of journeymen's scale; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.
Apprentices are to be entitled to increases if successful in the International Typographical Union course in printing.
Wages for beginners on typesetting machines, first four weeks, thirty per cent of scale; second four weeks, forty per cent; third, fifty per cent; fourth, sixty per cent; fifth, seventy per cent; sixth, eighty per cent.
Proof readers must be union members.
All proofs must be read by a member of the chapel.
Under extraordinary conditions, men may be required to get out regular edition at single price if work is not completed within regular hours.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Toronto, Ontario.—Various Master Painters, Company, Firm or Contractor and Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 151.

(This agreement was drawn up to settle the strike reported in the Labour Gazette for July and in this issue and accepted by the majority of the 40 employers concerned, the employees of the remainder continuing on strike.)

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 to May 1, 1928.

Hours, eight per day; forty-four per week.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half. Shift work to be single time. Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages, per hour, journeymen, from June 6 to August 15, 1927, 80 cents; from August 15 to May 1, 1928, 85 cents.

Workmen sent to outside jobs shall be paid railway fare and expenses, regular pay during the day, or berth for the night. Allowance for board and lodging. Overtime on country work to be permitted if not interfering with local union.

Transportation beyond the city limits to be provided; workmen to travel on employers' time.

Any mechanic not proving satisfactory may be discharged, wages being paid at once.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER PAINTERS AND CONTRACTORS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement unsigned but acknowledged by letter.

Minimum wage, per hour, 75 cents.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturday. Night work, nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Overtime, after eight hours, time and one-half; overtime to be eliminated as far as possible.

Travelling time and transportation both ways to men working 12 miles or more from the City Hall. Within this radius, travelling time one way and transportation both ways.

Men required to stay on job shall recive board and transportation.

No work on Labour Day. Double time for specified holidays.

No sub-contracting; no man to accept work on his own behalf if fully occupied with work of an employer.

In failure to agree on wages and conditions, disputes to be submitted to an arbitration board of one from each party and a chairman mutually agreed on.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.—BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS OF THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 713.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1927 until February 28, 1929, with two months' notice of change.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, journeymen, from March 1, until July 31, 1927, 85 cents; from August 1, 1927 until February 28, 1929, 90 cents.

Overtime, until 9 p.m., and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. All other, double time.

Master carpenters may work on their contracts. Only union men to be hired when available. If not, non-union men may be hired, being given 12 days to join the union.

Men moved from one job to another during working hours to be paid car-fare and travelling time.

If alteration of agreement is desired, an effort shall be made to reach a settlement on or before February 1. If party receiving notice of desired change fails to meet party sending notice, it shall be presumed the change is granted, to be effective on March 1 following.

Apprentices to be employed only when there are journeymen, with one to five journeymen. Apprentices may work overtime only when working with journeymen.

Foremen, five cents per hour above union rate.

Business agent may visit the job at any time, but not interfere with same.

Men in contractors' shops may work if necessary one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time rates.

No member may work after regular hours for any person else while employed by a recognized contractor.

Any grievance shall be submitted to a committee of two from each party.

WELLAND, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 595.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1928, or for another year, with 90 days' notice of change.

Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Overtime, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and all legal holidays, double time.

Transportation and board for men working out of town. If returning daily, same to go one way in their own time.

None but union men to be employed or those willing and eligible to become so.

Not more than one apprentice to three journeymen, additional helpers being allowed as required.

Wages, per hour, plumbers and steamfitters, 95 cents.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—TWIN CITY BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 25.

Verbal agreement, to be effective from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1928, with three months' notice of change.

Minimum wage, per hour, $1.25.

In event of men being brought in from other parts, where higher rate is paid, higher rate shall prevail with all men on the job.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

When two shifts are worked, no member to work more than eight hours in twenty-four.

Overtime and holiday work to be performed only in cases of extreme emergency.

For out-of-town work, walking time to be allowed, three miles per hour. Men sent from one job to another to be paid travelling time. Transportation to be paid for out-of-town work, except in case of a man quitting of his accord.

A shack shall be supplied.

The steward shall examine all scaffolding. No perpendicular ladders to be used. Where scaffold is over 20 feet high, the scaffold beneath shall be left intact.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Master Plasterers' Section of the Builders' Exchange and Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local No. 334.

Agreement to be in effect from June 21, 1927 until December 31, 1928, with one month's notice of change.

No stoppage of work until matter under dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee and a settlement reached. Committee shall consist of three members of each of the parties, who shall investigate into and try to settle same. Settlement shall be binding after union ratification.

No sub-contracting to be done by members.

Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

No work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or specified holidays.

Overtime, double time. Members will be fined for failing to report known cases of overtime work at regular rates.

When desirable, three shifts shall be worked with half an hour for a meal.

No more than two hours overtime per day on country jobs.

Transportation for out-of-town work; travelling time up to eight hours in twenty-four, at regular rate. Travelling time in the city when changing jobs.

Extra car-fare and travelling time for work outside the city.

Minimum wage per hour, $1.25; from January 1, 1928, $1.35.

In event of any increase in wages in other basic trade, plasterers rate will advance at once.

Members must report the fact of working with any plasterer not a member in good standing of the society.

Foremen must be members of the local.

Two bosses must not use the tools unless one or more union men work for each boss.

Edmonton, Alberta.—General Contractors' Association of Builders' Exchange and Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1929. New agreement to be negotiated during February, 1929.

Hours, eight per day for five days; four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, $1.35. Foremen not less than 10 cents extra per hour.

Overtime only for saving of life or property, at time and one-half to 9 p.m., thereafter, and Saturday afternoon, Sundays and all legal holidays, double time.

Edmonton, Alberta.—General Contractors' Association of Building Industries and District Council of Carpenters, Locals 1325 and 2607.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1929, and for an additional year unless notice of change is given before January 31.

Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, 95 cents.

Double time for holiday work. No work on Labour Day.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Members of Carpenters' locals to be given preference of employment.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

Cornwall, Ontario.—Cornwall Electric Railway Company and Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 946.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1927 until February 1, 1928.

The company agrees that all employees covered by the agreement may become and remain members of the Association during life of the agreement. Employees may have necessary leave of absence to attend conventions or do committee work.

Promotion and transfers shall be based on seniority and efficiency.

Uniforms to be supplied by company.

Hours per day, in power houses running continuously, eight, with alternating shifts.

Wages, per hour, passenger conductor motormen, first year, 35 cents; second year, 37 cents; third year, 40 cents.

Freight services, motormen, 50 cents; brakemen, 37 cents. Shop men: per hour, carpenters, 45 cents; general hands, 40 cents; pitmen, 38 cents; helpers, 35 cents.

Power house employees, line and meter men and gas department paid by the month.

Track maintenance men: foremen, 42 cents. labourers, 37 cents.

In event of Sunday operation, time and one-half for Sunday work.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Motormen, Conductors and Busmen of the Company Represented by a Committee.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 20, 1930, and thereafter with 30 days notice of change prior to May 1 in any year.

In event of extreme emergency such as result of war or other catastrophe, affecting cost of living or revenue, either party may give 30 day's notice of desire to terminate agreement on April 30 in any year, and negotiate a new one.

This agreement followed one effective between May 1, 1926 and April 30, 1927, findings of a Conciliation Board of August, 1926. It was concluded after arbitration between the two parties and gives an increase of one cent per hour to each class of worker, and various other changes in working conditions.

Wages, per hour, one-man car operators and busmen, first six months, 53½ cents; second six months, 56½ cents; second year, 60½ cents; thereafter, 63½ cents. Two-men car operators, first six months, 48 cents; second six months, 51 cents; second year, 55 cents; thereafter, 58 cents. Sunday rate, 5 cents extra per hour.

On May 1, 1928, and again on May 1, 1929, one cent per hour will be added to the rates.

Extra motormen, conductors and busmen, reporting every day, minimum of $20 per week.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Special allowance for reporting time, pull-in time and box time.

Seniority subject to efficiency to be given preference.

Uniforms to be furnished by company.

Runs shall conform as nearly as possible to an eight-hour day.

Time in excess of eight hours and twenty minutes to be overtime.

Minimum time for runs, seven hours and forty-five minutes.

No run shall exceed a thirteen-hour spread.

Men for motor bus operation shall be taken from the service, runs being available only to qualified men.

Men may train for buses between August 1 and October 1 in any year.

Reasonable leave will be granted on application.

Any employee holding office in the employees' organization, requiring absence from the company's employ shall during absence retain seniority rights.

Such officers will be granted leave when regular operation of the service will permit.

In lay-off owing to slack work, youngest men in service shall be first laid off.

Men laid off shall be given preference of employment.

Employees shall have free transportation on all lines of the company and may have trip passes over certain other lines.

Both parties agree not to allow outside influence or interference in any dispute between them.

Disputes regarding wages or working conditions or other matters, if not satisfactorily adjusted by railway officials, shall be considered by a body of officials of the company and a grievance committee of motormen, conductors and busmen on the seniority list, who shall endeavour to reach a satisfactory settlement.

No discrimination by either party against any employee for joining or continuing as a member of any labour organization or for not being a member of same.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

ALBERTA.—ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES, REGULATIONS AND WAGE SCHEDULE FOR OUTSIDE FORCES.

In effect from March 1, 1927 until March 1, 1928, and thereafter from year to year unless notice in writing is given on or before February 1 of any year.

Hours, eight per day on exchange, rural and long distance work. Ordinary working hours 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. except in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. At these points, exchange employees other than plant inspectors will work 44 hours per week, having Saturday afternoon off.

In shift, any eight consecutive hours (one hour intermission for meals) shall constitute a day, including Saturday afternoons.

Employees waiting orders or material will be paid at standard rate, and employees relieved from duty during the day (except by their own fault, or request, or on account of weather) to receive not less than one-half day's pay.

Overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., double time.

Overtime not allowed employees on monthly salary except in extraordinary cases such as storms, fires or floods.

Automatic men to be allowed overtime for Sundays and holidays when required in addition to their regular shift.

Monthly employees, two weeks' holidays with pay each year, after one year's employment.

Hourly employees, one week's holiday per year after one year's employment.

Car-fare and transportation to be furnished by the department when considered necessary.

Board and lodging to be allowed inspectors and switchboard men on duty away from headquarters.

Board and lodging to be allowed to other employees away from headquarters on temporary jobs.

Apprentices shall serve four years for "inside work" such as shop, switchboard and installation work and for cableman; three years for "outside work" such as line construction and maintenance.

Nothing in the schedule to reduce pay of an employee now getting a higher rate for work classified in the wage schedule.

No discrimination against employees on account of affiliation or relation they may or may not have.

Department will receive complaints from any employee or committee of employees.

Wage schedule: per month, foreman, $180; foreman, rural and long distance, $170; wire chiefs, $180 and $160; district plant inspectors, $152.50; plant inspectors, $150; switchboardmen (travelling), $150. Switch foreman, rural and long distance, $6.35 per day; sub-foreman (exchange), chief installer, 85 cents per hour. Switch foremen (class A), $180 per month; (class B) and (class C), 88 and 85 cents per hour.

Per hour-cable splicers, 86 cents; troublemen, switchboardmen, switchmen (automatic), linemen (exchange), 80 cents; repairmen, 80 cents; installers, rackmen, 75 cents; linemen (rural and long distance), $5.85 per day. Floating gang per day, with board and lodging, foremen, $5.35; sub-foremen, $4.65; linemen, $4.25. Switchboardmen or linemen transferring to district work, $130 per month for the first year.

After three years' service, in any grade above apprentice, a merit rate will be added to the base rate as follows: foremen, wire chiefs and switch foremen, class "A", $5 per month; plant inspectors and travelling switchboardmen, $2.50 per month Employees on daily rate, 15 cents per day; employees on hourly rate, 2 cents per hour.

Rates for apprentices, during first six months, plant inspector, $57 per month; linemen, rural and long distance, $3.15 per day; linemen, floating gang, $1.65 per day; others, per hour, 28½ cents.

The schedule provides specified increases every six months.

Higher salaries than those in the schedule for journeymen will be paid when warranted by ability and quality of service.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE GAS WORKERS' UNION OF WINNIPEG.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until May 1, 1928, and from year to year unless changed after 30 days' notice.

No discrimination against employees for being or not being union members, but foremen or sub-foremen shall not be members of the union.

Wages per hour, heaters, pusher operators, 64 cents; producer operators, door lifter operators, quenching car operators, 62 cents; handy men, pipe fitter, tinsmith, 60 cents; yard men, coke wheelers and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house or any part of the gas works, 45 cents.

Overtime, time and one-half. Regular rate for Sunday and holiday work when same occurs in regular shift.

Employees shall enjoy same privileges as regards passes on Company lines as previously.

Hours, 8 per day for men on the battery, 9 per day for yard men and labourers.

Leave of absence to be granted upon application to respective foremen. Union officers to be granted leave for union business when operation of works will permit.

Employees on relay shifts shall change shift in rotation as arranged by the Company and the Union.

Seniority and efficiency to be given preference in case of vacancies.

Grievances will be adjusted by the foreman and union representatives if possible, or by superintendent of plant, orders of foreman being carried out in the meantime.

Representatives of the Company and the union to meet regarding all questions which may arise.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June aggregated $18,399,858; this was a seasonal decline of 10.4 per cent from the May total of $20,532,147, while in the more significant comparison with June, 1926, there was a falling-off of only 1.7 per cent, the value for that month having been $18,718,050. The aggregate for the first half of 1927, however, exceeded that of the first half of any other year on record for these

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	.....	17,000
Nova Scotia	211,650	331,699	48,430
*Halifax	197,820	138,813	41,335
New Glasgow	3,000	1,185	2,345
*Sydney	10,830	191,701	4,750
New Brunswick	365,811	171,620	123,985
[1]Fredericton	.....	12,300	7,660
*Moncton	345,065	139,985	99,625
*St. John	20,746	19,335	16,700
Quebec	4,686,572	4,264,352	4,497,947
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	3,177,250	3,043,089	2,461,587
*Quebec	435,897	637,468	1,518,660
Shawinigan Falls	63,550	56,985	23,785
*Sherbrooke	252,400	37,100	88,000
*Three Rivers	82,100	136,150	154,490
*Westmount	675,375	353,560	251,425
Ontario	7,214,654	8,627,948	7,979,772
Belleville	20,425	9,240	10,225
*Brantford	83,552	137,000	14,470
Chatham	111,400	103,238	20,595
*Fort William	101,750	156,800	62,710
Galt	30,445	42,065	7,501
*Guelph	38,815	40,590	77,820
*Hamilton	234,300	456,150	431,500
*Kingston	32,591	30,620	202,691
*Kitchener	188,704	142,385	135,092
*London	152,985	416,235	248,870
Niagara Falls	92,965	160,825	265,232
Oshawa	1,283,500	292,810	103,225
*Ottawa	300,820	435,725	383,663
Owen Sound	15,450	15,200	34,500
*Peterboro	40,258	131,310	23,063
*Port Arthur	82,185	675,805	488,355
*Stratford	13,210	21,140	78,669
*St. Catharines	153,483	119,204	97,446
*St. Thomas	15,404	4,838	13,240
Sarnia	79,047	72,621	61,530
Ontario—			
Sault Ste. Marie	38,300	32,434	24,775
*Toronto	2,694,797	3,210,693	2,407,549
York and East York Townships	488,500	689,510	758,570
Welland	30,885	23,600	107,895
*Windsor	383,525	353,005	1,187,661
Ford	108,075	211,336	217,750
Riverside	166,025	347,400	68,250
Sandwich	135,640	102,000	253,825
Walkerville	61,000	189,000	176,000
Woodstock	36,618	5,169	17,100
Manitoba	1,405,510	1,628,672	1,125,695
*Brandon	14,130	14,832	7,750
St. Boniface	70,430	246,790	48,595
*Winnipeg	1,320,950	1,367,050	1,069,350
Saskatchewan	1,539,725	1,758,047	788,510
*Moose Jaw	144,925	314,127	18,735
*Regina	691,935	639,390	384,570
*Saskatoon	702,865	804,530	385,205
Alberta	912,841	1,333,982	802,415
*Calgary	366,801	430,982	629,330
*Edmonton	511,585	885,070	153,340
Lethbridge	32,755	17,255	17,295
Medicine Hat	1,700	675	2,450
British Columbia	2,063,095	2,415,827	3,334,296
Kamloops	3,730	70,170	1,620
Nanaimo	6,150	8,100	6,556
*New Westminster	66,160	134,250	100,393
Prince Rupert	22,595	5,825	12,600
*Vancouver	1,333,040	992,990	2,179,525
Point Grey	430,210	592,300	708,000
North Vancouver	24,925	49,210	179,055
South Vancouver	121,800	99,400	107,400
*Victoria	54,485	463,582	39,147
Total—63 cities	18,399,858	20,532,147	18,718,050
*Total—35 cities	14,920,738	17,075,504	15,456,716

[1] Report not received.

cities; standing at $81,373,619, it was 3.3 per cent higher than in the first half of 1926, the previous high level. As has been pointed out in other issues, the wholesale costs of building materials this year have averaged considerably less than in any other of the last eight years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at more than $7,800,000 and some 3,300 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately $9,000,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of nearly 2,000 dwellings and some 4,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $9,000,000 and $10,250,000 respectively.

Improvement over May, 1927, was reported in New Brunswick and Quebec, where there were gains of 113.2 and 9.9 per cent respectively. Of the declines elsewhere, that of $1,413,294 or 16.4 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced, although Alberta registered a greater proportionate decrease of $421,141 or 31.6 per cent.

As compared with June, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, in which there were reductions of 10.6 per cent and 38.1 per cent respectively. Saskatchewan reported the greatest increase, of $751,215 or 95.1 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued, as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month in 1926; Toronto and Winnipeg showed a decline in the former and an advance in the latter comparison, while in Vancouver the reverse was the case, there being an increase over May, but a reduction as compared with June, 1926. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Kitchener, Oshawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Regina, Lethbridge, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver reported improvement in both comparisons.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May, 1927, and June, 1926; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Cumulative Record for First Half Year, 1920-1927.—Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued by 63 cities during the first six months of each year since 1920; it also shows the totals for the same years, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to the yearly totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

The 1927 aggregate for the first half year was $81,373,619; this was an increase of 3.3 per cent, 23.5 per cent, 34.1 per cent, 11.4 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 45.9 per cent, and 31.8 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF YEAR, 1920-1927

Province	No. of Cities	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1	–	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia	3	1,008,779	294,397	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick	3	784,821	551,353	755,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855	1,123,270
Quebec	6	18,995,229	19,575,823	16,647,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750	13,318,280
Ontario	31	36,002,910	31,334,947	31,808,126	29,028,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	29,105,123	29,355,724
Manitoba	3	5,037,890	8,491,110	3,140,720	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan	3	4,485,147	2,884,162	1,506,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,660
Alberta	4	3,297,769	2,429,373	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia	9	11,761,074	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,610,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294	3,832,845
Canada—									
(63 Cities) 6 months		81,373,619	78,760,419	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,047,496	71,281,674	55,771,684	61,754,710
(63 Cities) 12 months			156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,521,621	148,215,407	116,794,414	117,019,622
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 mos. to total for year			50·4	52·7	47·9	54·7	48·1	47·8	52·8
[1] Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months		147·3	150·6	154·1	165·2	166·1	161·1	197·1	215·5
[2] Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year)		–	172·1	170·4	169·7	166·4	162·5	170·5	180·9

[1] Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average, 1913=100.
[2] Compiled by Department of Labour, Average, 1913=100.

and 1920, respectively. Since the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year considerably lower than in any other since 1920, the advance in the volume of construction is greater than would be indicated by the percentage gain in the value of the building authorized by the co-operating cities.

Provincial Totals of Building Permits Issued.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months last year; in Saskatchewan, in fact, the total was greater than in any other year since 1920. Nova Scotia registered the greatest proportionate gain of $714,382, or 242.7 per cent, while the largest absolute increase of $4,667,963, or 14.9 per cent was in Ontario. Of the remaining provinces, Quebec showed a decline of only 3.0 per cent; in Manitoba and British Columbia, however, there were reductions of 40.7 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario reported 44.2 per cent of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 39.8 in the same months of 1926. In Quebec, the proportion declined from 24.9 last year to 23.3 in the elapsed months of 1927, in British Columbia from 16.7 per cent to 14.5 per cent and in Manitoba from 10.8 to 6.2 per cent. There were increases in this proportion in the remaining provinces.

Totals of Permits Issued by Four Leading Cities.—In Table III are given the aggregates of permits issued in the four largest cities in the first half of each year since 1920, together with the proportion that their totals are of the yearly and half-yearly totals for the 63 cities. The building authorized was valued at $35,330,568 in the first six months of 1927; this was 12.7 per cent lower than in the same months last year, but it was higher than in any other year of the record except 1923, when the cost of building materials was considerably higher.

The aggregate for Montreal was rather lower than in 1926, but was greater than in any other year except 1923. The total for Toronto, which was exceeded only in 1923 and 1922, was 9.1 per cent above last year's aggregate. Winnipeg registered a smaller total of estimated building than in the first half of 1926, but greater than in any other of the eight years shown in Table III, except 1920, while in Vancouver the 1927 aggregate was only exceeded in 1926.

TABLE III.—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF YEAR, 1920-27

City	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	11,689,052	12,682,239	11,440,158	11,248,115	15,469,327	9,142,774	7,330,178	8,263,498
Toronto	13,038,265	11,945,913	12,998,633	11,007,603	18,016,857	17,893,725	11,688,813	12,922,551
Winnipeg	4,579,300	8,069,600	2,412,940	1,770,000	2,104,500	4,049,700	3,084,050	5,435,450
Vancouver	6,023,951	7,756,825	4,899,543	4,137,261	2,230,159	2,013,431	1,660,382	1,485,068
Total, 4 largest cities—Six Months	35,330,568	40,454,577	31,790,174	28,162,979	37,820,843	33,099,630	23,763,423	28,106,567
Total, 4 largest cities—Twelve months	.....	83,613,495	63,438,784	64,348,121	68,496,764	71,907,959	53,795,051	51,744,488
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in first 6 months to total for year	.....	48·4 p.c.	50·1 p.c.	43·8 p.c.	55·2 p.c.	46·0 p.c.	44·2 p.c.	54·3 p.c.
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in 6 months to 6 months' total for 63 cities	43·4 p.c.	51·4 p.c.	48·2 p.c.	46·4 p.c.	51·8 p.c.	46·4 p.c.	42·6 p.c.	45·5 p.c.

Maternity Allowances in Australia

The Australian Maternity Allowance Act, passed by the Federal Parliament in 1912, provided for the payment of five pounds in the case of each confinement resulting in the birth of a viable child whether such child was born alive or dead. The mother must be a native of the Commonwealth or intend to settle therein. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The Commissioner of Maternity Allowances recently issued a statement showing the number of claims granted, the expenditure and cost of administration of the Act during the twelve months ending June 30, 1926. During that period allowances were granted in 136,171 cases, entailing an expenditure of £680,855. In addition the cost of administration of the Act amounted to £15,702. There were 517 cases reported where maternity allowances were rejected because of the fact that the requirements of the law were not fulfilled.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The contract for interior fittings (Group "B") awarded contains the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the execution of same, as sanctioned by the Fair Wage Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Three of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. These schedules are given below.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Dredging bed of River St. Louis, P.Q. W. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $33,624.

Construction of a new hull and housing for dredge P.W.D. "Arrow Lakes", British Columbia. Names of contractors, McCharles and McDougall of Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, June 22, 1927. Amount of contract, $7,875.

Repairs to wharf and approach at Quatsino, B.C. Name of contractors, McDonald Pile Driving Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $1,488.20.

Dredging main entrance of channel to harbour and grain elevator at Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boon Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, Names of contractors, O. F. Cummins and 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $29,600.

Reconstruction of wharf and approach in concrete at St-Ignace de Loyola, Berthier County, P.Q. Names of contractors, Munn and Shea, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $4,490.

Dredging areas numbers 1 and 2 in La Have River, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $66,600.

Dredging entrance channel, Port Hope, Ont.—deepening East side of Port Hope Sanitary Company's dock and North end of West Harbour. Names of contractors, J. P. Porter, R. F. Porter and L. T. Porter, St. Catharines, Ont., of the firm of J. P. Porter and Sons. Date of contract, July 7, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $15,000.

Dredging entrance channel and basin at Varennes, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $48,770.40.

Reconstruction of wharf at Beloeil, Vercheres County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Moise Guertin, of Beloeil Village, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $3,265.

Repairs to West Pier and construction of a wooden sheet pile wall, etc., in the rear of the east side of the harbour of Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractor, Vivian T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $26,485.34.

Dredging channel at Victoria Harbour, B.C. (Hospital Rock). Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $35,028.

Dredging areas numbers 1 and 2 at Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $9,100.

Dredging channel at the mouth of the Desbarats River (Walker River), Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean and Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $3,000.

Deepening areas at elevators and in front of new elevator of the Great Lake Transportation Company at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $135,252.

Dredging in the Harbour, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boon Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $13,600.

Dredging in main channel, Lake St. Louis, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 15, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $60,566.31.

Dredging area between outer end of entrance piers at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $19,800.

Dredging between piers at entrance of western channel, and entrance of eastern channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure $19,397.10.

Alterations to toilet rooms in the Customs House, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, W. E. Emerson and Sons, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 23, 1927. Amount of contract, $11,298.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Construction of booths in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, R. A. Sproule and Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1927. Amount of contract, $2,985.

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Repairing, reconditioning and erection of 100-ton electrically operated derrick Songhees Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, The Pacific Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, $13,665.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per day	
Foreman	10 00	8
Foreman Erector	10 00	8
Erectors	9 00	8
Rivet Heaters	9 00	8
Rivet Stickers	9 00	8
Riveters	9 00	8
Electricians	7 20	8
Painters	6 00	8
Machinists	5 60	8
Common labour	3 60	8
	per hour	
Machinists' helpers	.50	8
Electrician's helpers	.50	8

Construction of a wharf addition and dredging at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $9,350.12.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per wee
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman	9 50	8	48
Pile driver engineers	8 50	8	48
Pile driver firemen	7 50	8	48
Pile driverman	7 50	8	48
Pile driver boommen	7 50	8	48
Derrick engineer	8 50	8	48
Bridgemen	7 50	8	48
Carpenters	7 50	8	48
	per hour		
Labourers	45	8-10	..
Dipper Dredge—	per day		
Runner	10 00	8	
Cranesman	8 00	8	
Fireman	5 00	8	
Winchman or mate	5 00	8	
Scowman	4 40	8	
Clamshell—			
Runner	9 00	8	
Fireman	5 00	8	
Winchman or mate	5 00	8	
Dockhand	4 40	8	

Construction of Customs and Quarantine offices and office building at William Head, B.C. Name of contractors, James Macdonald Construction Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $13,785.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Bricklayers	1.12½	8
Carpenters and joiners	.87½	8
Concrete mixers	.50	8
Electricians	.90	8
Electricians' helpers	.50	8
Labourers	.45	8–10
Lathers	1.00	8
Masons	1.12½	8
Painters	.75	8
Plasterers	1.12½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1.00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	.62	8
Roofers—sheet metal	.90	8
Roofers—patent	.75	8
Sheet metal workers	.90	8
Teamsters 2 horses and wagon	.90	8
Teamsters 1 horse and cart	.75	8

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Metal coating repairs to concrete pedestals of Cap Rouge Viaduct, La Tuque Subdivision, Saguenay Division, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Wertz Company Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $20,000.

Placing of stone protection along certain portions of the Summit Level of the Welland Canal, between the Guard Lock, south of Thorold, and the Aqueduct at Welland, Ont. Name of contractors, A. E. Rigby and Son, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $11,500.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in July, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,384 57
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	127 53
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	17,942 42
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	289 71
Bag fittings	37,589 37
Letter pouches	47 00
Scales	504 10
Mail bagging	2,787 34
Letter boxes	774 20

Census of Office Occupations in Massachusetts

The Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts has published a bulletin giving the rates of wages and other information regarding office employees in the State as on May 1, 1926, being part III of the annual report on statistics of labour. The information in the bulletin is based on statements received by the Department from 1,075 establishments, classifying their office employees by sex and occupation and giving the scale of wages enjoyed by each occupation. The complete returns show that in the establishments investigated there were 22,427 office workers, of whom 8,182 (36.5 per cent) were males and 14,245 (63.5 per cent) were females. Thus for every 4 males employed in office work there were seven females. According to the occupational section of the Fourteenth Census of the United States there were in the State in 1920 175,000 office employees of whom 72,000 were males and 103,000 females. The present survey thus represents for all occupations 12.8 per cent of the total number of persons employed as office workers in Massachusetts, the number of males and females covered representing 11.3 per cent and 13.8 per cent of the respective totals for the State.

Four office occupations are dealt with in the report, namely clerical, stenographic, accounting and bookkeeping, and office appliance. Of the 22,427 office workers in all salary groups, both sexes combined, 11,673 (52.1 per cent) were in the clerical section, 4,756 (21.2 per cent) were in the stenographic section, 5,195 (23.2 per cent) were in the accounting and bookkeeping section, and 803 (3.6 per cent) were in the office appliance section. Thus the clerical section, almost evenly divided between males and females, included slightly more than one half of all office employees covered by the survey.

It is of interest to note what salary groups include the bulk of the several classes of employees. Of the 22,427 office workers, both sexes combined, five successive groups, beginning with 2,402 employees receiving "$18 but less than $20" and ending with 2,195 employees receiving "$30 but less than $35," included 13,999 employees, or 62.4 per cent of the total. Of the 8,182 males, 3,473 (42.4 per cent) were in three successive groups receiving $25 up to but not including $40, the largest of the three, representing 16.3 per cent receiving $30 but less than $35. In addition, 1,498 or 18.3 per cent received $50 or over per week. Of the 14,245 females, 9,299 or 65.3 per cent were in four successive groups ranging from $18 up to but not including $30. The two largest groups comprised 18.8 per cent receiving $25 but less than $30, and 17.2 per cent receiving $22 but less than $25.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined slightly.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.92 at the beginning of July, as compared with $10.86 for June; $11.07 for July, 1926; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.00 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The advance was due chiefly to a substantial increase in the price of potatoes. There were, however, less important increases in eggs, bread, flour, prunes, salt pork and mutton. The seasonal decline in the price of butter continued, while slight decreases occurred also in the prices of beef, veal, fresh pork, bacon, lard, rice and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of July, as compared with $21.04 for June; $21.30 for July, 1926; $20.70 for July, 1925; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 152.0 for July, as compared with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. Thirty-six prices quotations were higher, fifty-four were lower and one hundred and forty-six were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, advances in the prices of grains, mill feed and fruits being more than offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, sugar, rubber, hay, coffee, rosin and turpentine; the Animals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of cattle and meats, which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for groundwood and matches; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of lead, silver, tin, spelter and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to a decline in the price of white lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, due to the higher prices for cotton, wool and jute. The Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Iron and its Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined, the former due to lower prices for potatoes, cattle, meats, sugar, coffee and matches, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, hogs, tea, rolled oats, oatmeal, boots and shoes; and the latter due to lower levels for building and construction materials, and in materials for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry and for the leather industry advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, declines in the prices of potatoes, hay, straw, cattle, meats, sugar, rubber and non-ferrous metals more than off-setting increases in grains, cotton, wool, jute, eggs, hogs, tea, hides and skins. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined slightly. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin declined, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin advanced slightly.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, declined to 171.8 for July, as compared with 173.6 for June; 174.0 for July, 1926; 269.4 for July, 1920; and 117.3 for July, 1914. Foodstuffs declined, due to lower prices for pork, sugar, flour, tapioca, potatoes and currants. Manufacturers' goods advanced somewhat, due to higher prices for wool, cotton, hides, silver and spruce.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each

article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24." issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number

covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18¾%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.1; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908,

Continued on page 910

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	June 1927	July 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	52·6	63·6	79·6	79·8	84·0	70·2	64·2	59·6	59·4	60·4	62·0	66·4	66·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	35·2	43·5	57·8	55·2	54·4	40·6	35·6	32·0	31·2	32·0	34·4	38·2	37·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	19·2	22·8	28·3	28·3	28·1	22·0	19·1	18·3	17·8	18·1	19·7	20·3	19·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	23·9	28·9	36·8	36·3	37·3	30·3	28·0	28·2	28·5	29·3	30·7	29·9	30·1
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	22·4	30·0	37·7	42·1	40·7	32·9	31·8	26·6	23·6	28·2	32·3	28·4	28·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	38·8	54·1	70·4	75·2	74·0	57·8	54·2	50·4	45·2	50·4	58·0	52·8	53·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	28·7	39·8	51·0	56·3	57·0	48·0	42·5	39·1	31·4	39·2	44·7	39·4	38·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	40·4	62·3	73·8	83·8	75·8	43·2	43·6	44·8	41·2	48·2	49·8	43·4	43·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	31·0	38·8	49·3	52·7	59·2	38·2	33·9	31·2	31·8	37·6	38·2	36·2	37·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	28·0	35·9	43·1	48·1	52·6	35·1	31·4	27·3	27·6	33·7	34·7	33·1	34·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	45·0	59·3	70·8	78·6	88·2	78·6	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	68·4	69·6	69·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	60·4	75·5	91·4	106·2	118·8	63·0	70·2	68·4	68·8	71·4	74·4	80·0	74·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	34·5	42·5	51·7	60·4	66·3	37·2	42·0	39·3	39·3	40·9	42·0	44·1	41·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	25·6	33·4	33·4	40·3	40·6	34·8	30·0	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§30·6	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	23·6	30·3	30·6	38·8	38·4	28·2	26·2	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§30·6	§30·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	70·5	110·4	117·0	120·0	144·0	121·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	115·5	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	37·0	69·9	68·0	67·0	84·0	63·0	49·0	§44·0	§43·0	§58·0	§53·0	§53·0	§54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	24·0	31·4	40·5	37·0	44·0	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	29·0	30·0	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	13·4	16·8	23·2	24·6	34·2	19·8	19·8	§20·6	§20·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	19·4	31·5	34·2	22·6	22·2	17·0	17·6	17·4	16·6	16·8	15·8	16·2	16·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	13·4	15·8	22·9	24·6	29·1	21·3	24·9	19·7	19·5	20·7	19·8	19·2	19·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	13·1	15·5	18·0	22·0	27·2	18·4	19·8	18·6	15·9	15·5	15·8	14·7	15·1
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	38·4	39·5	43·6	47·2	93·6	44·4	33·6	50·0	40·8	33·6	31·6	33·6	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	17·6	18·3	20·4	22·2	43·4	21·0	15·8	23·8	19·6	16·0	15·0	16·0	16·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·9	11·6	14·6	15·4	16·4	13·7	13·9	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	10·3	11·3	14·1	15·6	16·8	14·9	15·2	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·0	10·1	11·2	13·4	15·4	13·7	13·4	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·4	15·4	15·2
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	58·6	118·2	66·0	62·7	197·4	35·9	43·9	52·5	63·9	45·1	85·9	70·5	81·0
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	¤1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·31	7·42	8·46	11·62	13·00	13·77	16·84	10·96	10·27	10·17	9·91	10·49	11·07	10·86	10·92
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·3	4·0	4·7	4·6	5·0	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·2	4·1	4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	54·7	63·2	73·8	71·9	105·0	110·9	105·8	107·8	104·6	103·2	106·2	101·6	101·2
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	38·0	57·8	58·7	61·8	76·6	75·6	68·8	70·7	66·0	62·9	63·2	63·5	63·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	41·9	52·0	69·2	74·7	82·2	87·4	77·0	80·2	78·2	76·2	75·7	75·9	75·9
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	30·2	39·7	50·8	57·8	63·3	62·5	58·5	59·0	57·5	55·3	55·9	55·7	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	22·8	25·6	27·8	28·9	37·2	33·7	31·3	30·2	30·8	30·3	30·8	31·5	31·3
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting*		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·88	2·38	2·80	2·95	3·64	3·70	3·41	3·48	3·37	3·28	3·32	3·29	3·28
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·83	4·04	4·37	4·81	5·25	6·38	6·83	6·95	6·97	6·98	6·89	6·87	6·85	6·87
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
‡‡Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·17	14·41	18·41	20·66	22·02	26·92	21·53	20·67	20·65	20·30	20·70	21·30	21·04	21·11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	8·47	11·58	13·14	14·04	17·09	11·12	10·31	10·65	10·13	10·53	11·12	10·73	10·63
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	7·37	9·69	11·38	12·23	14·52	10·34	9·29	9·40	9·19	9·66	10·06	9·78	9·82
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	8·41	11·07	12·81	13·26	16·63	11·13	9·99	10·29	10·14	10·16	11·21	10·92	10·84
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·37	6·92	8·22	11·26	12·91	13·10	16·03	10·42	9·72	9·71	9·28	9·88	10·32	9·99	10·13
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	8·55	11·90	13·05	13·67	17·05	10·74	10·28	10·08	9·96	10·22	11·23	10·94	11·01
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	8·35	10·62	12·75	13·59	16·54	11·04	10·02	9·53	9·39	10·14	10·47	10·26	10·34
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	8·67	10·85	12·90	13·61	16·25	10·99	9·82	10·14	9·56	10·56	10·55	10·89	10·98
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	8·22	11·73	13·01	14·06	16·70	10·91	9·86	9·87	9·62	10·81	10·77	10·86	10·86
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	9·01	12·30	13·86	14·69	18·23	12·19	11·30	11·17	10·76	12·09	11·90	11·93	11·96

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.
‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

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RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·0**	**27·4**	**25·0**	**18·7**	**14·5**	**19·9**	**30·1**	**28·2**	**26·6**	**38·8**	**43·4**	**61·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**26·4**	**23·6**	**18·2**	**14·7**	**15·6**	**24·5**	**27·1**	**25·2**	**37·1**	**40·7**	**60·1**
1—Sydney	35·7	28·4	26·2	20·7	17·1	15·4	25	28·6	25·5	38·4	42·6	60·5
2—New Glasgow	30·6	27·5	21·8	17·6	13·1	14	23·3	28·3	25	38·7	38·8	51·9
3—Amherst	25	22·5	16·5	14	12·5	15	25	25	25	35	36·5	60
4—Halifax	36·2	25·8	28·5	18·9	15·7	15·5	29	28·4	24·8	35·3	39	60
5—Windsor	30	28	25	20	15	18	20	25	25	40	45	65
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	35·3	42·1	63
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	26·6	25·6	23·9	18	15·2	12·5	25	24·8	25	40	42·5	55
New Brunswick (average)	**31·9**	**25·4**	**23·9**	**18·5**	**14·1**	**17·6**	**23·9**	**27·4**	**25·5**	**39·8**	**45·6**	**62·0**
8—Moncton	29·7	21·7	19·7	15·8	12	19	25	29·7	24·9	38	43·8	61
9—St. John	38	28	26·6	18·4	14·6	19·2	25	29·1	26·5	39	47·1	64·4
10—Fredericton	33	26·7	27·5	21·7	14·8	15·8	21·7	25	25·6	39·5	43·8	62·5
11—Bathurst	26·7	25	21·8	18·2	15	16·5	.....	25·7	25	42·5	47·5	60
Quebec (average)	**27·6**	**25 4**	**24·6**	**16·6**	**11·5**	**14·2**	**25·5**	**24·8**	**24·4**	**36·6**	**39·6**	**60·1**
12—Quebec	27	25·7	23·6	17·	11·6	14·9	27·6	24·1	24·6	35·2	37·4	58·2
13—Three Rivers	27·3	25·6	24·8	17·6	12·7	14·7	25·5	23·7	25·7	37·6	44·5	62·1
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	28·3	30·7	19·5	12·5	15·8	20	31	23·7	41·2	42·7	65
15—Sorel	22·5	22·5	20·5	15·5	10	10	25	22	25	39	39½	53·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·7	21·3	20·2	14·7	11·2	12·7	23·3	20·5	19·8	35·3	.....	56
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	15	25	25	25	.....	.....	65
18—Thetford Mines	23	22·5	17·5	16·5	10	17·5	20	23·5	25	35	.....	57·5
19—Montreal	34·5	29·7	31·2	16·2	12·7	10·3	29·8	27·3	25·4	34·6	38·1	62·8
20—Hull	33·3	27·8	27·9	17·3	10·7	16·6	33·6	26·3	25·4	34·8	35·7	60·6
Ontario (average)	**34·2**	**28·6**	**25·3**	**19·3**	**14·8**	**22·0**	**29·8**	**28·5**	**26·9**	**36·3**	**40·5**	**61·1**
21—Ottawa	33·4	27·4	25·1	19·3	12·6	17·9	28·4	27·9	24·1	34·2	41·1	60·8
22—Brockville	35·6	30·4	27·2	16·5	13·6	16·8	28	29·4	25·6	40·2	44·3	61·2
23—Kingston	32·8	27	24·5	19·2	12·9	15·2	26	26·7	22·7	35·2	40·2	56·1
24—Belleville	33·6	27·8	27·4	19·4	14·5	21·4	30	26·8	25·	41·,	43·9	63·1
25—Peterborough	33·9	29·4	23·5	19	14·9	22·8	31	29·7	29	35·7	38	60·6
26—Oshawa	31·5	27·2	23·7	17·5	15·2	24	32	29·2	26·7	40·7	45·	62·1
27—Orillia	34	30	25·2	19·8	15·7	22	27·5	26·6	26·6	36·6	39·3	60
28—Toronto	35·8	27·8	27·5	17·5	15	22·2	30·5	28·8	31·7	39·4	43·4	57·6
29—Niagara Falls	37	31	28·7	20·7	12·5	22·7	35	29	27·5	35·3	40·6	61·2
30—St. Catharines	33·7	29	27·6	20	15·2	20·8	26·2	27·7	25·7	32·5	35·6	60
31—Hamilton	35·6	29·9	28·6	20·2	15·9	23·4	23·3	28	.....	35·3	38·8	61·2
32—Brantford	35	30	25·7	20·1	16·4	23	28·7	29·3	27·5	33·7	37·3	62·5
33—Galt	34·7	29·3	27	20	16·5	23·3	30	29·3	27	36·4	40·1	62·5
34—Guelph	33·9	29	25·2	19·6	15·1	23·3	27·5	24·4	25	33·4	38·9	58·8
35—Kitchener	32	28	23·2	20·2	17·3	23	37·5	28·2	27·5	33·8	37·6	60
36—Woodstock	37·2	29·5	25·2	19·5	15·2	23	32·7	27	25	34	35·6	60
37—Stratford	35	30	22·3	18·8	15·3	23·5	27·6	28	25	38·5	42·6	62·5
38—London	34·9	28·7	26·3	19·8	12·5	22·2	29·2	30·3	25·8	37·3	41·4	60·9
39—St. Thomas	33·2	27·7	24·7	19·2	14·4	21	28·7	29	27·7	35·5	39·4	61·7
40—Chatham	33·2	27·2	26	18·7	13·4	25·7	28·2	28·2	27·6	39	41·2	64·5
41—Windsor	32·3	26·9	25·5	17·8	14·3	23·1	26·7	28·4	25·7	36·2	39·9	60 8
42—Sarnia	31·7	24·5	23·7	19·5	15·6	24·7	27·5	29·2	28·2	34	40	62·5
43—Owen Sound	34·5	30	21	17·7	14·4	22	25	27	27·5	37	40·3	56·2
44—North Bay	36·7	31·2	28·3	20	14·4	21·5	27·5	29·5	26·6	34·2	37·2	60·5
45—Sudbury	37	29·7	25·4	20·5	13·7	23·7	31·5	30·2	27·3	34·2	41·2	63·6
46—Cobalt	32·5	27·7	23·5	15·5	13·5	18	35	28·7	28·7	38·7	43·3	62·2
47—Timmins	33·7	29	25·3	20·7	16·3	24	33	32·3	28·7	33	38·7	61·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35·6	31·1	26	21·2	15	24	33	29·9	28	36·3	40·8	61·7
49—Port Arthur	33·6	26·8	23	21·1	16·3	22·7	36·7	27·6	28·6	39·4	46·7	63·2
50—Fort William	33·1	25·4	22·5	18·7	16	18·7	31·4	28·6	28·6	37·8	42·1	63·8
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**23·9**	**22·8**	**16·6**	**13·1**	**17·2**	**28·2**	**25·6**	.....	**37·6**	**42·3**	**59·5**
51—Winnipeg	31·6	24·2	24·3	16	13·4	14·9	28·2	25·7	26·4	37·8	40·9	58·9
52—Brandon	29·6	23·6	21·2	17·1	12·7	19·4	28·2	25·4	.....	37·4	43·6	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·4**	**25·1**	**23·7**	**18·9**	**14·4**	**18·2**	**33·0**	**26·7**	**27·2**	**44·9**	**50·9**	**62·9**
53—Regina	30·6	23·3	20·7	15	12·7	16	34	24·8	30	43·8	50·7	63·8
54—Prince Albert	29	23·3	21·5	18·3	14·3	19·3	29·3	26·7	30	48·3	52·5	61
55—Saskatoon	31·8	25	23·6	18·8	14·1	17·8	34	26·1	24·7	43·5	49·1	60·4
56—Moose Jaw	38·3	28·9	29·1	23·3	16·6	19·7	34·5	29	24	44·1	51·3	66·3
Alberta (average)	**32·1**	**25·4**	**23·9**	**17·9**	**13·8**	**19·5**	**34·9**	**27·1**	**25·8**	**39·9**	**45·7**	**57·5**
57—Medicine Hat	33·2	25	25·7	19·2	15	20·2	35	26·2	28	44·3	50	56·9
58—Drumheller	32·5	27·5	22·5	19	12·5	20	35	29	25	39·7	47·5	60
59—Edmonton	33	25·1	26·6	16·9	13·8	18·9	38·7	28·6	26·7	39·8	44·6	56·4
60—Calgary	29·9	23·8	22·5	16·6	14	17·7	31·6	27·3	25·1	39·5	46	60·4
61—Lethbridge	32	25·8	22	17·7	13·6	20·7	34·2	24·5	24·2	36·3	40·2	54
British Columbia (average)	**38·3**	**30·4**	**28·1**	**20·6**	**17·9**	**25·4**	**40·1**	**34·2**	**29·8**	**47·6**	**53·1**	**65·6**
62—Fernie	38	28·7	27·2	18·7	14·4	25	.....	35	32·5	45·3	52	62
63—Nelson	39	29	29	23	19·5	26	45	37·5	29·3	45·8	52·5	62
64—Trail	38·5	30·5	29	23·9	19·2	27·2	45	34	29	51	57	67
65—New Westminster	36·7	31·2	26·1	18·6	17·2	23·4	34·2	31·7	30·4	43·2	48·9	66
66—Vancouver	37·9	30·5	28·6	19·5	17·4	24·9	39·6	36·9	31·1	46·8	52·9	66·8
67—Victoria	40·4	31·1	29·2	19·4	18·2	26·1	37·2	30·1	26·9	50·1	54·3	63·9
68—Nanaimo	36·2	30	25·7	20·7	20·2	28·7	40	35	25	48·3	52	70
69—Prince Rupert	40	32·2	30	21·2	17·5	21·8	40	33·7	34·2	50·4	55	67

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen per lb.	Salt herrings per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·7	**29·9**	**21·0**	**14·4**	**59·0**	**20·4**	**20·5**	**36·6**	**21·5**	**37·8**	**34·3**	**11·6**	**37·0**	**41·9**	
16·7	**27·5**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·7**	**18·9**	**28·6**	**22·2**	**40·8**	**37·4**	**11·2**	**37·4**	**43·1**	
.....	25	.....	.....	50·70	17·7	20	28·3	21·6	44·9	42·2	b12·14	38	42·5	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	17·1	20	33·1	20	37·2	35	12	37·3	43·5	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17	15	28·2	21·5	42·5	35	9	34·3	43	3
12	20·25	.....	.....	50	16·9	16·4	25·6	24·1	41·8	39·8	a13·3	37·3	42·6	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	30	25	40	.....	10	40	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	21·7	26·4	21	38·2	35	10	37·5	43·9	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	18·8	.....	41·5	22·7	30·7	29·2	9·10	34·6	40·3	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·3**	**17·4**	**36·1**	**22·4**	**37·7**	**33·5**	**12·1**	**35·2**	**41·2**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18	17·6	34·7	22	41·3	35	10·12	37·7	44·4	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·6	15·6	42·6	21·1	41·2	33·7	a13·5	38·1	44·5	9
20	35	.....	.....	55·60	18·6	18·3	39·4	21·5	38·3	31·7	12	35	40·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	19	18	27·5	25	30	.....	12	30	35	11
15·1	**30·5**	**23·6**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**21·3**	**21·4**	**30·5**	**21·5**	**38·3**	**35·7**	**10·7**	**36·2**	**38·3**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21·7	33·7	22·2	39·2	36·7	12·14	34·8	38·8	12
15·20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	33·5	22·3	38·4	36	13	.....	37·9	13
15·20	35	30	15	.....	22·5	19	32·5	21	40·5	36·7	a10	35·1	38·3	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	24·5	20·9	35	.....	10	.....	36·8	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	20	35	.....	7	.....	36·9	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	18	41·2	21·8	38·9	35	9	.....	38·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	22	23·8	37·1	35	12	35	38·8	18
15·16	30·35	28	.....	.....	19·3	20·6	31·5	19·8	43·2	37·3	12	38·9	40	19
.....	.....	.....	10	60	20	20·5	35·4	21·9	37·5	33·4	10	37·3	38·6	20
17·9	**31·0**	**22·4**	**12·5**	**64·6**	**19·6**	**19·5**	**39·6**	**20·7**	**38·0**	**35·2**	**11·6**	**37·1**	**40·8**	
20	32	23	10	.....	20	16	36·4	20·1	39·6	36·3	10	37·6	40·1	21
.....	35	28	.....	.....	21·7	20·3	44·7	23·2	35	31·5	10	35	39·7	22
15	35	25	10·20	.....	17·7	20	34·8	19	35·8	32	10	36·5	39·8	23
.....	30	20	.....	.....	18	.....	37·4	20·6	33·1	31	a9	43·1	42·2	24
.....	.....	25	.....	60	18·3	23	38·7	20·5	33·9	31·9	10	36·7	39·1	25
.....	25	22–25	.....	.....	.....	18	36·8	22·3	37·4	37·5	12	39	40·7	26
20	25	20	.....	.....	18	25	35·4	22·1	32·8	.....	10–11·5	35·3	41·6	27
15	28–30	20	.....	72	22·2	16·8	41·9	20·1	42·2	36·9	a12·5	37·7	41·7	28
20	35	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22	38·4	20·1	39·7	.....	12	35·7	42·2	29
14	32	25	.....	.....	15·5	.....	44·8	16·1	38·2	37·2	12	38·7	40·4	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	19	17·5	47·6	18·8	40·2	35·4	12	36	42·2	31
20	30	25	15	.....	21	18	38·7	19·4	36·9	34·3	a10·5	37·2	39·5	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	19	38·8	18·9	36·5	35·3	a11·8	37	39·1	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	46·2	20·4	43·1	39·5	12	37·3	39·5	34
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	25	35	17·2	36·1	35	12	35·5	38·4	35
20	.....	25	.....	.....	15	.....	34·5	18	35	31·7	10	35	38·3	36
20	35	.....	15	50	23·7	21·7	39	19·8	33·3	30·3	12	37·7	40·9	37
15	25	20	.....	50	18·2	17	39·9	20·3	36·1	35·3	10	34·7	40·1	38
14	32	20	12	55	20	18·3	45	19·5	34·5	33·7	10	37·7	40·3	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·5	22	38	19·7	31·9	29·4	12	39·4	42·4	40
20	35	28	15	.....	18·3	20	43·6	18	38·4	36·7	13	.....	42·4	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	21	44	22	36·6	33·5	a12	37·2	40·3	42
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	15	16	39·2	20·3	32·2	.....	12	36·1	39·1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39·1	23·6	40	38	12	32·2	37·8	44
.....	25	25	10	75	22·5	18	35	22·8	43·6	39·7	12	35·3	41·6	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	22·5	20	32·1	25·2	45·4	40	15	40	45·2	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·6	19	30·8	24·6	50·3	39·1	a14·3	.....	42·6	47
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	20	.....	43·1	21·5	41·4	36·8	13	38·2	41·3	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20	16	42·1	24·1	40	37·5	a12·5	40	43·5	49
15·20	30	17	.....	80	20·6	18·8	46·6	22·6	40·3	35	a12·5	37·7	42·5	50
.....	.....	**21·5**	.....	.....	**19·9**	**17·2**	**37·8**	**20·6**	**35·9**	**32·0**	**11·5**	**33·8**	**40·7**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·7	17·3	41·3	20·1	38·9	33·7	12	34·6	41·4	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	17	34·3	21·1	32·9	30·2	a11	33	40	52
25·0	**30·6**	**15·5**	.....	.....	**24·6**	**24·3**	**37·3**	**22·3**	**33·3**	**29·6**	**12·0**	**31·9**	**42·2**	
25	35	15	.....	.....	25	25	33·2	23	33·2	31·4	13	33	41·8	53
25	25·30	12·5–15	.....	.....	25	23·3	33·1	23·3	.....	25	10	26·2	43·1	54
25	30	15	20	.....	23·7	23·8	40·1	22·3	33·8	31·8	12	33·7	41·1	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	25	42·8	20·4	32·8	30	13	34·5	42·6	56
21·7	**27·3**	**15·8**	**19·4**	.....	**23·5**	**23·3**	**33·4**	**21·5**	**36·5**	**31·0**	**10·9**	**34·1**	**43·5**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	23·7	27·5	32·3	24·3	35·2	32·2	11	33·5	43·3	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	30·8	19·7	31·9	30	a12·5	35	43·2	58
17·5–20	23·25	12·5	15	.....	20·8	23	30·5	22·7	38·7	30·1	10	33·3	43·7	59
25	25·30	16	20·25	.....	23·5	20·6	38	20·4	38·8	32·5	11	35·5	43·8	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	24·4	20·4	35·2	20·5	37·7	30	10	33·2	43·5	61
20·3	**25·9**	**21·5**	**18·0**	.....	**22·6**	**22·3**	**39·7**	**23·3**	**38·7**	**33·9**	**13·0**	**44·1**	**48·9**	
25	30	18	18	.....	25	25	43·5	22·3	41·9	40	a12·5	.....	47·1	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	24·2	34·7	25	40	.....	a14·3	45	49·3	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·3	24·2	33·3	25·3	43·1	.....	15	45	50	64
19	22	.....	15	.....	20·4	18	42·8	20·9	35	30	a11·1	44·8	48·4	65
18	23	25	15	.....	19·7	18·1	40·9	22	35·6	31·2	a11·1	42·6	47·3	66
.....	22	.....	20	.....	21·4	19	36·9	20·9	34·3	31	a12·5	44	48·6	67
15	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	25	42·7	25	32·8	.....	a13·3	45	51·4	68
15	20	.....	.....	.....	25	25	42·5	25	46·7	37·5	a14·3	42·5	49·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·4**	**6·1**	**10·8**	**12·6**	**16·1**	**16·7**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·2**	**8·1**	**17·5**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·7**	**13·8**	**18·1**	**17·7**	**17·4**
1—Sydney	33·2	8	17·8	5·8	6·4	10·1	12·9	18	18	17·8
2—New Glasgow	29·1	8	16·6	5·7	5·8	10	14·2	17	17	16·9
3—Amherst	31	8	17·5	5·3	7	9·5	11·5	20	18·3	17·3
4—Halifax	30·1	8	18·3	5·7	6·5	9	15	17·4	16·8	16·6
5—Windsor	35	8·3	18	6·4	7	10	15	20	20	20
6—Truro	28·6	8–83	16·9	5·5	5·9	9·4	14·1	16·4	15·9	16
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·1	7·4	19·2	5·4	6	11·1	14·5	16·7	16·2	16·7
New Brunswick (average)	**32·3**	**8·7**	**18·4**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**10·6**	**14·3**	**16·8**	**16·5**	**15·9**
8—Moncton	32·5	9·3	18	6·1	7	11·2	13·2	16·8	16·5	16·1
9—St. John	31·7	8·7	19·4	5·4	6·3	9·5	13·1	15·1	15·4	14·6
10—Fredericton	30·1	8·7	18	5·6	6·2	11·6	15·7	15·6	16·6	15·2
11—Bathurst	35	8	18	6	6	10	15	17·5	17·5	17·5
Quebec (average)	**28·1**	**6·4**	**17·6**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**9·5**	**13·3**	**14·8**	**16·8**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	29·9	7·5	17·6	5·4	5·8	10·3	13·6	15·4	17	16·7
13—Three Rivers	29·6	6	18·1	5·4	7·7	9·4	14·7	14·9	19·2	15
14—Sherbrooke	25·4	6·7	17·3	5·3	6·3	9·4	14	14·8	17·8	15·3
15—Sorel	27·6	6	18·4	4·8	6	9·7	11·2	15·4	17·7	15·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·3	5	17·1	5	6	10·4	12·7	14·6	15	17·3
17—St. John's	28·3	5·3–6·7	17·7	4·8	7·3	9·4	14·3	14·7	15·2	16
18—Thetford Mines	28·5	6·7	18	5·9	6·5	8·3	12·6	15·4	18·8	15·7
19—Montreal	30·3	5·3–8	17·9	5·5	5·7	10·1	12·2	14·2	14·9	14·5
20—Hull	28	6–8	16·7	5·7	7	8·1	14·2	13·9	15·6	14·3
Ontario (average)	**30·5**	**7·4**	**17·9**	**5·0**	**6·0**	**11·5**	**13·0**	**15·5**	**15·6**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	31·5	7·3–8	18	5·9	6·6	10·5	11·3	15	15·3	15·1
22—Brockville	28·1	6·7	17	5·5	5·6	10·3	12·1	15·7	16·4	16·3
23—Kingston	28·2	6·7	15·7	5·5	4·8	9·3	12	13·8	13·2	13·1
24—Belleville	30·3	6·3	17·4	4·4	5·2	11·4	13·1	14·5	15·2	14·3
25—Peterborough	30·3	7·3	17·3	4·5	5·6	11·2	12·2	15	15	15
26—Oshawa	35·2	7·3	16	4·3	6	12·5	12·8	15·4	14·8	14·8
27—Orillia	31·6	6·7	18·6	5·2	5·7	11·1	13·1	15·3	15·1	15·3
28—Toronto	33·8	7·3–8	18·2	4·9	5·9	10·9	12·2	15·1	15·4	15·2
29—Niagara Falls	34·5	7·3	19·3	5	6·1	12·2	14·2	16·2	15·8	16
30—St. Catharines	26	7·3	17·7	4·6	5·7	11·9	12·6	14·5	14·5	15
31—Hamilton	34·3	7·3	17·7	4·3	5·8	10·5	12·4	14·7	14·8	14·6
32—Brantford	30·6	7·3–8	17·5	4·4	5·8	12·1	13·3	14·9	14·8	14·6
33—Galt	31	7·3	18·9	4·7	5·7	12·6	13·6	15·2	15·1	14·9
34—Guelph	31·5	7·3	18·7	4·6	6·3	12·5	12·5	15·3	15·3	15·8
35—Kitchener	30·1	7·3	17·8	4·3	5·3	11·3	12·5	15·5	15·8	15·2
36—Woodstock	27·7	6·7–7·3	17·5	3·7	5·6	11·2	12·7	14·9	14·4	14·9
37—Stratford	31·3	7·3	18·5	4·6	6·2	12·5	13·3	16·5	15·6	15·3
38—London	30·8	7·3–8	18·5	4·7	5·7	11·7	13·4	15·5	16·6	15·4
39—St. Thomas	28·2	7·3–8·7	19·2	4·8	5·8	12·7	13·5	15·4	15·9	15·1
40—Chatham	30	6·7	18	4·3	5·4	11·7	14	14·8	14·9	14·2
41—Windsor	29·7	8–9·3	18·9	5	5·7	12·2	14·9	15·6	16·2	16·3
42—Sarnia	28·4	7·3–8·7	17·5	5·1	6·4	12·5	13·8	15	15	14·7
43—Owen Sound	29·8	7·3	18·2	4·8	5·5	10·7	13	15·4	15·8	15·4
44—North Bay	28·4	7·3	15·5	5·7	6·3	10·8	13·2	15·2	15·5	15·2
45—Sudbury	31	8	17·3	5·9	7·2	10·6	13·1	16·5	18	16·5
46—Cobalt	34·2	8·1	20	5·9	7·2	12·4	16	19	19·8	18·4
47—Timmins	31·7	8·3	15·7	6	6·5	10·6	13·9	16·5	15·8	15·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·5	7·3–8	19	5·8	7·3	12·7	13·9	15·4	15·9	15·9
49—Port Arthur	31	6·7	19·5	5·7	6·3	11	11·3	16·9	15·7	16·1
50—Fort William	30·4	6·7	18·3	5·7	5·5	11·5	11·4	17·4	16·7	16·1
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**6·7**	.....	**5·7**	**6·4**	**12·1**	**13·0**	**18·4**	**18·6**	**18·2**
51—Winnipeg	30·8	7	19·2	5·6	6·8	12	12·7	18·4	18·4	18·1
52—Brandon	30·4	6·4	.....	5·7	5·9	12·2	13·2	18·3	18·8	18·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·8**	**8·5**	**18·4**	**5·6**	**6·0**	**10·6**	**12·5**	**18·3**	**18·3**	**18·1**
53—Regina	31	8·8–9·2	.....	5·5	6·5	11·6	12·5	17·6	17·3	16·7
54—Prince Albert	33·3	8	18	5·5	5·9	8·4	13	18·6	18·6	18·6
55—Saskatoon	31·4	8	17·5	5·6	5·9	11·4	13·4	18·2	18·1	18·6
56—Moose Jaw	31·4	8·8	19·8	5·8	5·7	10·8	11	18·9	19·1	18·4
Alberta (average)	**31·5**	**8·8**	**18·5**	**5·7**	**5·8**	**11·3**	**10·0**	**16·2**	**18·6**	**18·4**
57—Medicine Hat	31·5	8·9	18·6	5·8	6·9	12·1	10·7	16·4	19·8	18
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·8	5·9	11·7	10·3	15·8	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	30·7	8	19·4	5·5	5·1	10·1	9·3	16	17·6	18
60—Calgary	31·9	8·4	.....	5·6	5·7	11·6	9·4	16·2	18·8	18·9
61—Lethbridge	29	10	17	5·8	5·5	11·2	10·4	16·7	18·9	17·9
British Columbia (average)	**32·0**	**9·4**	**21·0**	**5·9**	**6·4**	**10·1**	**9·5**	**16·6**	**18·1**	**17·9**
62—Fernie	32·6	8·3	21·7	5·6	5·8	11·9	11·4	17·2	19	19
63—Nelson	32·1	10	18·5	6	6·5	10·6	10	16·2	20·4	19·6
64—Trail	30	9·3–10	15·9	6	6·1	9·7	8·8	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	31·6	8·9–10	22·7	5·7	6·3	8·9	7·9	15·5	16·6	16
66—Vancouver	30·6	8·9–10	21·6	5·8	6·3	9·5	9·1	15·2	16·5	15·9
67—Victoria	32·6	8·9	24	5·8	7·2	9·7	9·1	15·7	17·1	17
68—Nanaimo	32	8·9	21·7	5·8	6·2	10	10	18·7	18·2	18·2
69—Prince Rupert	34·5	10	21·7	6·1	6·5	10·2	9·7	19·5	18·5	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·2	9·1	2·430	48·2	42·4	19·2	15·1	18·4	18·4	78·6	28·2	66·4	44·2	
8·5	7·7	1·735	33·0	45·0	17·3	15·6	18·8	19·1	83·0	30·3	65·6	43·5	
7·9	7·8	2·193	42·3	60	19·8	17·2	19·7	20·8	90	29·8	72·1	.....	1
7·8	7·6	1·406	26·8	45	16·8	15·6	19·3	17·9	80·6	30·8	59·4	39·4	2
9·1	7·5	1·50	25·7	30	16	16	18	19	90	31	.....	45	3
8·3	7·8	2·14	44·4	.....	16	15·2	18·2	18	82·2	29·7	64·7	39	4
10	8	1·80	30	.....	.....	15	20	20	75	30	.....	55	5
7·6	7·2	1·371	2826	.....	17·8	14·6	17·8	18·8	80	30·4	66·2	39·2	6
7·9	9·3	1·20	22·9	20	20·5	17	17·4	18·8	86·7	29·7	71·7	55	7
7·8	8·4	1·906	40·1	.....	18·2	17·4	17·6	19·6	78·4	30·3	67·9	46·9	
8·7	8	2·112	36·4	.....	20	15·4	17·8	18·8	90	33·3	67·5	50	8
7·1	7·9	2·01	43·2	.....	17·7	15·9	16·1	19	71·6	29·6	60	44	9
7·7	8·6	1·50	40·6	45	17·2	18·2	19	20·5	73·5	28·1	76·2	43·5	10
7·5	9	2·00	40	.....	18	20	17·5	20	.....	30	.....	50	11
7·6	8·1	2·480	42·0	39·0	17·9	14·9	18·9	19·0	86·9	26·6	66·9	42·2	
8	7·8	2·019	36·9	30	19	17·9	19·3	19·9	88·8	25·7	84	43·1	12
7·5	8·9	2·094	40·4	31·7	19·1	15·1	20·5	18·6	97·1	25	70	43	13
7·3	7·3	2·121	40	41·7	18·6	14·2	19·1	18·7	88·3	28·3	71·5	42·8	14
7·7	9·3	3·75	.....	.....	16·5	14·2	19	20·7	91·2	26·7	62·5	40·6	15
7·2	7·4	2·287	40	.....	18·7	12·5	18	.....	91·7	26·7	55	38·4	16
8	7·5	3·04	52·5	50	16·7	14·2	20·6	20·7	65	25	50	45	17
7	8	1·862	32	55	18·2	16·3	18·4	17·1	95	32	85	45	18
7·5	8·1	2·589	44·3	41·2	17·4	13·5	18·2	18·4	90·4	25·1	65·6	39	19
8·6	8·2	2·56	50	23·3	16·5	16	17	17·5	75	25	58·3	43·2	20
8·5	9·5	2·900	58·6	45·6	18·0	15·0	17·9	18·0	77·6	27·5	65·9	40·9	
8·4	7·9	2·58	42·5	40	19	14·1	17·6	19·4	78·2	27·8	64·4	45·2	21
8	10·9	2·85	58·7	.....	.....	14·6	18·4	18·7	87	29·4	73·6	42·6	22
7·9	8	2·60	51·9	.....	19·5	14·3	17·2	17·2	75·7	25·3	61	40·3	23
10·2	10	2·63	65	50	.....	15	17·1	16·4	77·8	26·4	64	40·2	24
8·2	8	2·45	45	50	18	14·5	17·1	17·7	78·4	28·1	67·2	37	25
9	10	a3·00	a70·8	.....	15	12·8	18·7	18·3	79·7	27·6	64·7	43·3	26
8·2	10·8	2·44	44·2	.....	15	14·4	18·2	18·2	77·5	25	65	41	27
8·4	8·4	3·39	60·9	53·3	16	13·6	17·2	17·6	77·2	26	62·1	39·1	28
9·1	8·2	a3·90	a77·8	50	.....	21·7	18·8	17·8	83·2	27·5	73·8	43·3	29
9·3	10·7	2·25	40	45	.....	14·2	17·2	15·5	80	23·7	56·2	37·7	30
8·7	9·1	3·25	a67·1	.....	.....	15·7	17·2	16·8	65·4	25·7	57·3	39·8	31
7·9	8·3	3·42	a78·2	.....	.....	14·6	17·3	16	73	26·6	62·5	38·2	32
8	8·7	2·87	58·3	.....	.....	13	17·1	17·7	78·2	25·8	65	38·7	33
8·3	8·1	2·85	60	.....	.....	15·7	17	17·1	69·2	27·3	68·5	39·8	34
8·3	9	3·35	62·5	.....	.....	14·7	16·3	16·8	62·5	24·7	62·5	35·1	35
8·1	10·2	2·50	a72·5	.....	.....	13·2	15·7	16·5	64	30	75	39	36
8·6	9·6	3·33	57	.....	15	15·1	18·7	17·8	82	25·3	65	40·7	37
7·9	9·1	3·33	70·4	25	.....	13·7	15·8	15·7	67·1	28·1	68·3	37·7	38
8·6	10·3	3·50	.....	45	.....	15·4	17·7	17·3	81	27·2	70	40·8	39
9	12	3·31	a68·1	.....	.....	16·1	17·6	17	82·8	27·5	69	37·7	40
8·1	9·6	3·20	64·7	.....	15	12·5	18	16·8	83	27·1	75	42·2	41
7·9	10	.....	a76·7	.....	15	14·8	18	18	79·2	30	70	39·7	42
7·9	9	2·38	43·7	.....	.....	13·1	16·4	16·6	73·2	30·4	64·7	41·4	43
7·5	8·1	2·70	56·4	50	19·3	14·6	18	19·1	76·4	29·7	60·3	39·8	44
9	10·4	3·00	50	.....	20	15·9	20	21·4	89·6	29·4	70	43	45
8·9	11·7	2·27	48·3	.....	22·5	18	21·7	20·7	92·5	29·4	72·1	50	46
10·8	9·3	3·00	60	60	18·7	14·8	20·7	20·2	81·2	27·7	66·7	46·2	47
8·3	10·4	2·86	52·1	.....	18	16·4	18·1	20·8	76·7	28·2	60	42·5	48
7·9	9·1	2·69	50·4	33·3	21·4	17·8	18·9	20·9	77·2	29·2	61·7	43·1	49
9·5	8·9	2·61	46·4	.....	21·1	16·2	18·5	20	77·8	29	62·4	42	50
8·4	10·4	1·882	34·5	.....	18·4	15·4	19·0	19·6	74·9	29·4	68·4	45·4	
8·2	9·6	2·493	47·3	.....	16·8	14	18·5	19·2	73·6	28·8	65·5	43·3	51
8·6	11·1	1·27	21·7	.....	20	16·7	19·5	20	76·2	30	71·2	47·5	52
8·3	10·4	2·300	41·9	.....	21·4	15·6	19·6	20·4	76·0	29·3	67·7	49·7	
8·6	10·2	2·01	33	.....	21·7	15·2	18·5	20·7	77	28·2	65·4	48·5	53
8·2	10·5	2·37	40	.....	22·5	14·7	21	20·6	75	30	64	49	54
8·2	9·2	2·441	44·7	.....	22·6	14·9	18·8	20·3	75·7	30·3	70·1	51·4	55
8·1	11·6	2·38	50	.....	18·7	17·7	20·1	20	76·1	28·7	71·3	49·9	56
8·1	10·3	2·012	46·2	.....	21·2	15·1	18·9	18·5	71·3	27·4	65·1	49·4	
8·3	11·2	2·64	a75	.....	22	17·9	19·3	19·4	69·4	26·6	71·9	52·8	57
7·8	8·7	1·76	40	.....	21·7	15	19·2	18·5	68·3	28·3	61·7	48·3	58
8·4	8·9	1·70	30	.....	19·8	12·6	18	18·6	71·5	26·1	60	46·3	59
7·8	10·5	2·06	46·7	.....	20·8	13·5	19·2	17·4	73·8	28·2	64·7	49·4	60
8·2	12·2	1·90	39·4	.....	21·7	16·4	18·9	18·5	73·3	28	67	50	61
7·6	8·6	2·023	43·3	.....	22·2	13·5	18·7	16·7	76·1	29·5	66·7	49·9	
8·5	9·1	1·94	43·3	.....	22·5	15·6	19·1	19·4	80	31·2	70	52·5	62
8·3	11	1·91	48	.....	25	13·7	19·6	17·5	79·2	30·8	65·8	54	63
6·8	7·7	2·10	50	.....	25	13·2	18·7	16	75	35	63·3	48·7	64
6·6	6·5	1·58	27·5	.....	18·9	12·9	17·4	15	70	26·1	64·1	45·8	65
6·5	6·9	2·923	51·4	.....	18·2	12·6	17·8	15·6	68	26·3	62·2	44·9	66
7·1	9·4	1·767	34·2	.....	23·1	14·1	17·9	14·6	73·5	26·2	60·4	47·3	67
8·5	9·1	1·90	46·7	.....	20	13·7	18·7	16·2	81·2	30	72·5	53·3	68
8·5	9·2	2·06	45	.....	25	11·9	20	19·5	82	30	75	53	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·4	8·0	**60·7**	**71·1**	**27·9**	**15·7**	**3·6**	**55·2**	**58·4**	**12·3**	**7·2**	**16·191**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·4	**7·7**	**64·8**	**69·4**	**30·2**	**13·3**	**4·0**	**57·3**	**44·2**	**13·5**	**7·6**	**16·438**
1—Sydney	8·8	8·1	64·5	66·1	31·7	15	3·9	63	51·8	13·4	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·1	63·3	71·9	30·6	13·6	3·6	53·8	39·6	14·7	7·8	.....
3—Amherst	8·5	7·8	60	60·3	30	11·5	4·5	46	32·5	11·5	7·5	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·6	64	70·9	29·2	14·2	3·9	65·4	51·5	13·2	7·1	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8	7	70	75	30	.....	4·2	60	55	15	8	17·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·8	67·2	72·2	29·6	12·1	3·9	55·8	35	13	7·8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	8·1	7·5	62·9	72	28·2	13·7	3·9	51·2	44·2	13·7	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	8·4	8·0	**62·3**	**72·5**	**26·3**	**12·7**	**3·4**	**60·3**	**42·3**	**12·8**	**7·1**	**16·033**
8—Moncton	8·6	7·7	65·8	75·5	28·8	13	3·2	63·6	46·2	14	7·3	g15·00–15·25
9—St. John	8·2	8	61	66·7	25·6	12	3·6	61·7	42·5	13·2	7·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	8·3	8·2	62·5	73·7	26·7	12·9	2·9	56	38·2	11·5	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8·3	8	60	73·9	24	13	4	60	.....	12·5	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·8**	**7·3**	**60·2**	**68·0**	**25·9**	**14·3**	**3·7**	**54·6**	**64·8**	**11·4**	**6·6**	**15·487**
12—Quebec	7·5	7·2	59·2	72·5	26·1	17·2	3·5	52·5	65	11	7·2	15·50–16·00
13—Three Rivers	8·2	7·7	61·5	72·3	26·9	14·1	3·8	54·4	63·3	12·2	6·7	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·1	61·4	69·2	26·8	13·6	3	52·8	60	10·8	6·1	16·50–16·75
15—Sorel	8·2	7·6	57·8	52·8	26·6	12·5	4·4	45	70	11	6·7	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7	56·7	72	29	13·1	3·8	60	76·7	10	7	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	7·7	7·3	63	68·3	28·3	14·7	4·3	64	70	12·7	6·4	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8·1	7·7	63·6	69·6	26·7	14·1	3·5	56·4	57·5	12·3	6·7	16·00–16·50
19—Montreal	7·5	7·1	58·8	69	26·3	14·3	3·3	56·7	66·1	10·7	6·3	16·00
20—Hull	7·9	7·2	60	66·7	25	15	3·4	50	55	12	6·2	15·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**61·9**	**72·2**	**25·8**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**55·0**	**59·3**	**11·4**	**6·8**	**15·634**
21—Ottawa	7·9	7·4	61·6	73·1	27·7	13·1	3·5	58·5	57·3	11·2	7	15·50–15·75
22—Brockville	8·3	8	62	73	28·8	13·1	3·9	54	58	11·8	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·6	7·3	57·8	64·1	25·5	12·4	3·9	53·3	54·2	10·3	6·1	15·50
24—Belleville	8·1	7·9	64	70·1	25·6	13·7	3·5	55	65·7	11·4	6·7	15·50
25—Peterborough	8	7·7	62·9	70·8	25·3	14·3	3·3	57·5	53·3	10·7	6·5	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·4	8·3	65	77	26·7	12·5	2·6	58·3	60	12·2	7·	15·00
27—Orillia	8·6	8·1	65	64·6	25	14·6	3·6	60	53·3	11·8	6·5	15·50–16·00
28—Toronto	7·8	7·6	62·8	72·7	25	12	3·4	57·6	48·5	9·9	6·5	14·75–15·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·6	8·3	67	76·8	29·6	14·5	3·8	55	57·5	11·3	7	14·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·2	58	70·2	25	12	3·3	52·5	58·3	11·2	6	g14·50–15·00
31—Hamilton	7·8	7·5	60	70·4	25·3	12·5	3	53·3	57·2	10·1	6·6	14·25–14·75
32—Brantford	7·8	7·7	60·4	68·7	25·4	12·7	3·3	54·5	67·1	10·6	6·5	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	7·9	7·8	60	71·6	25	13·9	3·3	54·4	55·7	10·2	5·9	14·50–15·00
34—Guelph	7·8	7·6	60·7	74·3	25	12·1	3·4	57·1	60	10·5	6·7	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·9	47·8	67·4	25	13·2	3·5	53·3	55·8	10·3	5·6	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	8	8	62·5	75	25	12·2	3·1	50	60	11·2	5·6	14·50
37—Stratford	8·5	9·1	60·5	72·5	25·7	13·4	3·2	57·8	57·5	10·8	7·1	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·4	8	64·9	75·2	24·7	14·8	3·7	61·9	48·7	10·7	6·9	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	8·9	8·4	66	73·2	26·5	13·6	3·6	62·9	66·2	12·8	7·1	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	8	7·8	56·1	66	26·2	12·7	3·4	51·4	68·7	11·8	6·5	15·50
41—Windsor	8	7·8	62·4	73·4	27·2	14·2	3·2	56·9	63·3	10·4	7	g15·00–16·00
42—Sarnia	7·8	7·7	63·7	71·5	26·2	13·1	3	51·2	76·7	10·5	6·9	15·50
43—Owen Sound	8·5	7·8	65·6	74·6	26·7	12	3·8	56·9	53·3	11·1	7·2	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·4	8	65·6	74·6	28·7	14·8	3·8	59·4	63·3	12·1	6·5	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·9	8·7	66·2	73·8	30	17	3·6	48	70	15	7·4	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·5	65·7	74·6	30	15·1	3·6	54	56·7	14·5	8·6	18·00
47—Timmins	9·5	8·7	61·2	73·7	29·5	16·2	3·2	51·7	45	12·5	7·7	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	9·2	8·9	58·7	76	28·7	16·2	3·7	48·7	67·5	14	6·7	16·00
49—Port Arthur	9	8·6	56·1	72·5	28·1	14·8	3·4	50	62	10·4	8	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·8	8·5	67	74·3	30·5	15	3·4	56·2	58·6	11·3	7·2	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·8**	**8·7**	**59·5**	**70·3**	**29·4**	**13·2**	**3·4**	**50·3**	**53·4**	**12·2**	**7·3**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·9	8·7	59	70·5	29·3	12	3·4	48·1	46·7	12·4	7·1	19·00
52—Brandon	8·7	8·6	60	70	29·5	14·4	3·3	52·5	60	12	7·4	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·7**	**8·3**	**59·2**	**73·0**	**30·1**	**20·2**	**3·5**	**53·3**	**67·4**	**14·6**	**7·1**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·8	8·5	60	71·4	29·1	a18·1	3·1	54·7	70	14·5	6·9	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·2	57	76·2	31·2	a22·5	3·7	58	60	.....	7·4	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·8	8·2	59·8	71·3	29·8	a21·4	3·5	47·5	72	15	6·3	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·7	8·2	60	73·1	30·1	18·7	3·7	52·8	67·5	14·2	7·8	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·9**	**8·2**	**55·2**	**70·0**	**28·9**	**19·7**	**3·5**	**53·8**	**58·1**	**14·4**	**8·2**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	9	8·3	54·4	70	28·7	a20·8	3·8	59·3	64	15	b6	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·4	50	68·3	31·7	a22·5	3·9	55	50	15	7·1	.....
59—Edmonton	8·7	8·3	55·4	63·7	27	a18·2	3·5	51·7	58·7	14	b10	.....
60—Calgary	8·7	8	59·5	71·3	28	a17·1	3·3	53·9	60	13·5	7·7	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·8	8·2	56·7	76·7	29·2	a20	3·1	49·2	58	14·4	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·6**	**8·1**	**57·3**	**70·7**	**30·1**	**23·4**	**3·8**	**56·0**	**62·7**	**13·4**	**9·0**	.....
62—Fernie	9·2	8·8	66	73·7	29	a21·7	3·9	60	62·5	13·7	b8	.....
63—Nelson	9·2	8·5	59·2	73·2	29·7	a29·6	4·1	55	65	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·6	8·1	55·8	69·2	26·7	a26·7	3·1	50	60	13·7	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·4	55·5	66·8	29·7	a16·9	3·5	52·5	62·9	12·1	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·4	54·6	66·7	29·6	a25	3·6	56·4	55·8	11·7	b8	.....
67—Victoria	8·7	8·3	57·5	69·1	30·6	a19·1	3·6	57·3	56·9	13·9	b7·5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·9	8	57·5	72·5	31·2	a23·2	4·3	58·3	70	12·5	b10	.....
69—Prince Albert	9·4	8·1	52	74·5	34	a25	4·4	58·7	68·3	14·2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as **$40** but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·121	**13·016**	**12·138**	**14·539**	**8·988**	**10·854**	**9·853**	**31·3**	**12·3**	**27·470**	**19·604**	1
9·110	**12·692**	**9·050**	**10·200**	**6·250**	**7·050**	**5·557**	**34·2**	**14·1**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34	12·5	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	10·00	11·00	6·00	6·75	c4·67	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
10·00–11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	10·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·875	**13·293**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**11·4**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·00	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	32–35	13	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10-11	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·821	**13·607**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·898**	**11·876**	**29·8**	**11·9**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	14·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	13·25	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·75	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	28	10·7	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·00	.....	c12·00	.....	c8·25	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	13	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·661	**12·183**	**13·091**	**15·996**	**10·125**	**12·348**	**11·071**	**29·6**	**11·6**	**28·821**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·50	13·00	14·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	10·50–12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	8–9	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·00–10·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	9	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	12·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–200·0	03
12·00	9·75–12·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	10·00–12·00	10·00	.....	.....	.....	c9·00	25–27	10	20·00–24·00	14·00–16·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	12·00–13·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	12·50	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–9·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	11·7	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–11·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	13	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	11·50	12·50	11·00	12·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·0**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–30	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12,00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
9·938	**17·688**	**8·250**	**12·000**	**8·833**	**10·625**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**12·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17-00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00–9·50	19·00	i7·00	i8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·000**	**8·750**	**32·5**	**12·5**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	12·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c6·00–8·00	4·00–5·00	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·135	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·554**	**35.1**	**13·0**	**25·938**	**20·250**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·25	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	37·5	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·50	30	11	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	June 1927	July 1927
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**154·1**	**153·5**	**153·9**	**158·1**	**155·9**	**153·5**	**152·0**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	157·1	146·8	158·6	170·0	175·5	181·2	175·9
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·7	126·1	119·9	135·1	135·5	134·0	133·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	175·9	198·6	204·7	194·9	173·0	154·3	155·6
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·4	155·5	154·1	153·7
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·6	171·8	159·2	151·5	143·7	143·5	143·6
VI.—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	93·1	104·9	101·7	94·2	93·4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·0	182·8	184·9	177·4	175·8	169·5	169·5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·1	165·4	154·5	157·8	159·0	154·3	153·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	144·6	123·9	128·8	153·7	158·9	164·4	153·9
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	130·1	140·5	143·0	150·9	153·1	151·6
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·4	155·5	153·4	153·7
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·7	158·0	155·6	152·2	149·1	143·1	143·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·6	144·4	147·9	155·1	156·9	158·1	155·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·1	157·6	154·9	159·4	153·9	148·3	148·1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**155·0**	**148·2**	**146·4**	**153·8**	**159·6**	**153·5**	**151·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**146·5**	**143·4**	**138·4**	**151·6**	**157·0**	**156·8**	**152·3**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	235·0	240·2	239·1	226·0	227·3
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	143·9	181·0	174·1	175·7	177·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	169·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	131·7	129·3	143·0	150·9	153·1	151·6
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	252·4	216·4	192·7	208·0	165·8	183·6	183·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	150·6	136·8	121·1	145·7	159·9	141·0	134·7
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·7	128·5	125·3	135·1	126·7	134·0	134·0
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	164·7	238·9	187·5	146·4	140·7	153·3	151·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	145·8	163·3	179·9	147·4	269·0	286·3	231·7
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	92·2	105·5	123·8	109·4	110·3	117·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	160·7	159·1	152·0	156·4	158·6	160·1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**165·5**	**154·3**	**156·4**	**156·7**	**162·7**	**149·4**	**150·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·4	164·8	157·2	151·7	152·8	150·0	152·9
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	167·1	151·0	156·1	158·3	165·9	149·2	149·8
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	384·4	302·9	273·6	322·7	321·3	321·2	321·2
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	165·5	149·6	155·2	157·1	164·8	147·9	148·5
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**151·5**	**147·4**	**148·3**	**155·5**	**150·7**	**150·2**	**149·9**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**187·2**	**184·4**	**188·8**	**180·5**	**182·0**	**173·5**	**174·2**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·5	184·2	188·3	180·4	182·3	173·9	174·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	185·7	198·4	177·8	169·4	156·1	156·1
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**147·7**	**143·5**	**144·0**	**152·8**	**147·4**	**147·7**	**147·3**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·3	169·4	155·1	154·0	147·8	148·0	147·8
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	168·9	151·5	149·9	147·7	148·3	148·5
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	181·5	200·9	187·4	198·6	171·7	170·7	164·1
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·5	168·1	161·6	160·3	146·0	145·0	144·7
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**144·1**	**137·6**	**141·9**	**153·0**	**147·2**	**147·8**	**147·1**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·4	206·5	212·1	198·3	172·4	151·5	154·0
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	321·2	300·0	219·9	231·5	335·7	439·9	474·6
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	105·1	95·9	89·6	101·8	89·4	113·3	121·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	113·4	120·3	112·2	116·6	111·2	107·1	106·7
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	161·3	154·5	152·7	150·4	164·7	149·5	149·3
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	123·8	105·3	100·0	117·9	121·1	130·1	123·5
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	150·7	124·4	152·3	179·4	171·4	180·5	181·6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	155·2	155·1	149·2	154·3	154·0	154·6	151·6

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106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced from January to June, showed a slight downward tendency in July, sirloin steak averaging 33 cents per pound, as compared with 33.2 cents in June; round steak 27.4 cents per pound as compared with 27.5 cents in June; rib roast 25 cents per pound as compared with 25.4 cents in June; and shoulder roast 18.7 cents per pound as compared with 19.1 cents in June. Veal also declined, averaging 19.9 cents per pound in July, as compared with 20.3

cents in June. Mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 30.1 cents per pound. Fresh pork was down from 28.4 cents per pound in June to 28.2 cents in July, while salt pork advanced slightly, averaging 26.6 cents per pound. Bacon was down from 39.4 cents per pound in June to 38.8 cents in July. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly lower. Lard was down from an average price of 21.7 cents per pound in June to 21.5 cents in July.

Eggs were higher, in many localities, fresh averaging 37.8 cents per dozen, as compared with 36.2 cents in June, and cooking averaging 34.3 cents per dozen, as compared with 33.1 cents in June. Milk was unchanged in the average. The price declined at New Glasgow, St. Hyacinthe and Prince Rupert, while an advance occurred at Regina. Butter was substantially lower, declines occurring in practically all localities, being less pronounced, however, in Ontario and Quebec than in the other Provinces. Dairy averaged 37 cents per pound in July, as compared with 40 cents in June, and 43.9 cents in May; while creamery averaged 41.9 cents per pound in July, as compared with 44.1 cents in June, and 49.1 cents in May. Cheese was slightly higher at an average price of 30.7 cents per pound.

Bread was up from an average of 7.7 cents per pound in June to 7.8 cents in July. Soda biscuits were slightly lower, averaging 18.3 cents per pound. Flour was up from an average of 5.3 cents per pound to 5.4 cents, higher prices being reported from many localities. Rice was slightly lower, averaging 10.8 cents per pound. Beans advanced slightly, averaging 8.2 cents per pound. Potatoes showed a general advance, the average being up from $2.12 per ninety pounds in June to $2.43 in July. The increase was more pronounced in Ontario than in other provinces. Prunes advanced from an average of 14.7 cents per pound in June to 15.1 cents in July. Raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee was down from an average price of 61.4 cents per pound to 60.7 cents in July. Anthracite coal was slightly lower, averaging $16.19 per ton. Lower prices were reported from Moncton, St. John, and Cobalt. Bituminous coal, coke and wood showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were again slightly higher, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.62 per bushel, as compared with $1.51 in June. American corn was up from $1.10 per bushel to $1.13. Western oats advanced from 64 cents per bushel to 65¾ cents. Barley was down from 92 cents per bushel to 89½ cents, and flax seed from $1.99 per bushel to $1.95. Rolled oats advanced from $3.85 per 90 pound sack to $4.10. Bread at Vancouver advanced from 7½ cents per 18 ounce loaf to 8 cents. Raw sugar declined from $4.17¾ per hundred pounds to $4.08¼, and granulated from $6.41¼ per hundred pounds to $6.31¾. Reports of higher European beet sugar crop were said to cause the lower prices. Potatoes were substantially lower, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from $2.13½ per bag to $1.51; Ontario grades at Toronto from $2.97½ per bag to $2.38¼; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from $3.75-$4.50 per barrel to $3. Hay at Toronto declined from $16.50 per ton to $15. Straw was also lower at $10 per ton. Pepper advanced from 38 cents per pound to 42 cents. The decline in rubber continued, a grade of Ceylon being down from 37½ cents per pound to 35 cents. Turpentine fell from $1.05 per gallon to $1.02. Rosin was again lower at $11.40 per barrel, as compared with $14 in June. Western cattle at Winnipeg were down from $9.18¾ per hundred pounds to $8.34; choice steers at Toronto from $8.87½ per hundred pounds to $8.55½, and sheep from $6.25 per hundred pounds to $5.50. Hogs advanced from $9.58 per hundred pounds to $9.75. Meats were generally lower. Dressed beef, hindquarter, at Toronto declined from $19 per hundred pounds to $18.40, mutton from 11 cents per pound to 10 cents; and hogs from $15.75 per hundred pounds to $15.05. Fowl was down from 25 cents per pound to 22 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 36-38 cents per dozen to 37-40 cents. Beef hides at Toronto advanced from 16-17 cents per pound to 18-19 cents. Harness leather was up from 48 cents per pound to 50 cents, and men's heavy grain boots advanced from $2.45 per pair to $2.50, and women's dongola from $2.30 per pair to $2.40. Raw cotton continued to advance, the price at New York rising from 16⅝ cents per pound to 18 cents. The low price for the month was 17.05 cents per pound, reached on the 5th, and the high 18.95 cents per pound, reached on the 25th. Jute was up from $8.34 per cwt. to $9.17. Raw silk declined from $5.50 per pound to $5.25. Wool advanced from 24-25 cents per pound to 27 cents. Binder twine was down from 13⅛ cents per pound to 12⅜

cents. Matches declined from $10 per box to $8.50, due, it was said, to the reduction in excise duty. In non-ferrous metals lead declined from $6.65 per cwt. to $6.40; silver from 57 cents per ounce to 56¼ cents; tin from 67¼ cents per pound to 65 cents; and spelter from $7.82½ per cwt. to $7.73. White lead was down from $13.41 per hundred pounds to $12.95.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Board of Trade, on the base 1913=100, was 141.8 in June, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month. There was a rise of 2.2 per cent in the general average of all articles of food, with increases in all groups. Industrial materials declined 0.5 per cent with declines in iron and steel, other metals and minerals and the miscellaneous group, and advances in cotton and other textiles. On the base "average prices in 1924=100" the index number for June was 85.3.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, was 123.1 at the end of June, showing a decline of 0.6 per cent from the level at the end of May, which was 123.8. All food groups declined, the whole falling 1.9 per cent. In materials, there was a rise on the whole of 0.3 per cent with a decline of 1.8 per cent in minerals and rises in textiles and sundries.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.4 in June, an advance of 0.4 per cent over the May level. Foods showed no change on the whole, a marked advance in meat and fish being offset by declines in other groups. Materials advanced 0.5 per cent, with an advance of 6 per cent in the group "textiles other than cotton," due to a sharp advance in flax and dearer prices for wool and jute. The other materials groups were slightly lower for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 166 at July 1 as against 163 at June 1. For the month there was an advance of five points in foods and a decline of five points in fuel and light, other groups showing no change. Foods were 159; rent, 151; clothing 210-215; fuel and light, 170; sundries, 180. At August 1, foods were 156, rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries showing no change. The cost of living was 164.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 848 in May, being 2 points above the previous month's level. There were advances in food products, fertilizer, textile products, hides and leather products, and raw rubber, with declines in fuels, tar and products, metal products, and resin products, and little change in other groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a workingman's family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 205.70 for June as against 201.28 for May, a rise of 2.2 per cent for the month. This was due to a rise of 2.9 per cent in the index for food prices, but there were slight increases shown by all the other groups.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 636 in June, a decline of 0.9 per cent from the May level. A decline in native products was partially offset by a rise in imports. Foods showed a decline and materials rose slightly, owing to an increase of 4.6 per cent in the textiles index.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 525 for the second quarter of 1927, thus differing from the level of the previous quarter by only one point. Foods and rents rose and heat and light and sundries declined. Clothing showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the official Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 137.9 for the average of the month of June, an advance of 0.6 per cent over the May average. There were slight advances shown by foods of vegetable origin, industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods, and manufactured goods. Colonial goods declined slightly.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100 was 147.7 for June, an increase of 0.8 per cent above the May level. This was chiefly due to a rise in food prices, which rose 1.3 per cent during the month. Clothing rose 0.4 per cent. Heat and light declined and sundries rose slightly. Rent showed no change.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 509.39 in June, a decline of 5 per cent for the month. There were sharp declines in all groups, the groups "animal foods" and "minerals and metals" reaching their lowest levels since the beginning of the compilation, May, 1921.

China

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chinese Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913=100, was 173.1 in April, as against 174.7 in March. For the month slight increases were shown in textiles, industrial materials and sundries, and slight declines in cereals, other food, metals and building materials. The total index number was 11.1 per cent higher than in June, 1926, but slightly lower than in November, 1926.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base "prices in July, 1914=100," was 148 in May, as against 145 in April (revised figure). Foods advanced 2 points to 143, with slight increases in cereals, pulses, and the miscellaneous foods group and a decline in sugar. Non-foods advanced 3 points to 150, with advance in all groups except metals, which showed a slight decline. The raw cotton group advanced during the month 10.9 per cent to 142.

Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number was 154 in June as against 152 in May. Foods advanced one point to 151 and fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent were unchanged at 166, 147 and 172 respectively.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100.0, was 143.7 for June, compared with 144.1 for May, a decline of one-fourth of one per cent. Small decreases were shown for the groups of foods and building materials, and negligible decreases for chemicals and drugs and house furnishing goods. Farm products, fuels, metals and miscellaneous commodities increased slightly. No change was reported for clothing materials.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $12.5830 on August 1, a gain of 1.6 per cent over the $12.3803 of July 1. Seven groups of commodities advanced, including hides and leather, textiles, fruits, live-stock, naval stores, metals and building materials. The four groups declining included provisions, oils, breadstuffs, and miscellaneous products. Coal and coke, and chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

Dun's index number, showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities, rose to $186.335 on August 1, a gain of nearly 0.4 per cent over the July 1 level. Four groups advanced, including breadstuffs, meat, "other foods", and clothing. Three groups declined, including dairy and garden products, metals, and the miscellaneous group. All changes were slight.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the Cost of living in Massachusetts, was 159.7 for June, on the base average retail prices in 1913=100, a slight decrease from the May level, 159.9. Food, clothing and fuel and light declined slightly, while shelter and sundries showed no change.

Ohio Labour Federation supports Safety Movement

The Ohio Federation of Labour, at its state convention recently held at Middleton, Ohio, agreed that more than one-half the accidents and occupational diseases could be prevented by co-operation between employer and employed. The convention recommended that safety committees be set up in every plant, and that this subject be given whole-hearted support by every affiliate of the Federation. Discussing the value of safety committees the committee in charge reported that "where safety committees are in existence in unions and shops, excellent results have been attained in curtailing accidents. We trust no delegate to this convention will consider his or her report to the local complete on the activities of this convention without dwelling at length on the necessity for safety in the industrial life of the State of Ohio."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1927, was 290, there being 86 in April, 100 in May and 104 in June. In the second quarter of 1926, 260 fatal accidents have been recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By industrial groups the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 43; logging, 29; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 27; manufacturing, 42; construction, 43; transportation and public utilities, 74; trade, 11; service, 16. Of the mining accidents, 9 were in metalliferous mining, 16 in coal mining, and one each in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying n.e.s.," and in "structural materials." Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in the group "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "animal foods," one in "textiles," one in "rubber goods," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper goods," one in non-metallic mineral products," 14 in "saw and planing mills," 4 in "wood products," and 10 in "iron, steel and products." In construction there were 25 accidents in "building and structures," one in "ship building," 9 in "bridge and highway," and 8 in "miscellaneous construction." In transportation and public utilities, there were 38 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 19 in "water transportation," 5 in "local transportation," one in "storage," 7 in "electricity and gas" and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones." In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale trade" and 8 in "retail." In service there were 9 in "public administration," 2 in "recreational service," 4 in "personal service," and one in "professional service."

Of accidents involving a number of fatalities, the principal one occurred on April 19, causing 6 industrial fatalities. This was a derailment in which a freight train left the rails owing to a washout. The engineer died of scalds and a fireman died of injuries due to being pinned under the engine. Three stockmen and one stock raiser, travelling on the train in the course of their employment, who were also victims of this accident, have been listed under "agriculture and stockraising." During the period under review three railway wrecks each causing two or more deaths occurred. The first was on April 8 at Nipisiquit Junction, N.B., when a train upset owing to the snowplough on the engine having run foul of the frog of a switch. The engineer was instantly killed, the brakeman dying later of scalds. On April 9, a collision of freight trains occurred in a blizzard at Seven Persons, Alberta, in which a trainman and an engineer were killed. On May 15, near Nipigon, Ontario, a passenger train was derailed on crashing into a landslide, resulting in the death of the engineer, fireman and a mailman. The most serious accident in the mining industry during the period occurred at Cody, B.C., on April 22, when a steel cable lifting the cage in the main rise of a mine parted, the cage falling 150 feet to the bottom. Two miners were instantly killed, a third dying later of injuries received. In construction, an accident occurred at Hydro, Ont., on May 2, in which a steam shovel engaged in cutting out a channel to divert the waters of a river struck a missed charge of dynamite, killing two labourers. On June 24, at Leaside, Ont., owing to the collapse of a swinging platform, two riveters on bridge work fell 120 feet, one being instantly killed and the other dying of injuries. On April 9 an accident occurred in Water Transportation, when the schooner *Nellie* of Parrsboro, N.S., was wrecked in a gale near Cape Chignecto, with the captain and two seamen on board. In the group "Public Administration" an accident occurring at Walkerville, Ont., on June 16 resulted in the death of two firefighters, when the steering gear of a hook and ladder machine broke, causing the machine to strike a pole.

Supplementary lists of accidents.—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1926, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains seven fatalities of which one was in logging; one in manufacturing, two in construction and three in transportation. Three of these are known to have resulted fatally in 1927. One of the accidents occurred in September, one in October, three in November and two in December. Concluding the tables is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1927. This includes eleven fatalities, of which 4 were in logging; 2 in mining; 2 in manufacturing; one in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. Three accidents were in February and 8 in March.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer	Renown, Sask.	April 4	45	Caught in belt of a gasoline engine.
Farmer	Irma, Alta.	" 5		Caught between vehicles when team bolted.
Farmer	La Vallée, Ont.	" 6	66	Slipped and fell onto wood sawing machine.
Farmer	Blenheim Tp., Ont.	" 13	80	Fell from load of lumber.
Farmer	Brooke Tp., Ont.	" 14	61	Injured in runaway. Died April 15.
Farm hand	Boucherville, Que.	" 14	17	Was leading horse to operate capstan, when pole slipped, spinning around, striking victim.
Farm owner	Near Portage la Prairie, Man.	" 14		Drowned in flood waters which poured over highway.
Farmer	St. Bruno, Que.	" 15	56	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Oakland Tp., Ont.	" 16	42	Foot caught in engine belt, drawing him into fly-wheel.
Farmer's wife	Near Borden, Sask.	" 16		Lost between house and barn in snowstorm.
Farmer's son	McKillop Tp., Ont.	" 18	11	Cleaning land roller when horses started, crushing him.
Stockman	Near Hornepayne, Ont.	" 19		Derailment caused by washout.
Stockman	" "	" 19		
Stockman	" "	" 19		
Stock raiser	" "	" 19		
Farmer	Nicolet, Que.	" 20		Horse ran away; man crushed by wheels.
Farmer's son	Craik, Sask.	" 21	16	Was leading horse, which ran away, striking windmill, causing it to fall over and crush victim.
Farmer	Panoka, Alta.	" 21	25	Drowned in flood when attempting to ford river on horseback.
Wild horse rider	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 24		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Hillier, Ont.	May 4	22	Clothing caught fire from burning bush.
Farm hand	Near Leask, Sask.	" 9		Run over by a disk harrow.
Farmer	Donalda, Alta.	" 10	45	Kicked by a horse; died May 13.
Farmer	Agassiz, B.C.	" 11	54	Struck by freight train while driving cows.
Farmer	Near Vera, Sask.	" 12		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Near Qu'Appelle, Sask.	" 14	27	Crushed when tractor backed up.
Farmer	Moody, Man.	" 15		Fell beneath railway train.
Farmer	Canavoy, P.E.I.	" 16	66	Arm caught in flywheel of gasoline engine of wood saw. Died May 17.
Farmer	North Shefford, Que.	" 23	75	Gored by a bull. Died May 24.
Farm labourer	Near Gleichen, Alta.	" 24		Thrown from plough which struck stone.
Farmer	Bull Moose Hill, N.B.	June 2		Kicked by a horse. Died June 7.
Farmer	Parkland, Alta.	" 8		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Hallowell Tp., Ont.	" 12	55	Gored by a bull.
Rancher	Near Macleod, Alta.	" 11	54	Drowned in flood water of river.
Farmer	Near Metcalfe, Ont.	" 16	39	Crushed under wagon wheels when horses bolted.
Horse dealer	Savona, B.C.	" 17	54	Horse fell and rolled on him.
Farmer's wife	Near Wynyard, Sask.	" 18		Farmhouse wrecked in tornado.
Farmer	Aldborough Tp.. Ont.	" 18	60	Truck struck his waggon.
Farmer	Johnston Corners, Ont.	" 19	65	Attacked by a mad bull. Died June 23.
Farmer's son	Hobart Tp., Ont.	" 21		Run over by a manure spreader.
Farm hand	Nesbitt, Man.	" 24	16	Struck by lightning while operating a seed drill.
Farmer	Near Pembroke, Ont.	" 24		Struck by a falling tree. Died June 26.
Farmer	Indian Head, Sask.	" 27	71	Crushed by wheel after fall from a waggon. Died June 28.
Farm hand	Near Tilbury, Ont.	" 27	49	Trampled by a mad bull.
LOGGING—				
Fireman	Rock Bay, B.C.	April 16	20	Struck by snag pulled down by line.
Logger	Mission City, B.C.	" 16	54	Was rolling logs off a truck when peavy handle caught in clothing, throwing him under log.
Labourer	Bloedel, B.C.	" 20		Hit by flying root following blast.
Donkey engineer	Sardis, B.C.	" 22	26	Fell between drums; crushed by engine.
River driver	Eels Creek, Ont.	" 28	19	Slipped from log while breaking a jam. Drowned
Chokerman	Myrtle Point, B.C.	" 30	27	Choker caught snag, which fell, crushing victim.
Rigging slinger	Charter Siding, B.C.	May 3	30	Struck by hidden decayed tree caught by log.
Logger	Capilano, B.C.	" 4	31	Crushed between logs on a loading platform.
Logger	Germain Point, Que.	" 4		Explosion of gasoline motor.
Watchman on chute	Waddington Channel, B.C.	" 5	57	Caught by a log in a chute.
Labourer	Glendale, Ont.	" 6		Drowned.
Labourer	Magnassippi River, Ont.	" 6	20	Drowned.
Hooktender	Near Duncan, B.C.	" 6	35	Struck in back by a log thrown against a stump.
Logger	Moncou, Que.	" 7		Premature blast while trying to prevent a log jam.
Logger	Moncou, Que.	" 7		
River driver	Deux Rivières, Que.	" 7		Slipped from logs and fell beneath them; drowned.
Head loader	Youbou, B.C.	" 9	48	Hit on head by breaking guy line. Died May 11.
Driver	Tonuko River, Ont.	" 12	27	Drowned.
Labourer	Stave Lake, B.C.	" 13	27	Fell into a creek; drowned.
Brakeman on logging train.	Stillwater, B.C.	" 19		Crushed under poles when logging train was derailed.
Signalman	Thunder Bay, B.C.	" 19	19	Was struck by a log.
Labourer	Kenney, Ont.	" 21		Drowned.
Boom master	Near Timmins, Ont.	" 24	27	Fell from boom; drowned.
River driver	Sudbury, Ont.	" 31	18	Drowned.
River driver	Near Sault St. Marie, Ont.	June 1		Fell from a log; drowned.
Logger	Athabaska River, Alta.	" 13		Drowned.
Logger	Comox, B.C.	" 23	30	Injured at logging camp; died July 8.
Fireman on tug	Ronan Lake, Ont.	" 27	50	Killed while towing logs; fell from stern of alligator into propeller.
Logger	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.	" 29		Struck by a swinging timber.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Campbell River, B.C.	April 8	.....	Fell overboard; drowned.
Nova Scotian fisherman.	Off Western Bank	" 9	50	Crushed when huge wave submerged schooner.
Fisherman	Ferguson's Cove, N.S.	" 23	32	Fell from motorboat in heavy sea; drowned.
Lobster fisherman	Woods Harbour, N.S.	June 6	19	Drowned when boat struck a rock.
Boy	Mahone, N.S.	" 6	19	Drowned in capsize of dory.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Mucker	Britannia Mines, B.C.	April 4	.....	Buried by rush of muck down chute.
Trammer	Cobalt, Ont.	" 16	24	Fell down chute.
Miner	Near Amos, Que.	" 20	.....	Struck by rock.
Miner	Cody, B.C.	April 22	55	Fell with cage owing to breaking of cable. Third death occurred on April 23.
Miner		" 22	25	
Miner		" 22	25	
Machine runner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	May 30	27	Crushed.
Trammer	Creighton Mine, Ont.	" 30	.....	Explosion of dynamite.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	June 3	.....	Fell through an ore chute.
Coal mining:				
Miner	No. 16 colliery, New Waterford, N.S.	April 8	33	Crushed by fall of stone.
Acting yardmaster	No. 2 colliery, Glace Bay, N.S.	" 8	45	Coal car jumped track.
Overman	Birch Grove, N.S.	" 29	.....	Hit by a level trip.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	May	70	Sustained broken leg in mine. Died of pneumonia May 29.
Tipple hand	Walamun, Alta.	" 4	25	Slipped in front of car.
Miner	Luscar, Alta.	" 12	31	Mine car hit man and threw him against timber.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 17	22	Hit by trip of loaded coal boxes. Died May 18.
Miner	Mountain Park, Alta.	" 20	52	Gassed in mine.
Fire boss	Drumheller, Alta.	" 22	.....	Struck by fall of rock.
Miner	Nordegg, Alta.	" 27	48	Slipped while digging coal, striking back.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 30	26	Struck by lump of coal falling from face.
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	June 9	.....	Fell in front of moving cars; crushed.
Miner	Luscar, Alta.	" 14	22	Struck by runaway empty mine car.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 20	27	Struck by fall of coal.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.	" 20	34	Caught by fall of top coal.
Miner	Fernie, B.C.	" 24	70	Caught and crushed in cave-in.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:				
Miner	Asbestos, Que.	Before May 21	.....	Accidentally killed.
Structural materials:				
Maintenance man	Wentworth, N.S.	June 2	50	While repairing belt while machine was in operation, was drawn in and crushed. Died June 3.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Bakery driver	Montreal, Que.	April 14	72	Struck by taxicab when alighting from waggon.
Labourer	Lindsay, Ont.	" 16	68	Injured knee; infection.
Factory girl	Montreal, Que.	May 27	18	Burned when clothing caught fire from gas explosion. Died June 7.
Carpenter with brewing company.	Sarnia, Ont.	June 7	.....	Struck by timber.
Animal foods:				
Engineer of refrigerating plant	Montreal, Que.	April 13	71	Overcome by ammonia fumes from burst pipe.
Employee of creamery	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23	46	Fell from a platform as a result of heart failure.
Labourer in packing plant	Moose Jaw, Sask.	May 10	33	Crushed by elevator.
Textiles:				
Dyer	Charlotte Co., N.B.	June 22	37	Thrown against tank by compressed air escape.
Rubber goods:				
Worker in rubber plant	Toronto, Ont.	May 2	44	Burned. Died June 6.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Labourer	Kenora, Ont.	April 11	32	Fell onto revolving drum, and was thrown against iron beam.
Labourer	La Tuque, Que.	May 11	37	Fell from a scaffold.
Labourer	Little Current, Ont.	" 14	37	Slipped between swinging crane and opening on deck.
Employee of paper mill	Stoneham, Que.	June 2	.....	Drowned.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Foreman in mill	Asbestos, Que.	April 24	50	Struck by piece of machinery.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Mission City, B.C.	April 18	53	Crushed beneath load of logs.
Labourer	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 25	21	Slipped into river; drowned.
Fireman	Barrie, Ont.	May 5	67	Crushed by a waggon.
Labourer	L'Avenir, Que.	" 12	59	Struck by piece of wood thrown from saw.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 16	30	Boiler explosion in sawmill.
Marker	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20	44	Fell and was dragged over rolls when struck by piece of timber. Died May 21.
Labourer	Edmonton, Alta.	" 23	35	Struck by lumber from planer.
Labourer	Appelo, Ont.	" 24	49	Struck by a slab.
Labourer	Sundridge, Ont.	June 9	48	Caught in saw.
Locomotive engineer	Brent, Ont.	" 16	42	Crushed by engine.
Engineer	Chapleau, Ont.	" 24	44	Infection.
Labourer	Northumberland Co., N.B.	" 27	65	Fell into hot water. Scalds.
Saw operator	Timmins, Ont.	" 30	22	Fell on circular saw. Died July 2.
Carpenter	West River, Ont.	" 30	62	Drowned.
Wood products:				
Watchman with cabinet company	Kitchener, Ont.	April 12	.....	Sliver in hand; infection.
Pump manufacturer	Kemptville, Ont.	" 9	75	Clothing caught in wood working machinery.
Truck driver for manufacturing company	Near Louisville, Que.	May 13	19	Driver failed to wait for passing of train and was struck by same.
Labourer in wooden box factory	Toronto, Ont.	June 8	20	Struck by piece of wood flying from saw.
Iron, steel and products:				
Tinsmith's helper	Winnipeg, Man.	May 3	27	Taking strip of iron from a machine; cut finger; septicaemia.
Labourer in can factory	Montreal, Que.	" 9	52	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steel worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 13	35	Caught in a wire coiling machine.
Brakeman at steel plant	Sydney, N.S.	" 26	.....	Struck by a revolving crane.
Iron worker	Walkerville, Ont.	" 26	42	Crushed under car.
Clerk	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 27	60	Run over by a company locomotive.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	June 7	40	Struck by a piece of bursting emery wheel.
Mechanical Superintendent of manufacturing company	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	68	Fell in plant.
Employee of engineering works	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	.....	Fell from a platform. Died June 28.
Watchman	Gananoque, Ont.	" 30	.....	Fell into river; drowned.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Ford, Ont.	April 14	.....	Fell off house.
Foreman carpenter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 25	52	Crushed by cave-in. Died April 26.
Riveter's helper	Brandon, Man.	" 25	29	Collapse of scaffold inside of tank.
Crane operator	Hamilton, Ont.	" 26	40	Crushed by a crane.
Foreman of construction company	Oshawa, Ont.	" 26	29	Struck by swinging cab of steam shovel. Died April 27.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 28	38	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	May 2	60	Fell from a scaffold.
Labourer	Windsor, Ont.	" 4	28	Struck by truck.
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	60	Heart attack while at work.
Electrical worker	Gatineau, Que.	" 16	26	Came in contact with high voltage wire.
Carpenter	Great Falls, Man.	" 18	48	Fell from scaffold to floor.
Labourer	Orillia, Ont.	" 21	29	While helping to move an out-house, came in contact with high voltage wire; electrocuted.
Electrician's helper	West Templeton, Que.	" 27	.....	Fell from a transformer.
Plasterer	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	40	Touched live wire; electrocuted.
Labourer on construction	Westmount, Que.	" 28	25	Was helping to lift heavy stone which slipped, falling onto scaffold which collapsed.
Labourer on smelter construction	Rouyn, Que.	June 1	46	Struck by piece of steel.
Labourer on elevator construction	Didsbury, Alta.	" 2	42	Collapse of scaffold under heavy weight.
Labourer	Kenora, Ont.	" 3	36	While renewing planking of roof, fell through hole to ground.
Construction engineer	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	30	Overcome by gas fumes.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	35	Fell from a ladder.
Cement worker	Woodstock, Ont.	" 13	62	Fell from a load of gravel when horses bolted.
Painter	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 16	27	Fell from a ladder to concrete pavement.
Carpenter	Dauphin, Man.	" 16	40	Fell into bin of grain elevator.
Carpenter	Fredericton, N.B.	" 18	62	Fell from height of 8 feet.
Labourer in excavation	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25	19	Buried by slide of sand.
Shipbuilding:				
Boilermaker	Halifax, N.S.	May 16	.....	While inside a boiler he was burned by explosion of oil caused by torch falling.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Bridge and highway—				
Employee of Paving co.	Weston, Ont.	April 30	62	Truck in which he was riding to work was struck by train.
Workman demolishing a bridge	Greenburn, Ont.	May 27	42	Crushed by falling iron girder.
Riveter	St. George, Ont.	June 6	37	Drill used in boring holes in girders snapped throwing him to ground.
Labourer on road gang	Near Pembroke, Ont.	" 7	55	Struck by train when cleaning crossing.
Labourer	Woodstock, N.B.	" 20	27	Struck on head by windlass while unloading gravel.
Riveter	Leaside, Ont.	" 24	.....	Fell to rocky ground when swinging platform split. Second man died June 26.
Riveter	Leaside, Ont.	" 24	.....	
Labourer	Leaside, Ont.	" 27	.....	While working beneath bridge under construction, was struck by plank falling from same. Died July 1.
Labourer	St. John, N.B.	" 27	.....	Fell from bridge when his wheelbarrow of cement overbalanced.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	April 1	30	Crushed by boulder falling into street excavation.
Employee of construction firm	Near Great Falls, Man.	" 19	.....	Drowned when raft capsized in flood waters of river.
Labourer	Hydro, Ont.	May 2	.....	Steam shovel struck missed charge of dynamite.
Labourer	Hydro, Ont.	" 2	.....	Men crushed under rocks following explosion.
Electrical worker	Paugan Falls, Que.	" 26	22	While working on roof of power station slipped and grabbed wire; electrocuted.
Cement finisher	Humberstone, Ont.	" 28	33	Lost balance and fell into ship canal.
Labourer	Welland Canal, Ont.	June 11	32	Struck by a dump car.
Deckhand on sand dredge	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 29	29	Fell from deck probably owing to a seizure; drowned.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways;				
Brakeman	Chipman, N.B.	April 2	40	Crushed between pilot and coupling when foot slipped.
Yardman	C.N.R. yards, Detroit, Mich.	" 5	48	Slipped from footboard of engine; run over.
Engineer	Nipisiquit Jct., N.B.	" 8	40	Train upset; snowplow on engine ran foul of switch in storm. Engineer killed; brakeman died of scalds, April 13.
Brakeman	Nipisiquit Jct., N.B.	" 8	.....	
Trainman	Seven Persons, Alta.	" 9	.....	Train collision in blizzard.
Engineer	Seven Persons, Alta.	" 9	40	
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 17	23	Fell from top of a standing box car.
Engineer	Near Hornepayne, Ont.	" 19	34	Derailment caused by washout.
Fireman	Near Hornepayne, Ont.	" 19	29	
Roadmaster	Weyburn, Sask.	" 24	51	Testing speeder, when dog ran in front, derailing it, causing it to crash over embankment and fall on victim.
Switchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	22	Fell between cars while uncoupling.
Sectionman	Brazeau Siding, Alta.	" 30	29	Motor car collided with rear of another.
Sectionman	Near Lynden, Ont.	May 11	49	Riding on gasoline jigger which jumped rails.
Car repairer	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	45	Crushed by flat car owing to collapse of jack.
Conductor (serving as brakeman)	Niblock, Ont.	" 13	48	Crushed beneath wheels of car. Died May 15.
Engineer	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15	63	Train crashed into a landslide and was derailed.
Fireman	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15	41	
Mailman	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15	.....	
Chief clerk	North Bay, Ont.	" 19	33	Fell beneath train. Died May 20.
Brakeman	Near Woodstock, N.B.	" 19	42	Fell into river from a gravel train on a bridge.
Yardman	Quebec, Que.	" 21	23	Caught between siding platform and a moving freight car.
Sectionman	Near Mabella, Ont.	" 21	53	Struck by train while removing hand car from track.
Brakeman	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	26	Crushed while coupling.
Sectionman	Millidge, Ont.	June 3	45	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	" 3	45	Struck by car while moving velocipede.
Brakeman	Caledonia, Ont.	" 4	.....	Fell between shunting cars.
Section foreman	Near Delson, Que.	" 6	41	Was run over by scooter from which he had fallen
Brakeman	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	26	Struck by a shunting engine.
Sectionman	Brodie, B.C.	" 14	.....	While unloading stone from a flat car they were crushed by a falling tree.
Sectionman	Brodie, B.C.	" 14	.....	
Sectionman	Near Lac au Saumon, Que.	" 17	31	Speeder collided with express train.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	44	Struck by engine in yards.
Sectionman	Near Melville, Sask.	" 24	.....	Crash of two handcars.
Conductor	Telford, Man.	" 24	44	Slipped and was run over while coupling.
Sectionman	Pringle, Ont.	" 26	40	Velocipede struck by train.
Freight handler	Montreal, Que.	" 28	50	Struck on head by a plank. Died July 27.
Sectionman	Monkton, Ont.	" 28	19	Fell between two cars.
Steam shovelman	Copetown, Ont.	" 30	22	Crushed when steam shovel overturned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Continued.*				
Electric Railways:				
Car cleaner	Vancouver, B.C.	April 11	53	Caught between shunted freight cars.
Conductor	Montreal, Que.	June 20	46	Crushed between cars while replacing trolley on wire.
Water Transportation:				
Deckhand	Sidney, B.C.	April 3	33	Slipped and fell while attempting to tie up vessel.
Captain	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9	.....	Drowned following capsize of schooner in gale.
Seaman	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9	.....	
Seaman	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9	.....	
Boiler scaler	Vancouver, B.C.	" 14	.....	Slipped from gang plank; drowned.
Second mate of vessel	Barnet, B.C.	" 18	.....	Struck by sling load of lumber. Died April 21.
Ship labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 26	40	Fell into hold of ship.
Ship liner	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	29	Fell into hold of freighter.
Fireman on tug	Toronto, Ont.	May 14	26	Fell from plank as he walked from tug to scow; drowned.
Seaman	Quebec, Que.	" 19	.....	Fell into hold of vessel.
Shipliner	Montreal, Que.	" 20	65	Fell through open hatch into coal bunker.
Ship's painter	Walkerville, Ont.	" 27	19	While painting ship's side fell from swinging stage; drowned.
Sailor	Campbellton, N.B.	" 30	18	Tripped and fell from wharf while handling line; drowned.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	June 1	18	Returning from leave ashore, slipped while climbing a line to deck; drowned.
Seaman	Halifax, N.S.	June 10	.....	Drowned from power boat.
Sailor	Sorel, Que.	" 14	.....	Fell into hold of a vessel.
Employee on scow	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 19	70	Fell overboard.
Longshoreman	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 21	19	Fell into water from a barge; drowned.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 28	50	Struck on head by plank; died July 27.
Local transportation:				
Truck driver	Thompson Valley, B.C.	April 8	35	Truck overturned on highway under construction; died April 12.
Taxicab driver	Near Sudbury, Ont.	May 12	.....	Shot; violence.
Teamster	Fernie, B.C.	" 17	30	Kicked by a horse; died May 18.
Taxicab driver	Montreal, Que.	June 19	32	Collision with street car.
Truck driver	Windsor, Ont.	" 22	.....	Collision with truck.
Storage:				
Elevator manager	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	April 26	.....	Fell down shaft of elevator. Died April 28.
Telegraphs and Telephones:				
Wireless operator	Lunenburg, N.S.	June 5	29	Drowned from a dory.
Instrument installer (telephone)	Sudbury, Ont.	" 9	25	His car struck by train on way to work.
Electricity and gas:				
Electrical worker	New Toronto, Ont.	April 13	.....	Touched high-power wire; electrocuted.
Winder with electric company	Walkerville, Ont.	" 20	42	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Sandwich, Ont.	May 25	22	Touched a live wire; electrocuted.
Lineman with power commission	North York, Ont.	June 9	29	Burned.
Lineman	Napanee, Ont.	" 13	35	Electrocuted on hydro-electric pole.
Hydro employee	Sarnia, Ont.	" 16	30	Electrocuted by high voltage wires.
Electrical worker	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	" 18	32	Working without rubber gloves as voltage was not considered high; electrocuted.
TRADE—				
Wholesale:				
Salesman	Dunnville, Ont.	May 20	.....	Struck by a train.
Travelling salesman	Near Milestone, Sask.	June 19	.....	Automobile accident.
Travelling salesman	Chatham, Ont.	" 30	44	Crushed by a motor car.
Retail:				
Janitor in retail store	Peterborough, Ont.	April 7	.....	Crushed by elevator.
Clerk in butcher shop	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	28	While boning meat, accidentally plunged knife into his own groin.
Fish peddler	Near Boylston, N.S.	May 17	.....	Pinned beneath overturned automobile.
Merchant	Near Rigaud Sta., Que.	" 19	60	Truck struck by train.
Milk driver	Sandwich, Ont.	" 22	35	Truck struck by interurban car.
Milk dealer	Durham, Ont.	June 8	56	Crushed under car struck by bus.
Coal driver	Kingston, Ont.	" 21	.....	Pinned under overturned cart.
Merchant	Mount Forest, Ont.	" 30	.....	Fell down elevator shaft.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Operator of govt. gasoline boat	Port Colborne, Ont.	May 23	36	Lost balance and fell into canal; drowned.
Traffic constable	Montreal, Que.	" 31	50	Crushed between two automobiles while on duty.
Compassman	Etomani River, Man.	June 2	18	Paddling upstream, canoe capsized; drowned.
Park constable	Winnipeg, Man.	" 12	71	Patrolling on bicycle; was knocked down by automobile.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
Public administration— Continued.				
Fire fighter	Walkerville, Ont.	" 16	.....	Driving a new "hook and ladder" when the steering gear broke. One man crashed into a pole. Chief died later.
Fire chief	"	" 16	.....	
Sailor on patrol boat	Grand Manan Channel, N.B.	" 23	50	Struck by boom of vessel; knocked overboard.
Inspector on road repair	Martinville, Que.	" 24	76	Dynamite blast.
Pilot in air force	High River, Alta.	" 28	25	Plane crashed in test flight.
Recreational:				
Scene painter	Winnipeg, Man.	April 8	35	Fell from a swinging stage owing to breaking of cable. Died April 10.
Carnival employee	Brantford, Ont.	May 23	.....	Fell from an electric power pole.
Personal:				
Handyman	Montreal, Que.	April 27	57	Fell to ground while placing summer shutters.
Cook for construction gang	Near Lancaster, Ont.	May 3	55	Struck by train.
Elevator greaser	Banff, Alta.	" 17	18	Crushed when elevator ascended.
Cook	Lotbinière, Co. Que.	June 17	38	Riding on track bicycle; was struck by train.
Professional—				
School teacher	Wideawake, Alta.	April 29	.....	School house, in which he lived, destroyed by fire. Died of injuries, May 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

LOGGING—				
Logger	Yahk, B.C.	Dec. 8	26	Struck by tree broken by a falling tree. Died Dec. 9.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Piler	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 30	23	Run over by lumber carrier. Died April 3, 1927.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov. 25	37	Struck by train; back broken. Died some months later.
Bridge and highway:				
Road foreman	Ashcroft, B.C.	Dec. 6	58	Struck on head by boulder following cave-in. Died March 30, 1927.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Section foreman	W. Summerland, B.C.	Nov. 4,	47	Collision of power cars while victim was returning home. Died November 8.
Water transportation:				
Seaman	Cornwall, Ont.	Nov. 12	20	Crushed.
Local transportation:				
Labourer	Elmira, Ont.	Oct. 19	73	Fell off wagon; fractured leg.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927

LOGGING—				
Logger	Stillwater, B.C.	Feb. 19	.....	Struck by snag brought down by a line.
Teamster	Wynndel, B.C.	" 25	50	Fell from load of logs when chain broke. Died April 8.
Hook tender	Rock Bay, B.C.	Mar. 8	58	Struck by tree caught by moving log. Died March 12.
Logger	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 16	.....	Crushed by a rolling log. Died March 19.
MINING, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Miner	Premier, B.C.	Feb. 24	53	Suffocated when snow slide swept over mouth of a tunnel.
Coal Mining:				
Miner	Canmore, Alta.	Mar. 26	50	Miner's phthisis.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Chemainus, B.C.	Mar. 12	21	Tying bundles of cedar lumber; splinters in hand; infection. Died March 29.
Pulp and paper products:				
Labourer	Port Alberni, B.C.	Mar. 11	63	Fell from a platform.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Concrete worker	Victoria Co., N.B.	Mar. 15	45	Crushed under fall of concrete car.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Trainman	Haney, B.C.	Mar. 12	43	Slipped and fell beneath car. Died April 23.
Electricity and gas:				
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 1	62	Poisoned while repairing break in gas pipes. Died June 10.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1927

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the three months ended June 30, 1927, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1926. The total number of immigrants was 77,434, of whom 27,483 were British, 7,663 from the United States, and 42,288 from other countries. In the corresponding period of 1926 the total number of immigrants was 48,304, of whom 21,823 were British, 6,247 from the United States and 20,234 from other countries.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1927, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	43,428	3,899	47,327
Adult females	13,859	1,852	15,711
Children under eighteen	12,484	1,912	14,396
	69,771	7,663	77,434
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	37,973	1,571	39,544
Females	3,769	405	4,174
Children	8,352	542	8,894
Labouring class—			
Males	1,960	608	2,568
Females	373	86	459
Children	592	78	670
Mechanics—			
Males	1,880	737	2,607
Females	591	200	791
Children	445	140	585
Trading class—			
Males	802	456	1,268
Females	380	166	546
Children	259	92	351
Mining class—			
Males	189	46	235
Females	51	2	53
Children	69	.....	69
Female domestic servants	5,952	185	6,137
Other classes—			
Males	624	481	1,105
Females	2,743	808	3,551
Children	2,767	1,060	3,827
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	984	31	1,015
New Brunswick	795	94	889
Prince Edward Island	120	12	132
Quebec	6,147	1,204	7,351
Ontario	16,682	2,814	19,496
Manitoba	29,484	378	29,862
Saskatchewan	6,326	1,072	7,398
Alberta	5,891	1,306	7,197
British Columbia	3,327	744	4,071
Northwest Territories	14	6	20
Not given	1	2	3

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1927

Albanian	13
Armenian	6
Austrian	416
Belgian	1,349
Bohemian	4
British—	
English	13,691
Irish	4,966
Scotch	7,838
Welsh	988
Bulgarian	85
Croatian	638
Czech	424
Dutch	1,079
East Indian	19
Esthonian	61
Finnish	2,088
French	365
German	5,812
Greek	132
Herzegovinian	4
Italian	1,333
Japanese	183
Jewish	1,140
Jugo-Slav	1,125
Lettish	42
Lithuanian	545
Magyar	3,731
Maltese	16
Moravian	21
Negro	33
Persian	4
Polish	4,809
Portuguese	2
Roumanian	105
Russian	575
Ruthenian	6,178
Scandinavian—	
Danish	1,950
Icelandic	10
Norwegian	2,825
Swedish	1,547
Serbian	313
Slovak	2,901
Spanish	10
Swiss	361
Syrian	31
Turkish	3
Via ocean ports	69,771
From the United States	7,663
Total	77,434

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1926 and 1927

—	1926			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April	7,897	2,007	7,589	17,493
May	7,986	2,063	8,571	18,620
June	5,940	2,177	4,074	12,101
Totals	21,823	6,247	20,234	48,304

—	1927			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
Totals	27,483	7,663	42,288	77,434

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Montreal City Policemen May Not Belong to a Union

The Supreme Court of Canada, in a judgment rendered in June, reversed the decision given in 1925 by Mr. Justice Coderre in the Superior Court, later confirmed by the Court of King's Bench of Quebec, in the case of *Bélec versus the City of Montreal.* The latter judgment, and the circumstances relating to this case, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925, page 539. Mr. Justice Coderre in the Superior Court declared to be null and void certain resolutions and orders passed by the Montreal City council, forbidding members of the city police force to be members of Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No, 62, a union which holds a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The city of Montreal next carried the case before the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Division) which court confirmed the decision of the Superior Court, two judges, however, dissenting. Further appeal was next made by the city to the Supreme Court of Canada, which as stated above, reversed the decision of the two lower courts. Subsequently, appeal was made by the plaintiff in the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but on July 28, information reached Ottawa that the Privy Council had refused leave to appeal. The text of the judgment of the Supreme Court, which therefore remains the final decision in this case, is as follows. Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Lamont with the concurrence of Chief Justice Anglin, and of Judges Mignault, Newcombe and Rinfret:

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

The City of Montreal, Appellant,
vs.
Philippe Bélec, Respondent.

LAMONT J:

(Concurred in by Anglin C.J.C., Mignault, Newcombe and Rinfret, J. J.

This is an appeal by the City of Montreal against the judgment of the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) confirming a judgment of the Superior Court which declared illegal and void certain resolutions passed by the city and a certain order of the Chief of Police based thereon.

For some time prior to July, 1922, friction had existed between the city council and the Federation of Municipal Employees. This federation was a labour union including among its members the police employees of various cities and municipalities in the Dominion. In 1918 a branch of the union, known as Branch No. 62, was formed by the police employees of Montreal. The plaintiff was the secretary of this branch. The union desired the city to recognize its existence and to deal with it through its duly appointed representatives in case of any dispute between the city and any of the members of the union employees of the city. This the city would not do. On July 13, 1922, the union passed a resolution in which their grievances, so far as they related to the police force, were set out in the following words:—

"Whereas the employees of the city of Montreal complain that for a long period they have suffered numerous grievances, of which the most important are —

Police Force—Refusal by the executive committee of the council to allow arbitration, as demanded by the police, and as granted to them by the Minister of Public Works and Labour, to follow its course".

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the city council and was by it referred to a special committee which reported as follows:—

1. Your committee declares its opposition to the police union in its present form.

2. Your committee is of the opinion, so far as members of the police force, firemen, and waterworks employees are concerned, no federation of municipal employees should be in existence. The committee, however, has no objection to the existence of the welfare association maintained by these employees.

This report was unanimously adopted by the council on September 15, 1922. On November 28, 1923, the council passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved—Whereas the police union is not recognized by the city, no member of the police force should be permitted to take part in the said union, and the chief of police is authorized to take any disciplinary measures that may be necessary to secure compliance with the resolutions adopted by the council and the executive committee."

Instructions were given to the chief of police in accordance with this resolution. On November 29 the chief of police issued the following order:—

"That it is strictly forbidden for all officers or men to belong to the police union as constituted and they have eight days from to-day to dispose of all money, etc. Order of the Executive Board. Per Chief Belanger."

Considering that the resolutions and order above referred to contravened the provisions of the "Municipal Strike and Lock-out Act," C. 46, 11 Geo. V (Now R.S.Q., c. 98) the plaintiff, on March 31, 1924, brought this

action, and asked that the resolutions of September 15, 1922, and November 28, 1923, and the order of the Chief of Police of November 29, 1923, be annulled and set aside on the ground that they were *ultra vires* of the city council and contrary to law. He further asked that an injunction issue restricting the city from enforcing the said order. The learned trial judge upheld the plaintiff's claim and declared illegal and void the said resolutions and order; and he granted the injunction restraining the city from proceeding to enforce them. On appeal the Court of King's Bench (Dorion and Tellier J. J. dissenting) affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court. The city now appeals to this court.

The pertinent provisions of sec. 2520*o*, are as follows:—

2520 *oc*. This section shall apply to any claim or dispute between employers and employees in connection with the following matters:

a. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether the disagreement has arisen wiht respect to wages, working hours, by night or by day, or the length of day or night work;

b. The dismissal of one or more employees on account of membership in any labour union.

2520 *od*. It shall be unlawful for an employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for employees to strike, on account of any dispute mentioned in the foregoing article before such dispute has been submitted to a board of arbitration.

2520 *oj*. Any employer who declares or who is the cause of a lockout in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, for every day or part of a day that such lockout lasts.

It is admitted that there is no claim or dispute under sub. sec. (a) of 2520 *oc*. The action, therefore if it can be maintained, must come within sub. sec. (b).

For the city it is contended that the action is premature in that there can be no claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of an employee on account of membership in a labour union until an employee has been actually dismissed because of such membership. While for the respondents it is contended that the resolutions of November 28, 1923, passed by the city, and the order of the chief of police based thereon, constituted a clear threat of dismissal in case of non-compliance with the order; that such threat, even without a dismissal, created between the city police employees, who desired to maintain their membership in the union, a dispute which would probably be said to be "a dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees", that the dismissal of those employees would amount to a lockout within the meaning of 2520 *od*. and that as the declaring or causing of a lockout would be unlawful before such dispute had been submitted to arbitration, the legislature must have intended that resort should be had to arbitration in order to forestall and prevent the threatened lockout. This contention was given effect to in the courts below.

With great deference I am of opinion that the judgments below cannot be upheld. It is quite clear that there was a difference of opinion between the city council and the union as to the desirability of having the city recognize the union. Such a difference of opinion, however, the legislature has not seen fit to bring within the purview of the Act. As an employer who declares or is the cause of a lockout in contravention of the section is liable to a penalty for so doing, the section must be strictly construed and must be limited in its application to such matters as clearly come within the language used.

The section, in so far as this action is concerned, is limited to a "claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees."

Now it will be observed that there is no intimation in the language of the resolutions or order that a failure to comply with the order will be followed by dismissal. There is, therefore, no express threat of dismissal. It is, however, contended that as the exercise of the power of dismissal is the only means which the city has of compelling obedience to the order, the language of the order implies that non-compliance therewith will be followed by dismissal, and that it was so understood by the employees. Even if that be so it is not, in my opinion, sufficient to constitute " a claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees."

Until an employee has been dismissed I am unable to see how any claim or dispute can arise in connection with his dismissal. Upon this point I find myself in harmony with the reasons given by Mr. Justice Dorion and Mr. Justice Tellier.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Dorion said:—

"I am of the opinion that to "declare" a strike (or a lockout) is to "give it effect". A lock-out is the turning out of the employees. Well, the city has not dismissed a single police officer, and, if the policemen persist in refusing to quit the union, it is still possible for the city to comply with the law (this is precisely the occasion when such a step should be taken), by requesting the establishment of a Board of Arbitration under article 2520 cf.

And Mr. Justice Tellier says:—

"The council would violate the law only in the event that it decided to punish those who refused to comply with its orders and resorted to a lock-out or a dismissal of the members of the police force. Until the council

so acts it is within its rights, and the act concerning strikes and lock-outs does not apply, inasmuch as the case under consideration is not provided for.

The resolutions and order under attack in this action were declarations of policy on the part of the city council. They constituted an expression of the council's intention. The council, however, was always in a position to review its expressed intention and to alter its policy at any time before carrying it into effect. And that is evidently what took place here. The eight days specified in the order of the chief of police expired, but their expiration was not followed by any dismissal. The council stayed its hand as it had a perfect right to do, and its implied threat of dismissal never amounted to more than a threat. Wherein then did the city contravene the act? If the legislature had intended the act to apply to a claim or dispute in connection with a threat of dismissal as well as to a claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal itself, it could and doubtless would have said so. Not having said so I am of opinion that the legislative intention was to limit the application of the act under sub. sec. (b) to cases in which there had been an actual dismissal.

That such was the legislative intention is, I think, supported by the language used in sec. 2520 *oj.* above quoted.

If the city had been prosecuted for declaring or causing a lockout under the circumstances existing in this case, could it have been subjected to the penalty mentioned in that section? In my opinion it could not. It would, in my opinion, have been a sufficient answer on the part of the city to have shown that its police employees were at work in the performance of their duties on the days on which the city was charged with having locked them out. Where the employees continue to perform their duties under their employment a lockout cannot, in my opinion, be said to exist. As no policeman was dismissed on account of membership in any labour union, the city has not, in my opinion, contravened the provisions of the act. The plaintiff's action must therefore fail.

I would allow the appeal; set aside the judgments in the courts below, and enter judgment for the city with costs in all courts.

—(Supreme Court of Canada—City of Montreal, appellant, vs. Philippe Bélec, respondent.)

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A continued increase in industrial employment in Canada was shown at the beginning of August, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. These firms employed 903,060 persons on August 1, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. The increase was somewhat less than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the employment index number, at 109.2 on August 1, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4 and on August 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively. These index numbers are computed with the staffs employed in January, 1920, as base=100. The returns represent all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business undertakings. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a slight decline in the volume of business transacted during July in comparison with the figures recorded both for June, 1927, and July, 1926. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 3.3 as compared with percentages of 3.2 at the beginning of July and 2.3 at the beginning of August, 1926. The August percentage is based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,569 local trade unions with a combined membership of 167,648 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with $10.92 for July; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1927, was greater than during July, 1927, but less than during August, 1926. Thirteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 4,894 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 13,339 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1927, were: thirteen disputes, 1,923 workpeople and 8,803 working days, and in August, 1926, fourteen disputes, 4,326 workpeople and 34,800 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During August the Department received three new applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act. Full particulars of the proceedings during the month are given on page 939 of this issue. An outline of the proceedings during the past year, and since 1907, will also be found in the same section.

British Columbia adopts Old Age Pensions

A proclamation was published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on August 25, declaring that the Old Age Pensions Act, which was passed at the last session of the provincial legislature (Statutes of 1926-27, chapter 50), took effect on August 17, 1927. This Act enabled the provincial government to enter into an agreement with the government of Canada pursuant to the provisions of any measure that might be enacted by the Dominion Parliament relating to Old Age Pensions, and authorized payment of one-half of the amount of such pensions by the province. Reference was made in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 374-377) to the subsequent adoption of an Old Age Pensions Act by the Dominion Parliament, the cost of such pensions to be divided equally between the Dominion government and the respective provincial governments.

The same issue of the *British Columbia Gazette* contained also certain regulations which have been made by Order in Council under the authority of section 7 of the federal Act relating to Old Age Pensions, as follows:

1. The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized and directed to keep such records, books, and accounts of the receipts and expenditures under this Act as may be necessary; to pay pensions monthly by bank cheque; and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive, or necessary to the proper administration of the said Act and the "Old-age Pensions Act," being chapter 35 of the Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, and to the operation of the pension scheme therein contained.

2. Every person who makes application for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of his claim from time to time as may be required by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

3. The Workmen's Compensation Board shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department any available information they may deem necessary in the administration of the "Old-age Pension Act," chapter 35 of the Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the "Old-age Pension Act," chapter 50 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1926-27.

The Honourable Peter Heenan, federal Minister of Labour, visited the province of British Columbia during the month of August, and conferred with the provincial government in regard to the inauguration of a system of old age pensions in the province under the authority of the above-mentioned federal and provincial legislation.

Question of protective legislation for female employees

The British House of Commons on July 19 refused a private member leave to introduce a bill designed to repeal the section of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, prohibiting the employment of women in painting buildings with white lead paint. This subject was mentioned in a note in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1926 (page 847), in connection with the discussions on the latter measure; and a somewhat similar controversy in the United States between the advocates of equal treatment for women in industry and those in favour of special protective legislation was noted in the issues for April, 1926 (page 308), and June, 1926, (page 531).

Miss Margaret Bondfield, defending the protective principle in the British House, said as follows:—"We have never raised this question of special regulations for women unless we have had direct experience of the necessity for such regulations, and it seems a very amazing thing that all the objections to protective legislation should come from women who are not themselves working women. The main argument is that it is going to restrict the field of women's employment. I do not think that is a sound argument at all. Since we have had our Factory Regulations, since we have improved the conditions of women's work by protective legislation, there are more, and not fewer, women working in connection with these trades, and with regard to experts' opinion (*i.e.*, on the special liability of women to contract certain industrial diseases), I can quote just as many experts showing that the situation is as bad, or worse, in connection with this business in relation to women. In all these matters we have to exercise common sense. Those who represent the working-women are satisfied, by investigation and expert evidence, as well as by practical day-by-day experience of the workshops, that lead poisoning can be abolished, and ought to be abolished, and if we have to wait some time longer for men to get rid of this evil, then we will not wait so long before women will get rid of it."

Industrial and Labour Information, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contained the following note on this subject in its issue of August 15:—

"The question of the protection of women wage earners has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past two generations. The main question at issue has always been: Should conditions of labour be the same for men and women, or should women workers enjoy special protective legislation? The International Women's Suffrage Alliance holds that any preferential system of international legislation as regards women might, despite its temporary advantages, become a real instrument of tyranny, and might result in limiting the numbers of working women in certain undertakings and diminishing their chances of obtaining high wages. On the other hand, the International Council of Women decided recently that no action concerning the legislative protection of women's work should be undertaken without previous consultation with the women workers' organizations concerned.

"In this connection attention may be drawn to the resolution adopted unanimously by the International Conference of Women Workers held in Paris at the end of July last, attended by the representatives of the organizations of fourteen countries. In this resolution the working women assert their fixed determination to secure the triumph of their claims for the protection of women workers in all branches of women's work. The claims in question cover a variety of subjects. They deal with the pro-

tection of the woman in her capacity as a worker. They extend to all protective labour measures, such as those connected with the eight-hour day, factory inspection, sickness insurance, freedom of association, minimum wages, etc. They deal also with the protection of the woman worker in her capacity as a woman, and special attention is drawn in the resolution to the necessity of the ratification of the Washington Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, and concerning the employment of women during the night. They also deal with the subject of the extension and enforcement of the various Recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning the employment of women in certain unhealthy industries and in agriculture."

Cost of Workmen's Compensation in Canada

Professor H. Michell, of McMaster University, Toronto, contributes to the August issue of *Industrial Canada* a study of the cost of workmen's compensation in the Canadian provinces. This article is one of a series of studies of the practical effects of some of the principal groups of provincial labour laws. The April issue of this GAZETTE contained a note on the effects of minimum wage legislation, and the issue for June referred to an article on the results of workmen's compensation in Canada, of which the present article is a continuation.

The diverse character of the industries in the various provinces, from the standpoint of risk, makes it difficult to reach definite conclusions as to the comparative cost of compensation. "The very high cost of compensation, for instance, in New Brunswick," Professor Michell points out, "is due to the fact that such dangerous occupations as lumbering, mining and stevedoring form so large a bulk of the province's industrial activity. Sawmills in New Brunswick with a payroll of $2,903,000, paid in 1925 an assessment of 4.5 per cent of that payroll, or $130,617. Logging paid 4.25 per cent or a total assessment of $119,563. The same is true for mining in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Ontario, on the other hand, while there are, of course, dangerous occupations, they do not bulk so largely in the whole."

Allowing, however, for this factor in the problem, the writer considers that the total burden on industry as a whole is evenly distributed over the various provinces. The conclusions reached in the study, which is accompanied by charts and tables, are as follows:—

"First, the Compensation Boards of the various provinces are functioning efficiently and are providing for both employers and workpeople an admirable service in dealing with the harassing problems of compensation for industrial accidents.

"Second, the various provinces are probably afforded this service as cheaply as it is possible to obtain it. In view of the enormous amount of work entailed on the Boards and the great sums of money handled, the administration expenses are remarkably low and speak well for the efficiency of the system.

"Third, as population increases and the provinces become more and more industrialized, the amounts expended on compensation will proportionately increase, and the amounts paid in pensions will also increase.

"Fourth, as systems of compensation are always open to amendment by legislative action, and since legislatures show a constant tendency to be increasingly generous, there is always a danger that attempts will be made to revise scales of compensation upwards, in spite of the fact that experience has shown the existing scales to be fully high enough if malingering is not to be encouraged. It is very seldom, indeed, that any scheme of social amelioration becomes less and not more generous.

"Fifth, coupled with this is also the very natural and entirely legitimate tendency of those administering the Boards, as their experience grows, to permit the inclusion of a greater number of industrial risks and particularly industrial diseases, thus broadening the scope of the compensation given. For instance, in Ontario during 1926 three new diseases were added to the list on which compensation is paid, the most important of which was silicosis, a disease contracted by miners, caused by silica in the rock being worked upon. To widen the scope of compensation paid in this manner is an invariable and, indeed, quite unavoidable tendency.

"Sixth, as wages increase the cost of compensation increases and *vice-versa*. Thus, the average cost of all accidents in Ontario was $213.26 in 1921, and $180.60 in 1925, due of course, to the fall of wages. The average cost of all accidents in the future will, therefore, fluctuate with the wages paid.

"Lastly, in the system of government control of workmen's compensation we have a system undoubtedly superior to any that has yet been devised."

Labour "turnover" in lumbering industry in Ontario

In the *Canada Lumberman* for August 15, Mr. William C. Millar of Fort William, Ontario, suggests remedies for the serious conditions existing in the lumbering camps in western Ontario as the result of the rapid labour

turnover. Last winter, he states, was one of the worst on record for men "jumping their jobs." "Before the labour market will ever be stabilized in the woods, operators will have to devise some means to make the work less seasonal by supplying work in summer camps. Labourers will have to be trained to a point where they can secure wages on a par with that paid other lines in these days of high cost of living. The best camps will have to be built with some of the necessary conveniences and social comforts as supplied to the town workers. It does not seem that the lumbering interests can stand any more expense just now owing to the poor conditions of affairs in the forest products market, and as the pulp interests will be using 80 per cent of the labour in this district, it looks to me to be a matter which will concern them more than any other industry and to them I look for a solution of the labour problem."

Mr. Millar illustrates his proposals with one or two examples showing how the supply of labour has been stabilized when employing companies have provided labour during the slack period of the year, he says: "From figures secured it has been found that of the big companies operating in this district, the Indian Lake Lumber Company of Osaquan had the least trouble with their men quitting. This can be accounted for owing to the fact that a big percentage of their lumberjacks are engaged during the summer in the sawmill at Osaquan, where a thriving community has grown up around the industry. This season's figures gives the number of children in Osaquan as 85, the parents of every one being employed by the company. It is regrettable that more companies cannot or do not follow the splendid community system inaugurated by this company from which all benefit."

The writer commends the action of the Ontario Government which recently threw open for homesteading the Sibley peninsula on which the Provincial Paper Mills Limited had been taking out pulpwood. Handpicked homesteaders were brought in from Denmark and most of them were successful in building comfortable homes, but some were handicapped by lack of sufficient funds.

Mr. Millar recommends that this policy should be adopted generally as a means of stabilizing employment in the lumber industry. He believes that the lumber companies could easily absorb the produce of the farms for supplies and in addition would have the services of these settlers during the winter months. Commenting on the leasing by the Ontario Government of large tracts in the Nipigon Reserve the writer suggests that the plan might be tried out there if the land is of agricultural value.

"Social wage" policy of American Federation

A new wages policy was adopted by the American Federation of Labour at its annual convention in 1925, when it was declared that "Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

The new policy is outlined by President William Green in the August issue of the *American Federationist.* It represents the third phase in the Federation's effort to secure adequate wages for labour. In the earliest period the aim of organized labour was to secure higher money wages. The second period began with the advance in the price of commodities. At that stage organized labour learned that the value of wages depended on the purchasing power of money, and adopted the policy of seeking increases in "real wages." The third period began when labour perceived, in the words of President Green, that "higher real wages from a social point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if productivity increases more than real wages." Enlarging on this theme the president continues: "Higher productivity without corresponding increase of real wages means that the additional product has to be bought by others than the wage-earner. This means that the social position of the wage-earner in relation to other consumers becomes worse, because his standard of living will not advance proportionately with those of other groups. Deteriorating social position, that is, declining purchasing power of the mass of the wage-earners in relation to the national product brings about industrial instability which will develop into industrial crisis. The American Federation of Labour is the first organization of labour in the world to realize the importance of the factor productivity in economic society. It no longer strives merely for higher money wages; it no longer strives merely for higher real wages; it strives for *higher social wages,* for wages which increase as measured by prices and *productivity.* This modern wage policy lifts the movement to an absolutely new level. For higher real wages meant only: betterment of the economic position—while higher social wages mean: betterment of the economic and *social* position of the worker. The modern wage policy guarantees an active but stable development of industrial society."

Low paid employees fewer in British Columbia

The effect of the British Columbia minimum wage laws in reducing the relative number of low-paid employees in the province is noted in articles elsewhere in the present issue. According to the annual report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for 1926, the number of wage-earners receiving under $18 a week, or less than $3 a day, fell from 10,803 to 6,978, a reduction of 35.13 per cent. Wage-earners receiving from $18 to $30 a week, or from $3 to $5 a day, grew in number from 51,370 to 58,758, a rise of 14.38 per cent, and those receiving $30 a week or over increased from 33,268 to 34,567, or 3.90 per cent. The changes appear to have been fairly general, affecting most of the industrial groups. The largest increase was shown by the laundries, cleaning and dyeing group. On the other hand the most marked change in the weekly average of any group was a reduction of $2.85 in smelting, but this was the result of an arrangement made during the year by which wages rise and fall with the fluctuations in the prices of metals.

Male minimum wages in British Columbia

The first report of the Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia forms part of the Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour for 1926, which is reviewed on another page of this issue. The Board's first order under this Act, fixing the lower limit of wages in the lumbering industry at 40 cents an hour,* went into force on November 1, 1926, and was therefore operative for only two months of the period covered by the report. Before they issued the order the Board estimated that 24 per cent of all lumber workers in the province were receiving less than 40 cents an hour, and it was believed that it would mean an increase in pay for nearly 9,000 workers. The order was expected to result, to some extent, in stabilizing the labour employed in this industry. "It had come to the notice of the Board," the report states, "that there was a large body of white labour employed in the industry at low wages, and that these men, having no higher rates of pay in prospect, had not regarded this work as their permanent calling. This had meant the absence of an incentive to attain a higher degree of efficiency, and also frequent changes of personnel, both of which conditions had been a liability rather than an asset to the industry."

* Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 948.

Another expected result of the order was the lowering of the proportion of oriental workmen employed in the industry. The Board states that there was common testimony that the greater efficiency of the white worker entitled him to a rate of pay one-fourth higher than the wages of the oriental. It therefore seemed reasonable to expect that "if an employer found himself obliged to pay his oriental workers 40 cents an hour, he would be willing to pay his white workers more, or, alternatively, that a large additional number of white workers would be introduced into the industry." That the Board's expectation was justified may be seen from the fact that while in 1925 there were 55.20 per cent of white employees and 44.80 per cent of orientals in the industry, in November, 1926, there were 65.70 per cent of white employees and 34.30 per cent of orientals.

The main provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act are summarized as follows:— "The administration of the Act is in the hands of the Board of Adjustment, whose duty it is to ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations and fix a minimum wage. This is to be made legally effective by the issue of an order or orders by the Board, and after the date specified in the order it becomes illegal for an employer to pay an employee a wage less than the minimum. Exceptions may be made in the case of employees classified as handicapped, or part-time employees, or apprentices, but for each such individual a permit is to be given by the Board, authorizing the payment of a wage less than the ordinary minimum wage; and the number of employees to whom such lesser wage is paid may be limited. Penalties of fine or imprisonment are provided in case of violation of the Act, and an important clause is the one which enables an employee, having been paid less than the legal minimum wage to which he is entitled, to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the amount by which he has been underpaid, with costs."

The report contains an account of the legal proceedings arising out of the challenge made by certain employers in the province to the validity of the first order (Labour Gazette, January, 1927, page 120, etc.).

Hours of work in British Columbia shipbuilding industry

The Board of Adjustment which administers the "British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923," recently announced that the eight-hour day rule would be strictly enforced in the shipbuilding yards in the province. *Industrial Canada,* the monthly publication of the Cana-

dian Manufacturers' Association, in its August issue, anticipates that this policy will affect the Japanese boat building industry, which had grown to considerable proportions in the province, as many Japanese fishermen have turned to boat building, being unable to secure fishing licenses. These men work, it is stated, for longer hours and for less pay than white labour, and consequently their employers were in a position to underbid the white employer on the building of seine boats and other fishing crafts. *Industrial Canada* remarks that "the new eight-hour day regulations will require all boat builders to adhere strictly to that principle and this will mean that Japanese yards will have to pay higher wages to their carpenters. Consequently the orientals will not be in such an advantageous position in future to underbid 'white' yards. The situation is being closely watched by the Division and no stone will be left unturned to assist our shipyard members in this respect."

State enterprise in Australia

State enterprises in Australia form the subject of an article by Mr. J. B. Brigden, Professor of Economics in the University of Tasmania, appearing in the July number of the *International Labour Review*. The writer describes Australia as a fertile soil for legislative experiment. From the development of natural resources and public utilities State endeavour has expanded to cover a very wide field. There are two main types of State enterprise. The largest and most expensive undertakings are those designed to extend and to encourage land settlement. The other main type is associated with public works and springs from the "day labour" system of direct construction by the State. Both types of enterprise are well distributed throughout Australia, and Queensland has also shopkeeping enterprises for the protection of the consumer. A classification of State endeavours shows the following divisions: 1. Land settlement and its requirements; 2. Transport facilities—roads, railways, tramways, shipping; (3) Other public utilities to facilitate or protect private enterprise; (4) Banking and marketing; (5) Subordinate enterprises chiefly to supply state requirements; (6) Enterprises to assist or protect the ultimate consumer; (7) Enterprises intentionally socialistic.

The strictly trading enterprises, as a rule, have proved successful financially, but the undertakings designed to encourage private enterprise have been more expensive to the State. According to the writer, State enterprise has been a useful check on contractors in special classes of work where quality was more important than the lowest money cost. On the other hand, state undertakings have tended to check the growth of voluntary co-operation. Faced with any problem, the first impulse of the Australian, it is stated, is to clamor for government action. As far as labour conditions are concerned there is little difference between the state and the private employee. Trade unions are fostered by labour governments, which follow the policy of "closed shop" and "preference to unionists". The advantages of greater security of employment and, in some cases, of pension rights, are the only material advantages enjoyed by the state employee over his privately employed neighbour.

The writer notes a tendency for governments to rush in and out of business enterprises without sufficient prudence and without adequate provision for elasticity in management. Considering the absence of any special form of administration the enterprises on the whole proved successful.

The writer believes that the cautious economist will be slow to endorse any proposal for a further extension in Australia of state enterprise, unless the strongest reasons for such extension are established. He suggests the urgent need for an examination of administrative methods, not because state enterprise is necessarily less efficient than private enterprise, but because the normal administrative methods of government are not suited to it.

Conciliation and arbitration in Norway

The Norwegian government recently amended the Labour Disputes Act and also re-introduced compulsory arbitration. This action came as the result of protracted negotiations for a settlement of disputes in the mining, metal, textile and boot and shoe industries, all of which proved abortive. Under the Labour Disputes Act of 1915, the National Conciliator could prohibit a strike or lockout where serious danger to the public interest was involved, and any such strike or lockout, entered upon before the compulsory conciliation proceedings prescribed by the Act had terminated, was declared to be illegal and the parties thereto were liable to a fine of from five to 25,000 kroner. A number of temporary acts prescribing compulsory arbitration were passed each year until 1922, when the measure lapsed until revived by the new Act. The terms of the Labour Disputes Act remain substantially the same as those

of the Act of 1915, but the former provision that an association must have at least twenty-five members to be considered a trade union is repealed, and the Labour Court is to consist of a president and six members instead of four as under the earlier Act. The president and members are to be appointed by the Crown for three years. An added section provides that when a ballot is taken on a conciliation proposal the organization shall take steps to enable all members to become acquainted with the proposal in its entirety, and information regarding the numbers that voted for and against the proposal must be supplied.

The Compulsory Arbitration Act provides that, in a case where conciliation has failed and where a strike is liable to endanger important public interests, the Crown may order that it be settled by compulsory arbitration which may be confined to such points at issue as cannot be settled by conciliation. The court is to consist of five members, a president and two members appointed by the Crown, and two members nominated respectively by the Norwegian National Federation of Trade Unions, and the Norwegian Employers' Association. The president is appointed for the period of validity of the Act and the other members for each case as it arises. An award of the Arbitration Court will be valid for a period not exceeding two years, and is subject to re-examination if during that time conditions undergo changes which may be regarded as important in determining the wages provisions of an award.

Family endowment in New South Wales

After a controversy extending over several months between the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, the Family Endowment Act of New South Wales was passed in March 1927. The Act is based on the principle that the living wage for adult male workers shall be declared for a husband and wife only instead of (as previously) for a husband, wife and two children. It will not therefore come into effect until after the declaration of the living wage for a man and wife without children has been made by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Act provides for the payment to mothers of five shillings a week for each child for the maintenance, training and advancement of children under 14 years of age. The allowance may be continued up to 16 years in case of children incapacitated from earning a living by reason of a physical or mental defect. Various conditions must be satisfied before the allowance becomes payable. At the date when the claim to an allowance is made the mother and children must have been residents of New South Wales for two years; allowances are not payable to mothers of illegitimate children or to mothers in receipt of widows' pensions; children of an alien father are excluded unless born in Australia; families with an income equal to the living wage for one year, plus £13 for each child under 14 years of age, are not eligible for an allowance. The Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, 1927, provides that employers shall pay into a newly constituted family endowment fund amounts equal to three per cent of their total wages bill, and from this fund the family allowances will be paid.

The family allowance is a social experiment which has attracted wide attention in recent years. It is generally held that the subject is one which concerns the state rather than the employer. Since the state is primarily concerned with the well-being of the family, any endeavour to shift the responsibility to the employer would almost inevitably lead to a preference for unmarried workmen. However, one of the early steps in the direction of family endowment was taken by the employers in the coal fields of South Wales, who recently introduced family wages (Labour Gazette, September, 1925, page 864). The system has also made considerable progress on the continent of Europe, especially in France and Belgium. (Labour Gazette, September, 1925, page 864.)

Industrial Health Exhibit at Rotterdam in 1928

A section on industrial health, safety, sickness and psychotechnic is being arranged as a part of the Dutch Industrial Exhibition which will be held next year at Rotterdam (Holland) from June to September. A large hall will be provided for this purpose. A committee has been created, consisting of Dr. N. M. Josephus Jitta, president of the advisory committee on Health, 1st vice-president; C. J. Ph. Zaalberg, Director General of Labour, 2nd vice-president; Eng. R. A. Gorter, Director of the Prevention Museum at Amsterdam; Dr. W. R. M. Kranenburg, medical adviser of the Central service of inspection of labour; Prof. J. G. Sleeswijk, professor of industrial health at the Technical University of Delft; Dr. A. H. Vossenaar, chief medical officer of mines at Heerlen; Dr. J. Sanders, of Rotterdam; F. W. Drijver, mandatory of the "Bankassociatie at Rotterdam".

This division of the exhibition will consist of a scientific section and a commercial section. In the commercial section special accommodation will be provided, as far as possible and when space will permit, for those who deal in articles of interest to the four groups above mentioned. Firms who intend to exhibit articles in this special section may communicate right now with the First Secretary, Dr. J. Sanders, Heemraadsingel 240, Rotterdam.

Employers in the shipbuilding industry in Great Britain are reported to have offered to co-operate with the employees' union in establishing an index in accordance with which wages will rise or fall automatically in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay.

A magistrate in Ontario recently commented on the low wages paid by some farmers to their hired men. In the case before him a young Englishman who had been in the country less than three months had worked for a farmer at a wage of $20 a month, but had failed to obtain payment in full. The magistrate pointed out that first-rate work could not be expected from an employee in return for such a wage, and he would listen to no complaint regarding the man's work.

The Department of Mines of Canada has published the first of a series of twelve pamphlets designed to outline the activities of its various branches and the services they perform. These services are described as follows: Geological and topographical mapping of Canada's mineralized areas; investigations of Canada's mineral resources, and of economic methods of production, marketing, and utilization; research work in ore dressing and metallurgy, fuels and fuel testing, ceramics, etc.; regulation of manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives; maintenance of a national museum of natural history, mineralogy, geology, and ethnology.

The League of Nations' Secretariat at Geneva has issued a series of publications describing the various phases of the League's organization and their functions. They are intended for general purposes of information and are not official documents. One of these booklets, entitled "The League of Nations its Constitution and Organization", records the members of the League, the conditions of admission and withdrawal, its action and finances It briefly outlines the main constitutional organs of the League, namely, the Assembly, the Council, and the Permanent Secretariat, and describes its two essential branches, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organization. Another booklet, entitled "A Survey", gives a résumé of the work of the League and what it has accomplished in the solution of various problems. The third booklet is entitled "The Permanent Court of International Justice" and gives a detailed account of this organization, tracing the events that led to its formation, describing its procedure and personnel, since its first meeting in 1922. A fourth publication entitled "Social and Humanitarian Work" outlines the measures adopted to restrict the drug traffic and the traffic in women and children. It deals with the repatriation of war prisoners and outlines relief work carried on among Russian and near East refugees.

The Mining Association of Great Britain, on behalf of its constituent associations, recently approved an undertaking to restrict the outside recruiting of workers for the industry. The agreement provides that no member of the association shall engage any person over 18 years of age, otherwise than as a student, in any of a specified list of occupations unless that person had a least a week's experience in that occupation before April 30, 1926. This restriction does not apply where an employer has notified an Employment Exchange of the vacancy and has failed to obtain an applicant. When in such a case on outsider is recruited, however, the employer is requested to forward particulars to the nearest Employment Exchange. These restrictions, which are destined to help the local miner, do not apply to disabled ex-service men.

The number of assisted passages to Canada from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act was 1,898 during July, as compared with 1,966 to Australia, and 504 to New Zealand. The total departures from Great Britain this year to the end of July numbered 19,710 to Canada; 18,267 to Australia; and 331 to New Zealand. During the entire period from the inception of the scheme in 1922 to the end of 1926 there were 40,862 departures from Great Britain to Canada, as compared with 111,716 to Australia and 34,404 to New Zealand. The statistics to date for the present year show an increase in the trend of immigration to Canada. There have been over 1,500 more departures to Canada than to Australia from Great Britain during the present year, whereas formerly the majority of assisted emigrants from the United Kingdom emigrated to Australia.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

From Nova Scotia it was reported that recent storms had damaged the apple crop to a considerable extent, it being estimated that in the vicinity of a million dollars less would be received as a result. In this province the grain harvest was proceeding satisfactorily. While fish were plentiful, heavy storms were temporarily demoralizing this industry. A fair amount of construction work was being carried on, particularly at Halifax where all works under way were progressing satisfactorily. Manufacturing was stated to be normal, with the iron and steel group at Sydney reported as fair. Activity in the coal mining industry was fairly good. A shortage of applicants for female domestic work was reported, with a fair demand for workers in this class. Trade throughout Nova Scotia was rather good, while transportation activity was fair.

In New Brunswick damage to crops by storms was reported; reports were received of a blight on the potato crop, which appeared serious in some districts. Logging activities had not yet begun, but the prospects were promising, and some small orders were being received. With the close of the salmon fishing season towards the end of August, activities in the fishing industry experienced somewhat of a lull. Manufacturing appeared to be rather brisk, and improvements in some lines were reported. Construction was proceeding satisfactorily with a fair volume of work underway. Trade appeared to be active, with improvements reported. Transportation was normally brisk, although the decline in the tourist traffic was affecting it to some extent. The demand for women domestic workers continued to be rather satisfactory.

Farm workers were in brisk demand in the Province of Quebec. The demand for bush workers had started, and the prospects were for a very busy season. The principal lines of manufacturing were reported as in a very healthy condition, especially in Montreal. The demands for workers for the building and construction industries increased generally throughout this province during August. Transportation was active, while trade, especially retail, was reported as good. The demands for female domestic workers were numerous, with the usual shortage of applicants.

The harvest excursions took many farm workers away from the Province of Ontario, and while harvesting at the end of August was nearing completion, there was some demand for workers to replace those who had left, and some local shortages were reported. Reports on the building and construction industries were not uniform throughout the province. Some centres reported construction as slackening off, due to the completion of contracts, while others reported a considerable activity with temporary shortages of some classes of skilled workers. Toronto, Hamilton and some other centres reported better prospects this year in the matter of fall and winter building. The metal mining industries continued steady. While manufacturing did not show any noteworthy changes, the tendency seemed to be rather in the direction of improvement than toward a slackening off. As usual, demands for women domestic workers in Ontario were reported as fairly numerous. Generally speaking, employment conditions throughout this province seemed to be in a rather satisfactory state, and compared with the year previous an improvement was noticeable.

The arrival of farm help from Eastern Canada at Winnipeg was the largest single factor in the employment situation in Manitoba at the end of the month. The demand for harvest workers was steadily increasing, but to date no shortage of labour had developed. Building tradesmen in the City of Winnipeg were busy owing to the fair volume of work proceeding, while the Brandon office reported having filled orders for highway and railway labour. Orders for casual labour, especially at Winnipeg, were fairly numerous, but they were readily filled. The usual seasonal shortage of women domestic workers was reported.

As grain cutting became general in Saskatchewan, local shortages of harvest workers developed, but the shortage was not general and not acute, and a further arrival of Eastern harvesters was looked to as a solution of the problem. Demands for railroad construction labour to replace workers having left to engage in harvesting were fairly heavy. From Moose Jaw a local shortage of carpenters and bricklayers was reported, but generally speaking there was no shortage of construction workers throughout the province. Calls for general labour for odd jobs were not numerous, and there were plenty of applicants. The usual heavy demands for women domestic workers, with the shortage of applicants customary at this particular season, were reported.

While grain cutting in Alberta would not become general till early in September, de-

mands for farm hands were heavily increasing, and some local shortages were reported. Requests for construction workers were being received in fair volume, and the usual difficulty in filling railroad construction orders, due to the competition of harvest employment, was developing. From Drumheller it was stated that certain coal mines were about to re-open, but generally this latter industry remained slack. Demands for women domestic workers were increasing with local shortages reported. Employment conditions throughout Alberta seemed very favourable, stimulated chiefly by harvesting operations.

Judging by the demands for workers, the logging industry in British Columbia showed a slight improvement. Though the calls for workers for the metal mines were light, this industry remained normal. Building and construction were rather active, with some centres in the Coast Province reporting all tradesmen as busy. Toward the close of the month orders for railroad construction labour seemed to be on the increase. Manufacturing was rather

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	.....	172,155,516	208,229,997	181,332,805	200,204,844	210,912,014
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	91,368,667	101,029,386	89,669,575	88,610,048	91,513,173
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	79,395,041	105,678,453	90,621,419	110,325,650	118,188,590
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	14,028,030	15,632,219	13,722,633	12,750,236	13,935,414
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	2,678,428,944	2,879,703,851	2,446,244,992	2,424,355,669	2,684,156,996
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,544,000,000	1,655,000,000	1,403,506,917	1,444,014,544	1,469,252,796
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	174,406,053	177,611,562	167,047,033	171,515,803	166,371,587
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,379,013,600	1,380,325,581	1,383,116,753	1,329,909,816	1,328,225,287
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,016,332,036	1,027,186,517	945,274,265	941,501,878	931,548,713
Security Prices, Index Number.—						
Common stocks.....	184·2	176·1	175·2	152·8	147·5	144·3
Preferred stocks.....	108·2	105·3	106·1	97·1	96·3	95·7
Bonds.....	111·1	111·1	111·0	109·5	109·7	109·6
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152·3	152·0	153·5	153·9	156·2	155·7
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·11	21·10	21·05	21·32	21·30	21·31
†Business failures, number.....	146	143	.....	140	167	.....
†Business failures, liabilities... $	1,680,886	1,783,084	.....	1,715,844	2,059,121	.....
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	109·2	108·4	105·9	104·2	103·7	101·0
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3·3	*3·2	*5·2	*2·3	*4·1	*4·9
Immigration.....	.....	122·88	18,052	13,946	16,227	12,191
Building permits..... $	.....	16,511,011	18,399,858	11,874,552	18,683,415	18,672,238
‡Contracts awarded..... $	29,881,000	37,401,200	52,631,900	31,696,000	33,865,000	54,186,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	63,234	50,997	69,437	58,780	67,232	70,854
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	77,479	55,250	59,940	45,674	64,847	81,277
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,839	4,510	4,418	3,085	2,931	3,938
Coal..... tons	.....	1,229,104	1,443,085	.....	1,347,627	1,387,040
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	850,349	585,602	1,017,280	1,490,496	2,182,459	1,661,679
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	230,570,219	261,159,106	201,172,456	225,258,489	257,444,993
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	250,924	249,792	242,653	235,298	240,391	251,744
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17 032,530	16,582,136	.....	16,594,147	16,899,209	.....
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	18,554,823	16,356,535	17,235,261	17,754,176
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	16,028,713	15,270,904	16,630,173	16,598,421	15,533,968
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	12,901,927	13,006,451	12,324,798	12,677,285	12,706,864
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,156,781,126	2 047,223,917	2,212,815,616	2,382,719,017
Newsprint..... tons	.....	162,564	170,590	162,545	163,037	158,601
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	.....	16,470	12,782	12,953	18,818
***Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	††139·3	150·8	134·4	134·1	138·4
Industrial production.....	.....	††152·7	161·8	139·9	147·5	153·4
Manufacturing.....	.....	††141·6	159·4	134·6	145·6	151·9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending August 27, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

quiet. The number of harvest workers despatched to the Prairie Provinces had substantially improved the British Columbia employment situation, with the result that there was very little unemployment in evidence.

Employers' Reports

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further moderate increase, according to reports compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms. These firms employed 903,060 persons, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. This advance involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the index number, at 109.2 on the date under review, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4, and on August 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Somewhat greater activity was shown in all provinces except Quebec, where the situation was practically unchanged. In the Maritime Provinces, the increase was not as pronounced as that indicated on August 1, 1926, when the index was much lower. Manufacturing was decidely slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish-canning, and logging was also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and transportation. In Quebec, little general change was shown, manufacturing construction, services and trade reporting increases, while logging and transportation were slacker. In Ontario, there were gains in transportation, construction and trade, but the fluctuations were generally small. In the Prairie Provinces, the most pronounced improvement was in construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active; on the other hand, transportation recorded large reductions. In British Columbia, continued gains were registered, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services.

Employment in Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, including the other Border Cities, and Winnipeg advanced, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Montreal showed the first decline in employment so far recorded in 1927; construction and trade registered decided improvement, but manufacturing and transportation released workers. In Quebec, further but smaller gains were noted, principally in manufacturing and transportation. In Toronto, manufacturing, especially of electrical goods, showed seasonal dullness, while transportation and construction recorded heightened activity. In Ottawa, the largest gains were in lumber mills, although construction was also busier. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered decided improvement, and construction also afforded more employment. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, partial recovery from the losses noted in the preceding month was made, automobile works and construction registering larger working forces. In Winnipeg, there were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. In Vancouver, manufacturing and transportation reported curtailment of operations, while construction was more active.

Further moderate gains were made in manufactures, chiefly in fruit and vegetable canning, lumber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants, while fish-preserving, electrical appliance, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories recorded reductions. Logging continued to show seasonal dullness, and transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, mining, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade reported continued advances.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August.

Trade Union Reports

Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of July was in practically the same volume as in the previous month, according to the returns tabulated from 1,569 labour organizations with 167,648 members, 5,466 of whom, or a percentage of 3.3, were without work at the end of July, as compared with 3.2 per cent in June. The situation was slightly less favourable than in July last year, when 2.3 per cent of the members were idle. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions reported slightly improved conditions as compared with June and Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia small declines in employment. In New Brunswick there was no change in the percentage of idle members. When making a comparison with the returns for July last year, the trend of employment in Nova Scotia and Alberta was upward during the period under review. British Columbia reported the same percentage of unemployment, and in the remaining provinces there were moderate contractions.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions at the close of July.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,854 references to positions and effected a total of 29,521 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 21,403, of which 17,554 were of men and 3,849 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 8,118. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 31,955 vacancies, of which 23,398 were for men and 8,557 for women. Applications for work were registered from 28,668 men and 10,016 women, a total of 38,684. A slight decrease is shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with the records of July a year ago, the reports for June, 1927, showing 33,540 vacancies offered, 42,462 applications made and 31,266 placements effected, while in July 1926 there were reported 37,851 opportunities for employment, 42,763 applications for work and 33,970 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 934.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that, compared with the high level attained during preceding months, the volume of Canadian business showed moderate recession in July. Most of the important statistical series indicating the trend of industrial activity were lower in July, even after correction was made for seasonal tendencies. The index of the physical volume of business maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 139.3 in July compared with 150.8 in the preceding month. Greater activity was shown in the mining industry while the placing of a large contract gave the building industry an appearance of a large volume. Merchandise imports showed an increase after adjustment for the change in the price level. Employment in wholesale and retail trade indicated a good distribution of commodities, although car loadings showed recession. The chief declines were shown in manufacturing, in forestry and in bank debits placed on a physical volume basis by the elimination of the price factor.

A weighted index of the physical volume of sixteen commodities, intended to indicate the trend of activity in the manufacturing plants of the Dominion was 141.6 in July, according to a preliminary estimate, compared with 159.4 in the preceding month. The index in July was lower than in any other month of the present year, being slightly below the level of January and February and 13 per cent less than the average from March to June. As adjustment is made for seasonal variation in the preparation of the index, the decline in July was irrespective of the usual summer dullness. The imports of crude rubber showed an important increase, amounting to 4,710,000 pounds, compared with 3,478,000 pounds in the same month last year. Slight increases were also shown in the inspected slaughtering of cattle, while the imports of wool were slightly in excess of the preceding month, but this factor is at a comparatively low level. The decline in the output of automobiles was due to special conditions in the industry, but the decline in the primary iron and steel industry was unmistakable. The decline in newsprint production was also pronounced and the imports of raw cotton declined, though in good volume. The production of pig iron during July, 1927, amounted to 50,997 long tons. This output was 17 per cent less than the 69,437 tons made in the previous month, and 14 per cent under the 67,232 tons reported for July a year ago.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during June increased 11 per cent from the production for the preceding month, but it was 44 per cent greater than the average for June in the past five years. The figures were 1,443,085 tons in June as against 1,305,359 tons in May and an average of 1,002,195 tons during the five preceding years.

Of the coal-producing provinces Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in production as compared with the preceding month and as compared with the average for the same month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during June numbered 25,717, of whom 19,739 worked underground and 5,978 on surface, as compared with a total of 25,549 in May, of whom 19,579 worked underground and 5,970 on surface. Production per man was 56.1 tons in June as against 51.0 tons in May. During June the production per man per day was 2.4 tons, which was the same as in May. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of July, 1927,

amounted to $16,511,011, as compared with $18,399,858 in the preceding month, and $18,683,415 in July, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in August, 1927, at $29,881,000. Of this amount $10,220,800 was for residential buildings; $9,530,400 for business buildings; $7,542,200 for engineering construction, and $2,587,600 for industrial construction. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during August, 1927, was: Ontario, $11,944,500; Quebec, $9,677,900; British Columbia, $3,730,100; Prairie Provinces $3,690,100, and the Maritime Provinces, $838,400.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during August, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled $34,990,000, $10,888,500 of this amount being for residential buildings; $8,657,700 for business buildings; $8,550,100 for industrial buildings, and $6,893,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads streets and general engineering).

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Dominion during the January-August period, 1927, was $272,086,000, and was classified as business buildings, $93,923,600; residential construction, $81,027,700; public works and utilities, $66,847,000, and industrial work, $30,287,700. The distribution by provinces during the same period was: Ontario, $120,650,400; Quebec, $87,016,300; the Prairie Provinces, $37,187,600; British Columbia $20,545,900 and the Maritime Provinces, $6,685,800.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $91,368,667, as compared with $101,029,386 in June, and $88,604,911 in July, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $79,395,041 in July, 1927, as compared with $105,678,453 in June, 1927, and $110,325,650 in July, 1926.

The chief imports in July, 1927, were: iron and its products, $21,419,165; fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,425,276, and non-metallic minerals and products, $13,222,424.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of wood, wood products and paper, $24,865,331; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $16,329,564, and animals and animal products, $14,286,015.

In the four months ending July, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods were valued at $140,742,767; wood, wood products and paper, $92,171,586, and animals and animal products, $44,132,669.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1927, was greater than during July, 1927, but less than during August, 1926. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes, involving 4,894 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 13,339 working days, as compared with thirteen disputes in July, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days. In August, 1926, there were on record fourteen strikes, involving 4,326 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 34,800 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month and the three strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month also terminated during August. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, affecting 282 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with $10.92 for July; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese. The prices of rolled oats, veal and tea were also higher, while declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, rice, beans, prunes, sugar and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.10 for July; $21.32 for August, 1926; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.60 for August, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as

compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for Augst, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, while three declined. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, advances in the prices of corn, oats, flax, shorts, tea and rubber being more than offset by lower prices for wheat, barley, rye, flour, potatoes and sugar. The Iron and Its Products group was lower, due mainly to a decline in the price of pig iron. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group also declined, due to lower prices for brick. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of advances in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese and hogs, which more than offset declines in the prices of cattle, hides and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of higher prices for raw cotton, cotton products, flax, jute and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due chiefly to advances in the prices of some lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, lead and brass, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver and antimony; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

Over-Production in the Coal Industry in Europe

The prevailing situation in the British coalfields has been painted in dark colours by several labour members in the British House of Commons, who severely criticised the Government for its inaction. The Secretary of the Mines Department in his reply to the debate stated that the main cause of the trouble was over-production of coal throughout the world. As a result of the British strike, he said, seven months' supplies of British coal were excluded from the markets of the world, with the consequence that people adopted substitutes and other countries got an opportunity to increase their production. In spite of all that, there had been a wonderful recovery of British export trade, as owing to the lower cost of production, British pits had been better able to enter into competition abroad.

The *Manchester Guardian Commercial* of July 17 observes that this all-round over-production and war of price-cutting cannot be contemplated with any satisfaction; that it points logically to some form of international agreement, and to a realization that energies should be bent on making a more efficient industry, even if on a contracted scale; and that wasteful international competition, causing fiscal retaliations, is not good business.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* of June 11 discussed the international coal situation as follows: "The reappearance of the British coal crisis is a sign that the world coal crisis still prevails and is beginning once more to become acute now that the beneficial effects of Great Britain's six months' deficiency are at an end. The world's over-production of coal is increasing. And the struggle of the different countries to maintain or to extend their share in the total production is being increasingly felt from month to month. Competition on the export markets is growing. And as in many cases this competition can only exist with the help of dumping prices, the desire is growing everywhere that the home markets should be shut off from the export markets and that the former should be utilised, by a maintenance of prices, to compensate for the lack of profits in the latter. The efforts of the Ruhr coal industry to secure preferential tariffs for the North Sea districts, in which English coal predominates, is an example of this tendency. Another is the new French Decree prescribing a system of State licences for imported coal."

Mr. W. T. Layton, editor of the *Economist*, in a recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*, commented on the statement that owing to industrial disputes 300 million working days had been lost in Great Britain during the years 1910-1925. "The total of the sixteen years," he wrote, "is of course colossal, but if we would keep a sense of proportion it is well to remember that it is only about one day per year per worker, whereas the time lost per head through sickness and disablement is five or six days per head, while idleness due to unemployment amounts to a still larger figure."

On July 1 the British Columbia Electric Railway Company gave effect to two "plans" for the benefit of employees of five years standing. Under the first plan the company agrees to advance loans for home building at low rates of interest, repayment to be made monthly or semi-monthly. The second plan provides for death benefits covering each employee to the extent of $1,000, payable to the beneficiary if the employee dies while still in the company's service. Nearly 3,300 men and women will benefit by these arrangements.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1927

DURING the month of August three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, being fire fighters, members of City Fire Fighters' Union No. 18, International Association of Fire Fighters. Approximately 200 employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for increased wages. The industry in question not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a Board could be established only upon the consent of the employer as well as the employees. At the close of the month the Department had not been as yet informed if joint consent was forthcoming in this case.

(2) From certain employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, being linemen, high tension trouble men, groundmen, shopmen, armature winders, machinists, wiremen and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton branch. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, 60 employees being directly affected and 300 indirectly. A Board was established, Messrs. Colin G. Snider, K.C., and John L. Counsell, K.C., of Hamilton, Ont., being appointed Board members on the recommendation of the employing company and employees, respectively. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

(3) From the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application in this instance was made jointly by the employer and employees. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, and the number of employees directly affected was given as 1,700. A Board was established, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and Percy R. Bengough, of Vancouver, B.C., being appointed Board members on the recommendation of the employing company and employees, respectively. The chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1927.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—Coal	1	0	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam railways	5	5	0
(b) Street and electric railways	2	2	0
(c) Express	1	1	0
(d) Shipping	2	2	0
(e) Telegraphs	2	0	0
(f) Telephones	1	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	5	1	0
Total	19	11	0

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1927.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal	72	10
(b) Metal	20	5
(c) Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways	198	7
(b) Street and electric railways	108	7
(c) Express	12	1
(d) Shipping	34	0
(e) Telegraphs	23	1
(f) Telephones	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power	24	3
(b) Elevators	1	0
(4) War work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	130	2
Total	661	37

On March 31, 1927, results were still pending in connection with four applications concerning disputes between (1) the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners; (3) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and warehouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; (4) the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees, being members of Locals 230 and 310, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during August was thirteen, the same number as in the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during August, 1926, being 13,339 working days, as compared with 34,800 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Aug. 1927	13	4,894	13,339
July 1927	13	1,923	8,803
Aug. 1926	14	4,326	34,800

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 299 workpeople, were carried over from July, and three disputes commenced during August. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month, and the three strikes and lockouts commencing during August, also terminated during the month. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows; bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; lathers, Montreal, P.Q.; and electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., July 28, 1926; fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927. The dispute involving moulders at Galt, Ont., which had been in existence since August 2, 1922, was called off by the union on August 18, 1927, no settlement having been reached.

Information regarding a cessation of work at Reserve, N.S., from July 25 to July 29, was received in the Department too late to be included in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This dispute involved approximately 1,200 men for three days, when coal miners employed in three collieries were on strike as a result of the suspension of two of their number who objected to a change in their working positions. The employer refused to reinstate the men in question and by July 29 the strikers had all returned to work.

A dispute of coal miners at Aberdeen, N.S., commencing about August 30, 1927, has been reported to the Department, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month one was against the discharge of employees, one for increase in wages, and one was a protest against the impending execution of two workmen in Massachusetts, U.S.A. Of the five strikes which terminated during the month two were in favour of the employers, two were partially successful and one is recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, an alleged lockout from June 30, 1926, it has been reported that the pickets have been withdrawn from the establishment concerned,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to August, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	54	1,404	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	4	104	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	3	78	Commenced August 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Lapsed August, 1927, in favour of employers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.....	42	1,092	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piecerate system and to maintain union conditions. Unterminated.
Printing & Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	3	78	Commenced December 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.....	4	104	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q...	80	2,080	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	1,300	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	14	84	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated August 6, 1927. Partially successful.
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	45	1,170	Commenced July 14, 1927, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S..	250	250	Commenced Aug. 16, 1927, against discharge of employees. Terminated August 17, 1927, in favour of employers.
Coal miners, Glace Bay District, N.S.....	3,845	3,845	Commenced Aug. 22, 1927; protest against execution of two workmen in U.S.A. Terminated August 23, 1927. Indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Plumbers, Toronto, Ont.....	500	1,750	Commenced Aug. 24, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated Aug. 27, 1927, Partially successful.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

but that the union has not called off the dispute pending the result of legal proceedings instituted by the union against the employer for breach of contract in violating the agreement, and some workers remain on the strike benefit list.

CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, beginning in August, 1926, the union demanded an agreement providing for the employment of union members only. The dispute appears to have lapsed during August, 1927, the employer having replaced the strikers some time ago and the strikers on the benefit list of the union having gradually secured work elsewhere.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Some of the employees involved in this dispute, which commenced on December 20, 1926, had secured work elsewhere temporarily, but in August they were again on the strike benefit list of the union.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As reported in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, agreements were signed by the union and certain of the employers involved, providing for an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents, the union having demanded 90 cents per hour before the strike. On August 6 the union called off the strike. It has been reported that a large number of painters have been working for 75 cents per hour and some of the employers who had signed the agreement had notified the union that they were cancelling it.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred at Springhill, N.S., involving 250 men, who stopped work in sympathy with two miners suspended for loading dirty coal. A committee of the employees negotiated with the management and the men returned to work with the understanding that the case would be investigated. Some days afterwards the two employees suspended were permitted to return to work, having given assurance that they would in future send up clean coal only.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY DISTRICT, N.S.—Coal miners in a number of mines in this district ceased work on August 22 for one day as a protest against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two workmen in the State of Massachusetts who were convicted of murder several years ago. It was stated that the stoppage occurred without union sanction. Representations in favour of a new trial had been made by various organizations and persons throughout the world, including a number of labour organizations and in several localities throughout the world workmen ceased work for one day in protest against the execution.

PLUMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Union plumbers at Toronto employed by about three hundred firms ceased work on August 24, 1927, a demand for an increase in wages from $1 per hour to $1.15 having been refused in negotiations for a new agreement. On August 29 an agreement was reached providing for the maintenance of the $1 rate until May 1, 1928, and an increase on that date to $1.12½ per hour.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of new disputes beginning in July was 22, involving (directly and indirectly) approximately 18,000 workpeople. In addition, 13 disputes involving about 7,000 workpeople which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month, so that there were 35 disputes involving about 25,000 workpeople in progress during the month. The time lost for all disputes was approximately 104,000 working days.

Of the 22 disputes beginning in the month, 7 were against reductions in wages, 6 arose on other wages questions, 5 on questions re-

specting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in the case of 22 disputes, 4 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises.

The strike of 2,000 coal miners which began in May, when the miners refused to work one shift on Saturday rather than 2 shifts on alternate Saturdays, and which dispute involved stoppages of work on Saturdays only, had not been settled at the end of July.

A strike of rivetters etc., employed in shipyards on the Clyde took place in June for an increase in piece rates. Work was resumed after three days but a claim was made for an increase of 25 per cent in piece-work rates. The employers refused the advance and about 3,000 rivetters again went out on strike on July 26 to enforce the demand. On August 3, work was resumed by instruction of the trade union in order that negotiations might be re-opened.

A general lockout involving 5,000 slipper operatives at Rossendale followed repeated threats of strikes for increases in wages at various firms and one actual strike for reinstatement of suspended employee. The lockout began July 20, and no settlement had been reached at the end of July.

New Zealand

During the first six months of 1927, there were 21 industrial disturbances involving 23 firms and 2,134 workers. The approximate loss in wages was £6,169.

United States

During June, according to preliminary figures, 67 disputes began in the United States, of which 52 involved 13,917 employees, making the average number of employees per dispute, 310. For May, revised figures are 114 disputes beginning during the month, of which 93 involved 20,621 employees. Of the 67 disputes beginning in June, 17 were in building trades, 11 in the textile industry, 9 in the clothing industry and the others in various other industries.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—During the first week of August, the Governor of Ohio attempted to reconvene the Central Competitive Field joint conference, but was unsuccessful. The union expressed their willingness to attend, but the operators refused. Later in the month, several disturbances and riots occurred in Eastern Ohio, following attempts to open non-union mines. Several arrests were made, and a court order was granted restraining union officers and members from interfering with the operation of the mines. In Central Pennsylvania a number of leading operators opened their mines on a non-union basis. In Indiana several small mines opened on union terms while other operators in this state and in Illinois, on the ground of continued poor market conditions, maintained their attitude that the reduced wage was necessary to meet competition. There was no change in the situation in the Southwest field.

Building Trades' Disputes.—During June, there were several important disputes in the building trades. A strike of bricklayers in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, took place for an increase in wages from $1.62 to $1.70 an hour with a 5-day instead of a 5½-day week. A compromise was reached by which the increase in wages was granted with a continuance of the 5½-day week. In Providence and vicinity, Rhode Island, 1,200 carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour. During July a settlement was reached in Providence only, an increase to $1.71½ being granted by employers. About 2,000 labourers and hod carriers also went out on strike at the same time as the bricklayers for an increase from 65 to 75 cents per hour, but no settlement of this dispute had been made at the end of June.

Belgium

During June, 12 strikes and 2 lockouts began, and 19 strikes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month, making a total of 33 disputes in progress during the month. The number of workpeople involved was 13,290 and the time loss 261,395 working days. Of the 14 disputes beginning in the month, 7 were over wages questions and the others over various other questions. Settlements were reached in the cases of 18 disputes, 5 in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers and 3 ended in compromises.

Czecho-Slovakia

The following table gives revised figures as to strikes and lockouts for the years 1921 to 1924 and preliminary figures for 1925 and 1926:

Year	Number of Disputes	Workpeople directly and indirectly affected	Time loss in working days
1921	453	222,718	2,251,732
1922	288	331,229	3,975,098
1923	248	209,179	4,713,790
1924	334	98,117	1,361,775
1925	294	166,727	1,482,857
1926	150	37,267	464,383

Finland

During June, 25 disputes were in progress, involving 103 workpeople and causing a time loss of 13,189 working days.

During July, 24 disputes were in progress involving 114 workpeople and causing a time loss of 12,328 working days.

Germany

The number of strikes and lockouts ending in the year 1926 was 365 affecting 2,872 establishments. The number of workpeople involved was 91,205 directly and 5,304 indirectly and the time loss 1,404,875 working days. Disputes are classified by causes as follows: 315 over wages questions, 26 over questions as to hours of work and 117 for other causes. Where two or more causes may be assigned to any one dispute, the dispute is classified under each heading. The results of the disputes were as follows: in the case of 81 disputes involving 6,529 workpeople, the workpeople were successful; in the case of 158 disputes involving 71,362, the workpeople were partially successful; in the case of 126 disputes involving 13,314, the workpeople were unsuccessful.

Netherlands

In the year 1926, 212 disputes began involving 9,100 workpeople and 594 establishments. The number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year was 281,300.

During May, 1927, 26 disputes began involving 598 workpeople.

During June, 1927, 9 disputes began involving 637 workpeople.

Poland

In the year 1926, there were 583 strikes affecting 2,681 establishments and 143,581 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,382,133 working days. Classified by causes, 488 strikes involving 108,820 strikers arose out of questions of wages, 36 strikes involving 14,142 concerning hours and conditions of work, 8 involving 1,483, concerning recognition of unions, 44 involving 8,759 against discharge of employees, 5 involving 10,344 were political or sympathetic strikes and 2 involving 33 strikers were owing to other causes. The results were as follows: 395 strikes involving 83,998 strikers ended in complete or partial success to the strikers, 175 strikes involving 48,175 were unsuccessful and in the cases of 13 strikes involving 11,408 strikers, the results were unknown.

TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS ACT OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE provisions of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions bill as introduced in the British House of Commons on April 4, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927 (page 523). Many important changes were made in the bill during its passage through Parliament, and the Act received the Royal Assent on July 29. The following summary of the Act, as finally passed, is taken from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August, 1927.

Strikes and Lockouts

Section 1 declares a strike illegal if it

(i) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and

(ii) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community.

An illegal lockout is defined in exactly similar terms; and it is declared illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or in support of, any such illegal strike or lockout.

A trade dispute is not to be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry. Without prejudice to the generality of the expression "trade or industry," workmen are to be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in accordance with the conclusions of the same Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body, or in accordance with agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.

Penalties are provided against any person who declares or instigates an illegal strike or lockout, or incites others to take part in or otherwise acts in furtherance of such a strike or lockout; but it is provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment. The provisions of the Trade Dis-

putes Act, 1906, and of the second proviso to Section 2 (i) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, are not to apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of an illegal strike or lockout; but no person is to be deemed to have committed an offence under any regulations made under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

Section 2 provides that no person refusing to take part, or to continue to take part, in an illegal strike or lockout shall be subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he or his legal personal representatives would otherwise be entitled, or liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society. This section is made retrospective as respects any strike or lockout since the 1st May, 1926, which is declared illegal by the Act.

Picketing

Section 3 declares it to be unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom or to lead to a breach of the peace. "To intimidate" is defined as meaning to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants or of violence or damage to any person or property; and the expression "injury" includes injury to a person in respect of his business, occupation, employment, or other source of income, and includes any actionable wrong. It is also declared unlawful for one or more persons, for the purpose of inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides or the approach to such a house or place.

Political Funds

Section 4 provides that it shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to make any contribution to the political fund of a trade union unless he has given notice, in a prescribed form, of his willingness to contribute thereto. Contributions to the political fund must be made separately from any contributions to the other funds of the union.

Civil Servants

Section 5 prohibits established civil servants from being members, delegates, or representatives of any organization of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of its members, unless the organization is an organization of which the membership is confined to persons employed by or under the Crown and is an organization which complies with such provisions as may be contained in the regulations for securing that it is in all respects independent of, and not affiliated to, any such organization as aforesaid the membership of which is not confined to persons employed by or under the Crown or any federation comprising such organizations, that its objects do not include political objects, and that it is not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization.

Employment Disabilities

Section 6 makes it unlawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees. It is also made unlawful to make membership or non-membership of a trade union a condition of any contract with a local or other public authority. Another subsection of this section provides penalties against any person employed by a local or other public authority who wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to cause injury or danger or grave inconvenience to the community.

Injunctions

Section 7 empowers the Attorney-General (in Scotland, the Lord Advocate) to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the Act.

Definitions

Section 8 defines a "strike," for the purposes of this Act, as meaning the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any trade or industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common

understanding, of any number of persons who are, or have been, so employed, to continue to work or to accept employment. "Lockout" is defined as meaning the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment. A strike or lockout is not to be deemed to be calculated to coerce the Government unless such coercion ought reasonably to be expected as a consequence thereof.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1926

THE ninth annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia contains full information concerning industrial, labour, and governmental activities in the province during the calendar year 1926. The Department was established under an act of 1917. It has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees, that is, their names, occupations, wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, and the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. The Department administers the employment service and Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio* the chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, providing for an 8-hour working day in the industries of the province excepting those industries expressly exempted by the Board.

Industrial Conditions

The year 1926 is described as one of considerable progress, the pay-roll of the province reaching a record total. During the year 4,521 industrial employers sent returns to the Department, and in addition to these returns the Department made a careful calculation of the pay-rolls of employers who failed to report. On this basis an estimate totalling $175,173,836, was made of the salaries and wages in connection with industrial operations in the province during 1926. This compares with $159,959,820 for 1925, and with $151,037,316 for 1924, the increase last year being nearly $15,000,000. Nearly all the leading industries shared in these increases, substantial gains being recorded in the lumbering, contracting, coast-shipping, food-products, metal-mining, pulp and paper, and the various other manufacturing industries. The principal falling off was in the coal-mining industry, owing to circumstances which were, at least in part, temporary, as was evidenced by improved conditions during the closing months of the year. The highest number of persons employed in industries generally was recorded in September and the lowest in January. The changes made in wage rates were mostly in an upward direction, and there was a slight increase in the general weekly average. The number of lower-paid wage-earners showed a considerable decrease.

The estimated pay-roll of the province in 1926 is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, $63,833,346. Rest of Mainland, $81,123,003; Vancouver Island, $30,217,486. The 4,521 returns received were divided into twenty-five groups. Twenty of these show an increase over their pay-roll for 1925, the increase amounting to $14,808,307. The remaining five groups show a decreased pay-roll, the decrease aggregating $1,330,846. There is, accordingly a net increase in the twenty-five groups of $13,477,360.

The building and contracting group, which showed such a marked advance in 1925 that many people doubted its ability to go any further ahead in 1926, made even greater strides in the latter year, the pay-roll of this industry going up $1,700,000. The Lower Mainland, the region centering in the City of Vancouver, obtained the chief benefit of this expansion, but improved records came also from most of the other districts of the province; substantial increases were also recorded in shipping, the manufacture of food products, printing, oil-refining and the metal trades group. The lumbering industry made the most notable expansion during that year, nearly three millions being added to the pay-roll.

Of the industries showing a decline during the year, the most conspicuous was coal-mining. The reduction of its pay-roll by over $600,000 is attributed partly to the severe competition of oil fuel in its various forms, and partly also to the extreme mildness of the winter 1925-26, necessitating less than the normal consumption of domestic coal. The explosives and chemicals groups and also the cigar and tobacco manufacturing industry show

a slight decrease. The wage payments of the various public utilities in the country show a reduction of nearly $100,000. This is explained by the fact that in 1925 the returns from some of the operations included considerable payments for extention work.

Generally speaking, the large industrial companies in the Coast region nearly all paid larger totals under the head of wages in 1926 than in 1925. A comparison of the pay-rolls in the various industries for the past three years is given in the following table:—

Industry	1924		1925		1926	
	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Breweries	26	574,933 86	27	607,093 14	33	777,755 68
Builders' materials	56	1,251,102 23	55	1,390,309 48	72	1,652,946 45
Cigar and tobacco manufacture	7	65,159 24	6	57,085 07	7	55,722 32
Coal-mining	22	7,599,643 78	21	7,475,214 61	27	6,847,756 57
Coast shipping	131	6,480,990 92	144	6,736,972 71	146	8,515,239 41
Contracting	855	12,270,425 17	982	13,343,560 02	1,191	15,046,488 07
Explosives and chemicals	24	790,926 46	19	564,630 16	9	468,600 30
Food products	331	7,760,664 62	378	9,110,298 75	441	10,294,610 51
Garment-making	62	692,802 47	79	703,383 97	82	883,661 63
House-furnishing	40	503,972 11	43	515,105 29	42	646,404 44
Manufacturing jewellery	13	254,729 38	10	220,705 69	9	236,981 78
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	64	1,154,546 69	84	1,363,415 91	77	1,408,574 44
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	46	420,517 74	54	413,277 52	58	458,889 00
Lumber industries	904	31,339,445 11	990	32,015,830 90	974	34,826,351 73
Metal trades	465	5,646,298 18	522	5,849,903 31	579	7,386,692 84
Metal-mining	162	7,102,374 33	215	7,829,541 92	260	8,600,887 09
Miscellaneous	72	1,463,132 65	145	2,715,462 40	117	2,205,618 67
Oil-refining	5	492,761 90	8	774,587 52	21	1,178,387 30
Paint-manufacture	11	226,368 42	12	192,648 70	9	223,448 47
Printing and publishing	96	2,636,049 66	104	2,910 339 76	126	3,279,828 06
Pulp and paper mills	10	3,981,623 11	11	3,989,546 96	13	6,289,325 87
Ship-building	30	1,436,102 46	35	1,212,370 71	40	1,835,435 17
Smelting	3	4,213,469 30	4	5,037,966 16	3	5,275,709 00
Street-railways, etc	69	7,794,865 55	101	8,984,065 58	85	8,887,913 34
Manufacturing wood (N.E.S.)	59	1,645,866 82	89	1,929,922 36	82	2,137,361 41
Totals	3,566	107,798,771 36	4,138	115,943,238 60	4,521	129,420,599 55

The accompanying table shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1926.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under $6.00	2	79	27	19	95
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	3	100	22	27	72
7.00 to 7.99	12	88	165	38	77
8.00 to 8.99	53	129	144	64	108
9.00 to 9.99	54	152	76	70	47
10.00 to 10.99	97	168	59	79	105
11.00 to 11.99	204	116	88	69	76
12.00 to 12.99	359	269	544	113	314
13.00 to 13.99	528	124	1,006	167	95
14.00 to 14.99	965	133	1,074	63	27
15.00 to 15.99	1,438	113	1,075	37	60
16.00 to 16.99	1,311	121	744	6	29
17.00 to 17.99	1,952	77	337	13	23
18.00 to 18.99	2,520	83	465	8	21
19.00 to 19.99	7,755	54	246	3	10
20.00 to 20.99	3,052	30	471	3	18
21.00 to 21.99	5,427	33	288	7	15
22.00 to 22.99	4,697	9	192	3	19
23.00 to 23.99	4,475	19	59	.....	4
24.00 to 24.99	10,776	12	102	2	7
25.00 to 25.99	4,462	13	104	1	.....
26.00 to 26.99	2,820	.....	52	2	7
27.00 to 27.99	4,803	.....	42	.....	8
28.00 to 28.99	3,990	.....	15	.....	6
29.00 to 29.99	3,981	.....	18	.....	15
30.00 to 34.99	13,713	5	59	1	7
35.00 to 39.99	10,460	.....	22	.....	15
40.00 to 44.99	5,151	.....	8	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99	2,797	.....	2	.....	.....
50.00 and over	2,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	100,303	1,927	7,506	795	1,281

Factory Inspection

The chief inspector of factories, in his report, remarks that "each succeeding year brings a noticeable improvement in the safety, sanitary, and lighting conditions of the factories coming under our jurisdiction." The efforts of the Department of Factory Inspection to lessen the accident rate has with very few exceptions met with voluntary recognition on the part of those to whom orders were issued respecting dangerous conditions. The report notes a decreased number of major accidents and commends the co-operation of owners, managers and workmen which made the decrease possible. The report embodies useful directories containing the names of employers and trade unions in the province as well as the names and addresses of officials of the various organizations.

The report notes a slight increase over 1925 in the number of Asiatic workers in the province. This increase was chiefly made up of Chinese, though Japanese, and particularly females of that country, figure prominently in the returns. The progressive decline in the number of Hindus which has been going on over a number of years is again in evidence. As in other years the largest share of provincial labour is supplied by native Canadians

and natives of Great Britain, who, together, represent more than two-thirds of the industrial workers.

The report outlines the "Hours of Work Act" of 1923 and the "Male Minimum Wage Act" of 1925 and records the effect of each on the industries to which they apply (pages 929 and 948). The absence of labour disputes of serious character was again a feature of the industrial life of the province. During the year, thirteen disputes, involving stoppage of work, effected 1,749 workmen and entailed a loss of 28,016 working days.

Employment Service

The report remarks on the continued usefulness of the Employment Service in the province as shown by the fact that 10 per cent more persons were placed in employment in 1926 than in the previous year. This equals the record of 1925. The Service is continuing the work of endeavouring to find employment for handicapped ex-service men for which purpose special sections were created in 1925 in Vancouver and Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA "HOURS OF WORK ACT" IN 1926

THE second annual report of the Board of adjustment on the administration of the Hours of Work Act is contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for British Columbia for 1926 (see page.... of this issue). The report states that already the Act has resulted in considerable shortening of the working day for employees who formerly worked an excessive number of hours. Proof of this statement is found in the details as to working hours which were collected by the Department from 4,521 employers of labour in 1926. These details are given fully in a table which is reproduced in abbreviated form below. In each industry comparison is made between 1924, the year before the Act became operative, and 1926. In 19 of the 25 groups of industries a reduction is shown in the average weekly working period. The groups not so affected either contain a considerable number of workers who do not come under the provisions of the Act, or else their normal working hours, both before and since the passing of the Act, have been less than 48 a week.

The effect of the "Hours of Work Act" has chiefly been felt in the lumbering group of industries which employ altogether something like 40,000 persons. In the logging branch the average hours have been reduced from 50.79 to 48.71, or a difference of 2.08 a week. Sawmills have witnessed an average reduction of working-time by 4.82 hours a week; shingle-mills, 7.12 hours; planing-mills, 5.10 hours; logging-railways, 1.95 hours; the branch embracing box-factories, sash and door plants, etc., 2.62 hours; mixed plants, 4.98 hours; and pulp and paper mills, 5.01 hours. In the lumbering group there are still some sections with an average slightly over forty-eight hours and this is explained by the permanent and temporary exemptions already referred to, but the figures given in the table below will show that, for the general body of workers, the Act has meant a real reduction in the hours of labour.

Apart from the lumbering industry there is an average reduction of 2.15 hours weekly in the contracting group, and of 4.41 hours in the allied group of industries for the provision of builders' materials. The other changes are less important, though, in reference to the increase of 3.49 hours weekly in

TABLE SHOWING CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1924 AND 1926

—	Average Weekly Working Hours	
	1924	1926
Breweries	49·04	47·91
Builders' material, etc	51·51	47·10
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	44·26	44·46
Coal mining (1)	47·90	48·00
Coast shipping	56·76	53·29
Contracting	47·72	45·57
Explosives, chemicals, etc	52·44	51·49
Food products, manufacture of	53·67	51·82
Garment-making	45·12	44·81
House furnishings	46·01	45·14
Jewellery, manufacture of	43·65	43·96
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	46·66	46·54
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of	47·88	47·26
Lumber industries.—In this group are included:—		
Logging	50·79	48·71
Logging—railways	52·01	48·06
Mixed plants	54·01	49·03
Lumber dealers	52·29	46·78
Planing mills	55·58	50·48
Sawmills	54·05	49·23
Shingle mills	55·44	48·32
Metal trades	44·36	45·81
Metal mining (2)	53·12	55·43
Miscellaneous trades and industries	48·79	47·67
Oil refining	47·97	51·46
Paint manufacturing	44·63	44·25
Printing and publishing	45·90	45·58
Pulp and paper manufacturing	53·24	48·23
Ship building	44·73	44·14
Smelting (3)	55·95	53·21
Street railways, gas, water, power, etc	46·12	45·83
Wood, manufacture of (not elsewhere specified)	48·90	46·28

(1) This group comes under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.
(2) This group comes under the Metalliferous Mines Act.
(3) Covered by the Labour Regulations Act.

the oil-refining group, it should be noted that this group includes the new fish-reduction plants where the operations are in the nature of things both seasonal and intermittent and in which it would not be possible to insist upon a strict interpretation of the Act.

The report states that 176 temporary exemptions were granted during the year, mentioning the most usual reasons for permitting overtime. These reasons include urgency of orders following the arrival of a ship for cargo; breakdowns; grain movements; approach of freeze-up; seasonal work; holiday rush, etc. Forty-two applications for permits of exemption were refused during the year.

The report contains the text of all the regulations so far issued under the Hours of Work Act. Certain adjustments of working hours are permitted in particular industries to meet special circumstances in each case. For example, bakers are allowed to work 10 hours per month in excess of 48 hours per week, and special rules are made to the requirements of work involving a periodical rush of business. The fishing industry and all its branches, including canning, is exempted from the eight-hour day provision.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE ninth report on Minimum Wages for female employees in British Columbia outlines the activities of the Board during the calendar year 1926. The Minimum Wage Act is among the acts administered by a board of three members one of whom is the Deputy Minister of Labour, the report of the board forming part of the Department's annual report of the year, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Among the events of the year the report outlines the proceedings of the conference convened in Vancouver at the request of the employees of the fruit and vegetable industry, who filed a petition with the board. As a result of the deliberations of this conference the minimum wage for experienced female workers in the fruit and vegetable industry was increased during the year to $14.40 for a week of forty-eight hours, either on a time or piece-rate basis. For inexperienced workers a weekly wage of $11 for the first two months was recommended. In both cases "time and one-half" was allowed for overtime. This increase in the minimum wage affected 2,455 female employees in the fruit and vegetable industries.

The law provides that in cases where workers have been paid less than the established minimum wage they may institute a civil action to recover the difference between what they received and the minimum rate together with the costs of solicitor's fees fixed by the court. When cases of this kind come to light endeavours are made to effect amicable settlements. As a result of these endeavours the sum of $3,315 in arrears of wages was collected for underpaid employees. This amount was made up of sums ranging from 75 cents to $400, the latter figure representing the arrears due to a woman who had been deprived of a considerable amount each month for a number of months. The report outlines a number of cases brought before the court under the Minimum Wage Act, all resulting in the imposition of fines.

A summary of the Minimum Wage Orders now in force, in addition to that affecting the fruit and vegetable industry already set forth, is as follows:—

Mercantile industry, $12.75 (hourly rate, 26 4/16 cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, $13.50 (hourly rate, 28 1/8 cents).

Public housekeeping, $14 (hourly rate, 29 1/6 cents).

Office occupation, $15 (hourly rate, 31 1/4 cents).

Personal service occupation, $14.25 (hourly rate, 29 11/16 cents).

Fishing industry (Canneries), $15.50 (hourly rate, 37 7/24 cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, $15 (hourly rate, 31 1/4 cents).

Manufacturing industry, $14 (hourly rate, 29 1/16 cents).

The payroll returns required each year from employers were in 1926 sent in by 3,123 firms, against 2,804 for the previous year. With this increase of 319 reporting firms details of wages and working hours were submitted for 16,070 women and girl employees. This is an advance of 2,171 over the 1925 total which accounted for 13,899 persons.

From the actual figure supplied by employers the weekly average wage for the adult and skilled workers proved to be $17.05 representing a decrease of 33 cents over the year 1925. For the group of employees who had not completed their training the weekly average was $10.03 as opposed to $10.34 in the previous year.

The Minimum Wage Act permits an employer to have 35 per cent of his female staff classed as inexperienced employees. The re-

turns reveal that 14.59 per cent appear in this category. This figure represents an increase of two per cent over the corresponding figure for last year but the statutory allowance is stated to be amply adequate.

Marital Status.—The payroll returns for 1926 provided columns in which the employer recorded whether the employee was married, widowed, or single. In the fruit and vegetable industry the married women comprise a large proportion of the workers, due perhaps to the fact that the product they work in is very perishable and at the peak of the season all available help is pressed into service. In the laundry industry about 25 per cent of the women recorded are married. Public housekeeping has a percentage of about 28.5 married women in its ranks. In the fishing industry out of 26 reported, 16 are married or widowed. The telephone and telegraph occupation has the lowest percentage of married workers, namely, 4.7. In comparison with other occupations there are relatively few married women in office positions. Out of the 3,756 employees reported in clerical work only 432 are classified as married.

Length of Service.—In the office occupation over 25 per cent of the employees have been in their present positions five years and upwards and 220 employees have been engaged in the one place for 10 years or more. In the telephone and telegraph occupation over 18 per cent have been in the same position for five years or more. To qualify for positions in office or telephone work considerably more training is required than in the majority of other classes, and this would seem to have a bearing on the duration of employment. Owing to the fact that in the fruit and vegetable industry the season lasts less than a year in most plants, over one-half the workers are shown to have been employed less than 12 months. Of this number doubtless there are some who worked in the same establishment in former years but all employers do not take this into consideration when making returns. With a total of 7,509 remaining in their positions less than one year the employment problem is a vital one to employers.

The following tables give a statistical summary of all occupations covered by regulations of the Board, labour turnover in each group, etc.:—

SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Number of firms reporting	3,123	2,804	2,287	2,195	2,135
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years, or experienced	13,725	12,181	10,355	9,612	8,989
Under 18 years, or inexperienced	2,345	1,718	1,242	1,251	1,242
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$234,001.53	$211,713.38	$176,517.87	$164,712.57	$152,890.94
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	$23,513.50	$17,764.00	$12,644.50	$12.511.50	$12,546.50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$17.05	$17.38	$17.05	$17.14	$17.00
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	$10.03	$10.34	$10.18	$10.00	$10.10
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	14·59%	12·36%	10·71%	11·52%	12·14%
Average hours worked per week	43·82	43·58	43·09	43·31	43·28

TABLE SHOWING LABOUR TURNOVER IN EACH GROUP—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF EMPLOYER REPORTING

Name of Industry	Not specified	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	10 years or over	Number of employees reported	Number of firms reporting
Mercantile	33	1,513	531	372	261	166	121	84	67	39	20	69	3,276	466
Laundry	205	313	117	84	74	36	31	28	13	8	4	9	922	59
Public housekeeping	19	977	285	155	100	49	37	28	22	12	9	30	1,725	399
Office	78	929	601	487	382	274	218	248	125	118	76	220	3,756	1,636
Manufacturing	100	802	302	248	147	112	81	68	45	37	17	59	2,018	335
Personal service	42	99	56	23	36	9	2	3	6	4	1	4	285	76
Telephone and telegraph	1	370	309	256	171	99	88	131	43	37	30	74	1,609	103
Fishing	3	20	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4
Fruit and vegetable	545	1,460	147	130	65	54	21	14	6	7	3	3	2,455	45
Totals	1,026	6,483	2,349	1 756	1,23[illegible]	800	599	604	327	262	160	468	16 070	3,123

MINIMUM WAGE FIXING MACHINERY

New Publicaton by International Labour Office

THE International Labour Office has recently issued a new edition of the valuable publication entitled "Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery", giving additional information as to the legislation of certain countries on this subject. (The first edition was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 420.)

"Minimum wage fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the home-working trades" was one of the items on the agenda of the Tenth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 25 May to 16 June, 1927 (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 755). This conference, in accordance with the "double discussion" procedure introduced this year, did not adopt a draft convention or recommendation, but held a preliminary general discussion to determine the points which should be covered in a questionnaire to be submitted to the various governments. Replies to this questionnaire are embodied in this new edition.

The present publication traces the development of minimum wage legislation from the time of its adoption in New Zealand and Australia during the last decade of the nineteenth century down to the present day. The British Parliament passed a minimum wage law (the Trade Boards Act) in 1909; Massachusetts adopted the minimum wage principle in 1912, with eight other states followed in 1913. In 1917 minimum wage laws were passed in Alberta (the Factories Act), and Mexico. The period from 1918 to 1920 saw a wide extension of minimum wage legislation. In Great Britain and Ireland during this period an important increase in the number of trades for which minimum rates were fixed, followed the passing of the Trade Boards Act in 1918. In Canada six provinces followed the example of Alberta by enacting minimum wage laws for female employees. Minimum wage legislation was also passed in Norway, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary. South Africa passed an Act of wide application in 1925 and, in 1926, Italy passed a law introducing compulsory arbitration of disputes, on establishing courts to determine conditions of labour. The scope of these laws varies greatly, some of them fixing minimum rates in nearly all trades while others provide for only certain specified categories of workers, generally women or home-workers. Thus the Canadian laws with the exception of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, 1925, are limited to women and male juveniles.

As regards the methods adopted for fixing wages, most of the laws make provision for the setting up of machinery to fix the rates of wages from time to time. Some of these laws indicate the bases on which the minimum rates are to be fixed; others leave the wage-fixing machinery free in this respect. The chief objects of minimum wage legislation are to prevent the payment of unduly low wages, and competition between employers with regard to wages.

The report gives special attention to the most important types of machinery for the regular fixing of minimum wages; the various bases or principles adopted when fixing minimum rates; the problem of defining the limits of each trade; and the methods adopted for ensuring enforcement.

Wage Fixing Machinery

The most important types of machinery for the regular fixing of minimum rates are trade boards and general boards. Where the trade boards system is in effect a separate board is set up for each trade or industry. Each board acting independently of other boards, fixes minimum rates in its own trade or industry. This system is adopted in Great Britain, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Germany, the Argentine Republic and the Australian States of Victoria and Tasmania. The composition of the Trade boards is generally the same. A board usually consists of a number of representatives taken from among the employers, an equal number taken from among the employees; and one or two disinterested persons whose office it is to secure a reasonable decision in cases of difference between the claims of the two sides of representative members.

In the case of the general board system, a single board fixes minimum rates for a number of different industries. Sometimes a general board fixes rates which apply uniformly to a number of industries. Where the latter course is taken the board usually obtains the views of employers and workers in any industry before deciding on the rates for that industry. This system, it is found, provides greater possibilities of avoiding unnecessary differences between minimum rates of wages in the various trades than where these are fixed independently by a separate board in each trade. The general board type of machinery has been

adopted in the United States, Canada, in certain Australian States and in South Africa. A general board usually consists of three or five members charged with the duty of fixing minimum rates in different trades. The chairman is a disinterested person and the other members are equally representative of employers and employees. A general board does not possess expert knowledge of the conditions in different trades. Consequently before fixing a rate in any trade they frequently consult advisory committees of employers and employees in the trade concerned.

Base used for Fixing Minimum Rates

The legal minimum wage is based on one of three standards, namely, the living wage; the capacity of industry to pay; or the relation to wages of other groups of workers. The living wage principle has received its greatest application by wage-fixing bodies in Australia, New Zealand, United States, and Canada. For adult male workers the minimum wage is generally based on the requirements of a man with a wife and two children under 14 years of age. For adult female workers the minimum wage is based on the requirements of a woman without dependants. To establish the precise figure a list of the necessary commodities is drawn up and their cost is determined at prevailing prices. This figure constitutes the minimum wage. According to this standard a man with a family composed only of a wife and two children would enjoy a higher standard of living than the man with five children. To meet this difficulty family allowances have been introduced in some states. The principle of family allowances bases the living wage on the requirements of a man and his wife and makes a further allowance for each child under fourteen.

The capacity of industry to pay frequently constitutes the basis of the living wage in New Zealand and Australia. This principle may be determined in two ways. It may be understood to be the determination of the wages of a given group of workers on the basis of the capacity of industry in general, or it may also be considered to mean the capacity of each separate industry, the minimum wages of each industry being fixed according to conditions in that industry. This basis is often adopted where minimum wages are fixed by independent trade boards. In Australia and New Zealand, when a basis or living wage is fixed below which no worker shall fall, this is determined in relation to the capacity of industry as a whole. However the capacity of each separate industry is usually taken into account. In fixing the so-called secondary wage paid in respect of the worker's skill or the special character of the work, allowance is made for the financial condition of the industry concerned.

Relation of wages to other groups of workers may also constitute the basis of a living wage, and this principle also may be interpreted in two ways. The wages of a given group of workers may be fixed in relation to the level of wages for work of similar difficulty in other industries; or the minimum wages of a given group of workers may be fixed in relation to those of workers in allied occupations in the district or to those workers in the same trade in other districts. This system is in use in Norway and France.

The minimum wage for homeworkers must be fixed in such relations to wages in workshops and factories that homework is not driven out of existence. In practice this principle is based on the belief that if a representative portion of a trade can afford to pay the wage rates fixed in the agreement, the remainder of the trade should also be able to afford to pay the same rates.

Minimum Wage Groups

There are two methods of grouping individuals for minimum wage purposes, the industrial and the occupational. According to the former all similar establishments in a given area are grouped into one industrial unit, and common wage scales apply to all workers in the establishments covered. According to the occupational method of grouping, the individual workers are classified according to their occupation or craft, irrespective of the industry in which they work. In actual practice the occupational method of grouping is rarely adopted.

Difficulty is frequently encountered in defining the limits of various trades. To overcome this a definition of a trade is drafted either by the trade board or general board, on the basis of a preliminary examination of the organization of the trade after consultation with its members. Information of a technical character is obtained from the trade and the definition is then drafted in legal form by the administrative authority or the board concerned. There are no very clear principles which may be applied for purposes of demarcation. In classifying establishments into industrial groups three different criteria have been applied, namely, the material worked in, the process of manufacture, and the product. However, owing to the complexity of industrial organization no general principle or principles can be applied which will avoid all difficulties of definition.

Enforcement

To insure that the minimum rates fixed are actually paid is of primary importance, otherwise the legislation fails to give protection to the worker, while employers who observe the law are placed at a disadvantage owing to the unfair competition of their rivals. Cases of non-compliance are brought to light either by routine inspection or by complaint of the worker himself, or of a trade union official, an employer or representative of an employers' association. In order to facilitate the work of inspection, most laws require the employer to keep proper wage records. These records must include the names and actual earnings of all workers covered. Often the addresses of the home-workers must be listed. The penalties for underpayment vary. In many states a civil action can be instituted for the recovery of the difference between the wage earned and the minimum rate. Other states provide a fine, while still others adopt a publicity policy by publishing lists of those employers who do not comply with the law. The laws generally provide that the existence of an agreement between the employer and worker for work to be done at a rate lower than the legal minimum is no defence against a charge of underpayment.

Seamen's Pensions in the United Kingdom

The shipping industry provides each year a large number of pensions for aged officers and seamen who have served in the mercantile marine or the fishing fleets, and who live in Great Britain or in Northern Ireland. This is done through the Seamen's Pension Fund, which was formerly known as the Lascar Fund, and is administered by a governing body representative of all sections—owners, officers, and seamen.

Shipowners are required to pay the employers' share of the health and unemployment insurance contributions in respect of their foreign-domiciled seamen, most of whom are Lascars working on the shipping lines trading to India and the East. Foreign seamen on British ships neither pay insurance money nor do they draw any benefits. The funds thus obtained have been up to the present devoted to paying pensions of 10s. a week to retired seamen between the age of sixty-five and seventy, the latter being, of course, the age when they are qualified for the State old-age pension. The qualifying age has now been lowered, and a new arrangement will come into force from the beginning of next year by which the old seamen, instead of the 10s. a week, will get 5s. a week for life from the age of sixty-five, so that with the State pension they will have allowances of 15s. a week.

Since this scheme started over 3,000 pensions have been granted and over £140,000 paid to old and infirm seamen and fishermen. It is claimed that no other industry makes such provision for its workers. It is hoped to build up a fund so that in time it will be possible to offer a pension to every seaman who has spent any large part of his life in the mercantile marine.

Old Age Pensions in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes in its August edition information relative to Old Age Pensions in the United Kingdom. The figures relate in all cases to the year ended March 31, 1927. The total number of pensions payable under the Act on that date was 1,031,575. Of this number 361,140 were payable to men and 670,435 were payable to women. The much larger number of women pensioners is accounted for in part by the fact that women are eligible for a pension at 55 while men must be 60 years of age. To this figure must be added 166,132 pensioners under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act of 1925, making a total of 1,197,707. Of these, 1,175,259 (including all those under the Act of 1925, which was outlined in the Labour Gazette for June, 1925) were payable at the full 10s. rate and 22,448 at other rates from 8 shillings to one shilling a week. The total amount paid in pensions during the year, including those payable under the 1925 Act, was approximately £29,983,000.

The number of applications for pensions during the year was: Contributory, 234,898; non-contributory, 163,377. The number of non-contributory pensioners dying during the year was 117,443. The number of deaths among contributory pensioners for the last quarter of the financial year was 2,689. In Scotland the number of deaths of contributory pensioners during the year was 742.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND ALBERTA IN 1926

New Brunswick

THE eighth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick covers the calendar year 1926.* The total income for the year is estimated at $546,010, and the expenditure at $531,287, leaving a provisional surplus of $14,723. Deducting this from the actual deficit of $137,493 of 1925, there remains a provisional deficit of $122,770, less an estimated profit on bonds of $49,401, or a net provisional deficit of $73,368. These figures do not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed, and what the Board think is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected, owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1926, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported partly paid but not completed. When the actual figures for 1926 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted, these figures may vary materially.

The actual and estimated expenditure for 1926 included in the total of $531,287 includes the following items: Temporary total disability, $146,632; medical aid, including doctors' fees and transportation as well as hospital and nursing services, $76,115; fatal accidents, $54,854; burial expenses, $1,363; permanent partial disability, $42,515; unreported claims and uncompleted claims (estimate), $161,500.

The cost of compensation for each year 1919-1925 was as follows: In 1919, $376,007; in 1920, $548,302; in 1921, $469,675; in 1922, $496,676; in 1923, $564,890; in 1924, $620,756, and in 1925, $570,883. The report indicates a decreasing number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, as compared with the previous year. The smaller accident rate was in turn responsible for a decreased expenditure and the Board consequently experienced a better year financially than in 1925.

The cost of administration, including commissioners' salaries, staff salaries, travelling expenses, etc., is stated as being about eight and four-fifths per cent of the total amount expended by the Board, totalling $56,159. (The rates of assessment to be charged against employers in the various classes of industry in the province in 1926 were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926, page 20, and the rates for 1927 were given in the issue for February, 1927, page 163.)

The report contains complete statistics for 1925. A table is given showing the number of accidents by severity of injury, from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, as follows:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1919-1925

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Fatal accidents	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	243
Permanent total	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	6
Contingency	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	4	23
Permanent partial	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	1,669
Temporary total	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	22,538
Minor and medical aid only	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	9,686
	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,970	34,165

Alberta

According to the ninth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Alberta (Accident Fund) for the year ending December 31, 1926, there were 8,930 accidents reported to the Board, an increase of 575 or 6.88 per cent over the year 1925. Of these, 58 proved fatal, 87 resulted in some permanent injury and 8,785 were of a temporary nature. Of the workmen to whom these accidents happened 73.14 per cent are of British allegiance.

The average time loss caused by accidents during the year was 88.28 days in permanent, and 24.72 in temporary disability cases. The average age of the injured workmen was 34.50 years, and the average weekly wage was $23.52.

*The report of the Royal Commission on the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act on the lumbering industry was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 508.

Of the total of 58 fatalities during the year, 39 occurred in the coal mining group in which also there were 25 cases of permanent disability out of a total of 87 cases in all industries during the year. Temporary disabilities were more widely distributed through the various industries.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the year in groups according to cause:—

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING 1926

Cause	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary disability	Total
Burns and scalds	.....	1	140	141
Burst bottles and broken glass	.....	.....	64	64
Electrical shock and burns	1	.....	18	19
Explosions	13	1	23	37
Falling timber and poles	3	3	227	233
Falling and tripping	1	2	1,235	1,238
Falling rock, coal and clay	16	5	679	700
Flying and falling objects	2	13	1,470	1,485
Heavy lifting, loading wagons and trucks	1	.....	337	338
Infection from handling meats and materials	2	.....	132	134
Inhalation of gas fumes	2	.....	50	52
Machinery, tools and equipment	5	46	1,473	1,524
Injured by horse and in runaways	.....	2	179	181
Protruding nails and spikes	.....	2	260	262
Cranking automobiles	1	.....	63	64
Struck by automobiles and trucks	.....	.....	40	40
Splashing of mixtures	.....	.....	59	59
Run over, struck by, or caught between cars	9	6	342	357
Derailment of mine cars	1	1	58	60
Slivers and splinters	.....	.....	174	174
Crushed	1	3	370	374
Striking against objects	.....	2	364	366
Frost bites	.....	.....	25	25
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,003	1,003
Totals	58	87	8,785	8,930

The report indicates that assessments levied during the year together with those outstanding at December 31, 1925, totalled $854,446.21. Of this amount, $783,725.84 was collected, $48,600 was cancelled (owing to over-estimate of payrolls or cessation of operations) leaving a balance of $22,120.37 unpaid at December 31, 1926.

During the year compensation totalling $298,404.40 was paid; $391,005.98 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents, and $234,770.42 was paid to pensioners. In addition to this $97,426 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. The expense of administration (excluding that made on account of Mine Rescue) was $74,790.66 or 6.89 per cent of collections.

Since the Act became effective on August 1, 1918, up to December 31, 1926, there has been paid to workmen compensation totalling $2,180,680.38. In addition to this sum there has been awarded and set aside in the Pension Fund the sum of $2,109,135.78 out of which $789,045.65 has been paid to workmen to whom accidents resulted in permanent disabilities and to dependents of workmen to whom accidents proved fatal. The balance at the credit of this fund at the close of the year 1926, was $1,596,301.08 out of which 174 widows and 370 children of deceased workmen, as well as 231 workmen who met with permanent disabilities are receiving monthly payments.

Payments for medical services since the inception of the Act up to December 31, 1926, total $887,779.42. This cost is borne by the workmen, but it should be noted that in a large number of cases medical aid is provided under medical contracts so that the Board is not responsible for the payment of medical aid in these cases.

Total receipts for the year on account of medical aid were $186,969.56 while payments for medical services amounted to $124,137.70.

Under the provisions of Privy Council Order No. 4432, $9,930.50 was refunded to the Board by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on account of compensation and medical aid payments made to workmen to which the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies.

The number of employers within the scope of the Act on December 31, 1926, was 3,139.

The actual rates of assessment for $100 of payroll for the year in the coal mining industry was $3, this assessment including a rate of 50 cents for mine rescue service. Other industries with a comparatively high rate of assessment were: Lumbering and logging, $3.50; sawmills and shingle mills, $3.50; manufacture of wooden boxes, $3.50; rolling mills, $3; natural or artificial gas, oil, and natural ice operations, $3; steel building construction less than 4 stories, $3; roadmaking and street paving (with blasting), $4; aeroplane flying, $10.

The payrolls and numbers of workmen employed during 1926 are given in the accompanying table:—

PAYROLLS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ALBERTA IN 1926

Industry	Payrolls	Number employed
	$ cts.	
In and about coal mines	12,118,897 96	8,441
Employees of workmen	26,127 32	22
Stripping pits	555,710 07	311
Lumbering, planing mills, furniture, etc	2,992,790 10	4,108
Gravel pits, glass, cement, oil, ice, paint and chemicals, etc	3,078,503 12	2,048
Garages, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, farm implements, etc	2,676,367 37	2,035
Grain elevators, flour milling, liquors, abattoirs, soap, etc	5,044,839 44	3,867
Warehousing, cartage, food products, wearing apparel, laundries, printing, leather goods, retail stores, etc	12,778,510 81	9,517
Building and construction, irrigation, fishing, water transportation, window cleaning, etc	4,025,961 02	4,275
Railway express companies	394,590 00	240
Municipalities	4,723,076 02	3,483
Canadian Pacific Railway	4,161,424 50	3,260
Canadian National Railway	2,600,000 00	1,735
E. D. & B. C. Railway	137,294 28	124
School boards, etc	790,000 00	725
Railways	350,247 17	287
Employment by Dominion Government	500,000 00	500
Employment by Provincial Government	3,412,889 98	2,600
Totals	60,367,229 16	47,578

Factory Inspection in Great Britain in 1926

The annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops in Great Britain for the year 1926 states that there were indications of a general improvement in industry during the first few months of the year, accompanied by a decrease in unemployment which continued until the general strike began. The effects of the general strike were short-lived, though serious, but it was otherwise with the long continued dispute in the coal industry. In South Wales, South Yorkshire, the North East Coast and Lanarkshire the coal shortage was felt most, but the report remarks on the large number of industries that were able to carry on and employ most of their workers throughout the coal stoppage. Electricity and gas were used instead of coal to supply power and light, and many firms introduced oil as a substitute for coal with good results. This was especially true in the pottery industry where the output was increased owing to shorter time required for firing. Certain industries appear to have benefited, temporarily at least, by the coal strike; for example, the manufacture of oil stoves, heaters, cooked foods, and the production of engines of the Diesel oil type received an impetus. The silk industry also experienced a revival during the coal shortage, and there was a remarkable activity in the building trades. The textile and lace industries suffered considerably, however, and many woollen mills which had been in operation for years were forced to liquidate. The report mentions the general industrial growth of the southern area of the country during the year.

During 1926 the number of registered factories rose from 144,361 to 145,411, and the number of registered workshops dropped from 128,793 to 121,861. The decrease in workshops was most marked in rural districts.

The accident figures for the year 1926 show a decrease of 19,730 from the year 1925. There were 139,963 accidents, including 806 fatal, during the year. The decrease is chiefly confined to those areas and industries which were most affected by the prolonged coal stoppage. There was a gratifying fall in the number of fatal accidents, which may however be explained by the fact that many of the most hazardous industries were working below normal capacity. Other industries show an increased accident rate. This increase is noted in the building trades, the manufacture of miscellaneous foodstuffs and the generation of gas and electricity.

New regulations recently published by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board require that (1) every employer operating a garage or other building to which the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies, shall provide and maintain adequate means of ventilation for the removal of smoke, steam, gas, fumes, vapours, dust, or other impurities which are created or generated by any process carried on in such building or workroom; and (2) where a salamander or other heating apparatus liable to produce smoke or noxious gases is used for the drying of plaster or for other purposes, it shall be so piped as to convey smoke and gaseous matter to the outside of the building.

MINERAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1926-7

A PRELIMINARY report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1926 and the first six months of 1927, states that "continuing the progress made in 1926, when the mineral output of Canada reached a new high record value of $240,437,123, production of metals and non-metals in the first half of 1927 registered a further advance. While the output of gold during the half-year was slightly less than during the first six months of 1926, the production figures for all other metals were higher than they were in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Slightly lower prices reduced the values in a few instances. Production of arsenic, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, platinum metals, silver and zinc showed definite improvement during the six months' period ending June 30, 1927.

Considered by groups and compared with the corresponding data for 1925 the output values of metals during the calendar year 1926 showed a loss of 1.6 per cent, but this was wholly due to modifications in the methods used in computing values of certain metals. The data for copper, lead and zinc are subject to these limitations. Among the non-metals the fuels, including coal, natural gas, peat and crude petroleum, advanced in value 19.8 per cent in 1926 as compared with the totals for 1925; other non-metallic minerals showed 13.7 per cent higher values in the aggregate than during the preceding calendar year. Clay products showed a gain of 8.6 per cent and other structural materials in advance of 5.2 per cent over the totals for 1925. In the aggregate, the mineral production of Canada in 1926 showed a gain of 6.1 per cent over the totals for the preceding calendar year.

Coal Production.—The production of coal in Canada by kinds and by provinces in 1926, and from January 1 to June 30, 1927, is shown in the table following, the production being represented in short tons.

COAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Province	1926		January 1 to June 30, 1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
NOVA SCOTIA (Bituminous)	6,747,477	26,845,226	3,572,122	13,335,611
NEW BRUNSWICK (Bituminous)	173,111	710,245	110,510	486,600
SASKATCHEWAN (Lignite)	439,803	819,805	195,398	349,869
ALBERTA—				
Bituminous	2,858,456	9,984,386	1,605,378	5,597,807
Sub-bituminous	489,736	1,458,116	329,476	886,568
Lignite	3,155,513	9,443,601	1,235,697	3,497,689
Total	6,503,705	20,886,103	3,170,551	9,982,064
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Bituminous)	2,613,719	10,612,915	1,376,050	5,541,674
YUKON (Bituminous)	316	800	.....	.....
CANADA—				
Bituminous	12,393,079	48,153,572	6,664,060	24,961,692
Sub-bituminous	489,736	1,458,116	329,476	886,568
Lignite	3,595,316	10,263,406	1,431,095	3,847,558
Total	**16,478,131**	**59,875,094**	**8,424,631**	**29,695,818**

Employment.—Employment in the mineral industry in Canada was maintained at about the same average rate throughout 1926 as that prevailing in 1925. The Index of employment showed that about 3.5 per cent fewer persons were listed on the rolls of the operating companies in January, 1926, than were shown on the rolls of the same companies in January, 1920. Employment dropped off slightly in the first five months of the year, but beginning in June a gradual improvement set in which carried the index of employment in December, 1926, to 4.2 per cent above the number employed in January, 1920. Non-metal mining, including coal mining, showed greater gains than did the metal mining industries, but probably this was due to the fact that in the preceding year these industries were somewhat depressed while metal mining has been enjoying an era of prosperity for several years.

In the operating mines, quarries and smelters in Canada there are upwards of 65,000 persons employed. This number does not represent the total extent of employment in the mining industry as there are no records available of the numbers engaged in prospecting and general development work on properties that have not reached the producing stage, nor does it include any allowance for those persons who are engaged in the subsidiary industries directly dependent on the mining industry for their continuance, but in these operating mines, quarries and metallurgical works there are approximately 45,000 persons employed in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia alone. About 20,000 are employed in the metal mining industry and non-ferrous metallurgical work. About 34,000 people are employed in non-metal mining and approximately 11,000 in the production of structural materials and clay products. To all these, salaries and wages totalling approximately 85 million dollars are paid annually.

The importance of the purchasing power represented by the employees of Canada's mining industry is sometimes not fully appreciated. Fuel and electricity constitute an expense item reaching a total of almost $20,000,000 a year; much of the progress that has been possible in the mining industry in recent years has been due to the extensive development of hydro-electric power facilities.

Capital Employed.—Investment in Canadian mines amounts to approximately $632,075,000; of which $290,534,965 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; $253,023,646 represents the investment in non-metal mines and $88,516,534 the cost of properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products.

Investments in coal mining account for 23 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry.

MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC IN 1926

THE annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries on mining operations in the province of Quebec in 1926 shows an increase of 8.1 per cent in the value of the minerals produced during the year as compared with 1925—an increase which is the highest on record under normal economic conditions. As to quantities, the report observes that "it is essentially a year of records," and in the following substances the highest annual figures to date have been registered: asbestos, zinc ores, lead ores, gold, silver, feldspar, brick and cement. As regards individual items, increases were recorded in asbestos, copper concentrates, feldspar, gold, magnesite, mineral paints, quartz, silver, soapstone, zinc ores, lead ores. Decreases were recorded in graphite, mica, molybdenite, and building materials taken as a class.

The value of the mineral production in 1926 amounted to $25,750,463, and was divided as follows: metallic minerals, $1,897,528 or 7.6 per cent of the total; non-metallic minerals (apart from structural materials), $10,837,745, or 42 per cent; structural materials $13,004,929, or 50.5 per cent. Non-metallic minerals constituted 92.4 per cent of the total value for the year, leaving 7.6 per cent for the ores of metals. This latter proportion for 1925 was only 4.5 per cent, a substantial increase in production for 1926 being thus indicated. Commenting on this greater production of metallic ores during 1926, the report attributes it as being "entirely due to the greater output of the mines in the older parts of the province," adding that "none of the discoveries of metallic deposits made in the last few years in Western Quebec and in Gaspé have as yet contributed to our mineral production." It is further stated that the recent prospecting and development activities in the newer fields cannot be reflected in the tables of production until the 1928 figures of mineral statistics have been compiled.

New Mining Areas.—Referring to development in the new mining district of Rouyn-Harricana, and also to the subject of mining investments, the report issues a warning to the public, its comment on the mining companies organized in the new area and conditions therein being in part as follows:—

> Unfortunately only a comparatively small proportion of these have as primary aim the earnest and systematic prospection and development of the mining claims which they detain, endeavouring to make mines out of them. In their initial stages mining ventures are necessarily risky, even under the most favourable conditions and circumstances, but when successful the returns are very large. In our previous reports we have drawn the attention of the public to the fact that before putting money in mining enterprises they should make enquiries and investigations which would permit them to descriminate between (1) "safe mining investments" (2) "legitimate and reasonable mining speculations" and (3) "mining frauds." In the first, the returns are not high but are reasonably sure. In the second, the money resulting from the sale of shares is really expended in intelligent search and development work on the claims and mineral deposits, which may or may not answer the hopes which were founded on them; in case of losses the shareholder would at least have the satisfaction to feel that he has had "a run for his money," for all numbers of a lottery cannot be winners.
>
> As in all cases of promising mineral discoveries, the Rouyn district is experiencing a period of boom, and unfortunately this has given rise to many instances of the third category of mining ventures, or parasitic, not to say predatory, organizations, whose main object is to mine money out of the excited public, rather than ore from the ground. This state of things is very difficult to avoid or remedy; it is not easy to protect a certain class of people, and prevent them from parting with their money. It is good to remember that, as a rule, the promising mineral discoveries and likely claims in the Rouyn district do not have to resort to full page advertisements and house to house peddling of beautifully engraved stock certificates, making appeals to the public for funds to explore and develop them.....
>
> History repeats itself, and the ultimate result of the Rouyn boom will be (1) a few good outstanding producing mines and a healthy smelting industry which will prove a national asset, and (2) a multitude of claims which will never produce ore, but will have been used

to exploit the public. This applies more particularly to the public who expects to make money out of the stock market rises of mining shares, rather than in ultimate dividends from ore-producing mines.

Wages.—According to reports received by the provincial department from individuals and companies of their operations during 1926, it is estimated that 14,022 persons were employed last year as compared with 9,304 in 1925. The accompanying table shows for each mineral produced in Quebec, the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid, and the quantities produced in 1926, as well as comparative figures of the value of the mineral products for the years 1926 and 1925.

Of the $9,826,900 received in wages by the workmen, the miners received $4,923,205 and the quarrymen, $4,903,895. The number of 300-day men at work at the mines was 4,042, and at the quarries 4,686. This is an increase of 19 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over the preceding year. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1926 was $1,137, and for 1925 it was $1,133. The method employed to ascertain the number of 300-day men represented by the 14,022 persons employed during the most active season of the year is to divide by 300 the number of days worked by the men at each mine and quarry.

The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants during 1926; also the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis in the years 1925 and 1926.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1926

Mines, Quarries and Plants	Number of men employed 1926	Number of men calculated on 300-days basis	
		1926	1925
Asbestos	2,747	2,626	2,502
Copper and Pyrite	627	667	213
Feldspar, Kaolin	129	70	92
Gold and Silver	442	256	162
Graphite	28	16	34
Magnesite	52	54	20
Mica, Phosphate	145	94	121
Mineral Paints, Ochre	46	27	29
Mineral Water	3	1	3
Molybdenite	9	4	11
Quartz and Silica rock	41	34	8
Talc	35	18	24
Titaniferous iron ore, Zinc and Lead	201	175	176
Brick, Pottery	1,019	730	716
Cement	991	854	703
Granite	744	398	529
Lime	263	233	268
Limestone	1,419	1,182	971
Marble, Slate, Sandstone	235	163	224
Sand	4,846	1,126	215
	14,022	8,728	7,021

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1926

Substances		Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1926	Value in 1925
			$		$	$
Asbestos	tons	2,747	3,216,859	279,389	10,095,487	8,976,645
Copper in ore	lbs.	627	783,807	2,674,058	368,886	277,083
Feldspar	tons	129	62,413	13,168	111,136	94,730
Gold	oz.	442	323,257	3,679	76,070	37,909
Graphite	tons	28	19,568	326	29,516	40,792
Magnesite	tons	52	63,412	9,130	137,431	122,325
Mica	lb.	145	86,591	3,327,695	170,118	200,512
Mineral paints (iron oxide, ochre)	tons	46	35,248	6,517	100,923	89,173
Mineral water	gal.	3	682	6,956	2,244	9,302
Molybdenite	lb.	9	6,897	20,943	10,472	11,176
Phosphate	tons	.....	.....	40	800	.....
Pyrites	tons	.....	.....	14,100	52,117	.....
Quartz, silica rock	tons	41	36,624	26,099	109,564	30,064
Silver	oz.	.....	.....	375,986	233,513	165,974
Talc, soapstone	tons	35	12,610	885	38,209	30,013
Titaniferous iron ore	tons	10	1,274	200	600	11,934
Zinc and lead ore	tons	191	273,963	20,415	1,207,987	530,112
		4,505	4,923,205	.....	12,735,273	11,949,851
Building Materials						
Brick	M	898	732,996	139,371	2,256,856	2,017,999
Cement	bbls.	991	1,227,235	3,727,477	4,535,386	5,689,992
Granite	tons	744	437,727	504,733	873,962	1,356,038
Lime	bush.	263	232,159	2,852,279	756,117	673,164
Limestone	tons	1,419	1,111,297	1,679,775	2,180,977	2,215,502
Marble	tons	143	191,783	6,676	519,032	276,075
Sand, building	tons	4,846	829,740	5,475,847	1,452,574	576,105
Sandstone	tons	92	20,512	26,806	48,937	83,297
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc		121	120,246	.....	381,088	308,880
Sub-totals		9,517	4,903,695	.....	13,004,929	.....
Totals		14,022	9,826,900	.....	25,750,463	23,824,912

Mining Accidents.—During the year the Bureau of Mines received notices of 326 serious mining accidents entailing a loss of time of ten days or more. The accident average was 37.3 per 1,000 full-year workers, as compared with 38.3 for the preceding year. There were 20 violent deaths in the mines and quarries during the year 1926, being an average of 2.29 per 1,000 men year. This index number was 2.51, 2.72, 2.38, 1.83 and 2.42 for 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents was 3.46 and in the quarries 1.28, as compared with 3.23 and 1.38 for the year 1925.

An analysis of the accidents shows that the causes were similar to those reported in previous years. In the mines, 42 per cent of the fatalities were due to falls of rock, other causes being recorded as follows: falls of objects, 17 per cent; haulage, 17 per cent; explosives, blood poisoning and falls, each 8 per cent. In the quarries, falls of ground accounted for 66 per cent of the deaths among workmen, while in the annexed plants, the deaths were attributed equally to falls of rock and electrocution.

The report recommends that stronger and more efficient guards should be around places in mills where men are exposed to coming into contact with fast-running belts and high-revolution shafts or pulleys.

The report also declares that "operators who have at heart the safety of their men will know from these tables the principal causes of accidents, and they will apply themselves to protect their employees."

Workmen's Compensation in Ohio

The actuary's annual statement on the condition of the Ohio State Insurance Fund indicates a reduction in the frequency of claims for workmen's compensation in 1926 as compared with 1925.

The assessment rates are based on the experience of the various classifications for the five-year period 1922 to 1926 inclusive. Due to more favourable loss experience in 250 classifications it was possible to reduce the basic rate of such classifications. In 336 classifications there was no change in the basic rate from that of last year; in 120 classifications the experience was such that it was necessary to increase the rates over that of last year. A summary of this year's rate revision shows 35 per cent of the classifications receiving a reduction, 17 per cent an increase and 48 per cent no change from that of last year. The experience of the Occupational Disease Fund has developed to a point where it is possible to reduce the rate from 1½ cents to 1 cent per hundred dollars of payroll.

The reduction in rates will mean a saving of approximately $1,250,000 to employers in premium for the year the revised rates are to be effective. The reduction of rates can only be made in those classifications where employers in the classifications have succeeded in reducing the cost of accidents in their industry. Rates of an industry follow the accident cost of such industry.

Every employer is individually merit-rated on the experience of his individual operation over the most recent five calendar years. The classification rates are the basic rates of the industry and a favourable experience of an individual employer will reduce his individual rate below that of the classification, while an adverse experience results in an increase of the employer's individual rate above that of the classification. It is possible for two employers in a classification—one of which an adverse experience receives a rate three times that of the other employer with a favourable experience. This provides an incentive for an employer to prevent accidents in order to keep down his premium cost.

Under the Ohio law employers having three or more employees must carry workmen's compensation insurance.

The New York Court of Appeals recently reversed a decision in the Magistrates Court, which convicted the defendant of disorderly conduct on the ground that he caused a crowd to collect on the street, while engaged in picketing a place of business, there being no strike in progress at the time. The Appeal Court ruled that picketing in the absence of a strike does not constitute disorderly conduct. The word "crowd", it was stated, was a relative term, with a different meaning in the night and day, in different towns or parts of the same town. In the present case, which concerned a corner on Broadway, there was no evidence that the defendant collected a "crowd". The conviction of the defendant was declared "to rest upon the erroneous idea expressed by the magistrate that if there is no strike and he is marching up and down in front of this place of business he is guilty of disorderly conduct."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work of the International Pulp and Paper Company

MR. JOHN LUNDRIGAN, Industrial Superintendent of the International Pulp and Paper Company, outlined the accident prevention measures adopted by his company in a paper read before the tenth annual Industrial Safety Congress of New York State. This company has pulp and paper mills in seven States and in three Provinces of Canada. The general supervision and direction of all these mills is conducted from one central office at New York City, carried on through a system of general instruction which constitute the industrial law of the company, each instruction having the importance of an executive order. These orders apply to every general feature of the company's business as well as to accident prevention. The provisions of the original safety organization plan were passed on by both management and employees at each local plant. The safety provisions, a copy of which is handed to each employee as he enters the company, provide for the creation of a supervising organization at the general office, an operating organization, and a safety supervisor at each plant. The plant manager is the centre of responsibility and the safety supervisor is his executive officer. To aid the working of the system the company established nursing services in all the pulp and paper plants. Later, a physical examination of all new employees was instituted, with a view to providing an adequate supply of labour and diminishing labour turnover. The Industrial Bureau keeps a record of the company's safety experience and notes any developments that may have occurred in the industrial world in the way of improving or bettering accident and health experience.

Mr. J. A. Marshall, general superintendent of the Union Carbide Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., in another paper at the same conference discussed the part that management can take in safety work, and made the following recommendations:—

That the management, as far as practicable, make constant use of safety devices, and furnish instructions on safe methods and practice; that the management set a sincere example by placing safety ahead of production; that department heads, foremen and supervisors demonstrate their belief in safety by observing all rules and practices, and by keeping a constant lookout for hazards; that the general engineering department design and install all equipment with a view to safe operating conditions; that the management give formal recognition to a meritorious accomplishment in safety work, and co-operate with public agencies in promoting safety in the home and on the street.

Silicosis in South Africa and in Wales

Silicosis was added in 1926 to the list of "industrial diseases" under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450). In the previous year, Mr. T. F. Sutherland, chief inspector of mines for Ontario, had visited South Africa for the purpose of gathering information that would be of service in framing new health regulations for mines in the province. This visit, with the comments of the provincial minister of mines thereon, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, page 687.

The South African Miners' Phthisis Board recently published its annual report for the year ending March 31, 1926. The payments made out of the compensation fund for twelve months totalled £1,240,909. The object of this fund is to pay out most of the liabilities created by the various Miners' Phthisis Acts passed since 1911. Since August, 1919, the Board has granted 4,217 "one-sum" awards. Of these, 749 were granted in the period under review. Of the awards granted in 1925-26, 477 were in the ante-primary stage of the disease, the average award for this stage being £388, with a maximum award of £773. In the primary stage the average award was £528, with a maximum of £724, and in the tertiary stage the average was £507, with a maximum of £751. (A description of the stages of silicosis was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 574.) Recipients of "one-sum" awards left £27,452 on loan with the Board. The system which allows them to do so is used by about 25 per cent of the miners to whom such awards have been made. Since October, 1919, £435,300 has been left with the Board and £407,844 withdrawn, interest being paid on the loans. There was a total during the year of 2,476 awards to miners or dependants who have received further benefits in addition to their "one-sum" payments. There have been as well 5,192 awards to miners found to have silicosis in the secondary stage or with tuberculosis. These miners are paid monthly allowances calculated on their month's earnings, and additional sums are paid to their wives and dependants.

A report issued by the Welsh Board of Health regarding the high death rate from

phthisis states that all slate workers, and in particular dressers and splitters, experience a higher mortality from phthisis than other males. At the same time the death rate of slate miners is far below that in other industries involving exposure to silica dust, such as tin mining in Cornwall and metal grinding in Sheffield. This is explained by the fact that exposure to dust is slighter in the slate industry and that the silica content of the dust is much lower.

Increase in Industrial Accidents in New York

At the tenth New York State Industrial Safety Congress, held recently at Rochester, the president described as startling the recent increase in industrial accidents. Part of this increase, he thought, might be accounted for by a reduction of the waiting period, by a more complete reporting of accidents, and by an expansion of business activity and increased employment. "Nevertheless," he stated, "it is impossible to contemplate such a trend of accidents and their cost and then recall that it is a phenomenon occurring at the end of a quarter of a century and more of increasing efforts to prevent accidents in industry, and not find in them a challenge to safety movement. Unless the testimony of those most competent to judge of how far accidents are preventable is entirely at fault, such facts as those cited above force us to the conclusion that notwithstanding all that the safety movement has accomplished, we are still far from the goal and must gird ourselves for a greater and more effective fight against the waste of life and money entailed by to-day's accident toll."

Canadian National Railways First Aid Competitions, 1927

The winning teams in the First Aid Competitions held by the Canadian National Railways in 1927 are given below, as compiled by the Company's Department of Safety and First Aid. All the Dominion and regional competitions were conducted by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., director-general of St. John Ambulance Association, and were under the special supervision of Vice-President W. D. Robb.

Dominion Trophies (St. John Ambulance Association)

Montizambert Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, C.P.R. Team, Chapleau, Ontario.

Wallace Nesbitt Trophy, representing the railway championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway Freight Offices Team, Toronto.

Lady Drummond Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to women. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Belgo Building Team.

Manitoba Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Fort Rouge Team, No. 1, Winnipeg.

Quebec Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Team No. 2, Point St. Charles.

New Brunswick Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, General Offices Team, Moncton, N.B.

System Championships

Thornton Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Team No. 1, Winnipeg.

Robb Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to women. Winners, Office Team, Montreal Belgo Building.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winner, Arthur Morin, Quebec General Offices.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of Canadian National Railways, open to women. Winner, Miss Theresa M. Carragher, Edmonton General Offices.

Regional Championships

Chamberlin Shield, representing championship of central region, open to men. Winners, Quebec General Offices.

Bowker Cup, representing championship of central region, open to women. Winners, Montreal Belgo Building Team.

Officers' cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to men. Winners, Car Shops at Port Huron, Michigan.

Officers' cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to women. Winners, Detroit General Offices.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Western region, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge No. 1, Car Department Team, Winnipeg.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Western region, open to women. Winners, Edmonton General Offices Team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic region, open to men. Winners, General Offices, Moncton, N.B.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic region, open to women. No competition.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to men. Winners, Office and Operating Department, Winnipeg.

Barber Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to women. Winners, Montreal Office Team.

Galloway Cup, representing championship of Electric Lines, open for general competition. Winners, Toronto Suburban Railway, Lambton.

Local Trophies

Hutchison Shield, representing Montreal and District, open to men. Winners, Point St. Charles Shop Team No. 2, Montreal.

Bourne Cup, representing Montreal and District, open to women. Winners, Montreal Belgo Building Team.

Officers' Cup, representing Transportation Department only, open to men. Winners, Stratford Station.

Deacon Shield, representing Stratford Motive Power Shops, open to men. Winners, Stratford Shop Team, No. 2.

Lead Poisoning in Mines

A recent publication by the United States Department of Commerce outlines an investigation conducted into the lead poisoning hazard in the lead mines of Utah. The writer points out that lead poisoning contracted in the mining of lead ores is much more common than has been believed. The disease is contracted through the inhalation of lead dust, the dust of the carbonate ores being the most frequent causes. The dust of the sulphite ores seemingly only causes the disease when mined dry in poorly ventilated places. As to methods of overcoming the disease, the writer states that it can be reduced to a minimum by efficient ventilation, wet drilling, and the sprinkling of muck piles before loading. He claims that responsibility for prevention rests on both employer and employee. Proper medical supervision is the only means of overcoming chronic cases of lead poisoning which have been common in the past. While the death-rate directly ascribed to the disease is low, the writer points out that only in rare cases is lead poisoning the immediate cause of death. The sequelae, following acute attacks, and giving rise to unhealthy conditions of the digestive, nervous, circulatory or genito-urinary systems, are frequently fatal in their results. The time elapsing between the first active symptoms of lead poisoning and the terminal illness is often so long that the initial cause, lead poisoning, is lost sight of entirely, and the death certificate gives no evidence of the primary cause.

Efficient Accident Prevention on Norfolk and Western Railway

The Norfolk and Western Railway recently published a report on its work of accident prevention for the past fourteen years. A chart is given, showing an increase of 95 per cent in the volume of business handled by the company during this period, accompanied by a decrease in fatal accidents of 67 per cent, and of non-fatal accidents of 46 per cent since 1912. This record is the more impressive when it is considered that when the volume of business increases in any industry, accidents usually increase at a relatively higher rate (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 593). This is explained by the fact that inexperienced men must be employed when business expands. On the Norfolk and Western Railway, however, 2,675 employees were injured in 1912, or one for approximately each three and a third million ton miles carried. In 1926, with nearly double the volume of business, only 1,436 employees were injured, one for approximately each twelve and a fourth million ton miles carried, a reduction in injuries compared with the volume of business handled, of 73 per cent. In addition to this record among its employees, not a single passenger was killed in a train accident on the Norfolk and Western during the last five years. In that period more than twenty-six million persons were carried.

Safety Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition

One of the interesting exhibits in the Ontario Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, held at Toronto early in September, was that of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the direction of Mr. T. Norman Dean, Chief Statistician of the Board. Each day Mr. Dean posted a memorandum giving the total number of accidents reported to the Board on the previous day, together with the amount of money awarded for the day and the number of death cases. Another part of the exhibit was devoted to rehabilitation, and a blind operator was seen at work. The accident prevention features of the booth were handled chiefly by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, with Mr. V. L. Mummery, Chief Inspector of the Associations, in charge. The Safety Exhibit included guarded grinding wheels, safety goggles, protective footwear and other forms of safeguarding. Demonstrations of resuscitation of persons apparent-

ly drowned or suffering from gas poisoning or electric shock were given by employees of the Hydro Electric System, and demonstrations of first aid were given by teams of the Bell Telephone Company, Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway.

The safety motion pictures shown by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations were of unusual interest, the films being in the main those used by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations in plant and other safety meetings held throughout Ontario.

Safety Measures Recommended in Maine

The eighth biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine, covering the period 1925-26, recommends that "each plant should have its safety organizations, consisting of a safety inspector, a workmen's safety committee in each department, a foremen's safety committee, and a general safety committee, who should see that proper mechanical safe guards are installed, investigate all accidents, and help in the educational campaign. All employees should be encouraged to make suggestions for improving the sanitary and safety conditions. Co-operation and harmony are essential, and all should work together, as the safety of one is the safety of all."

Describing the duties of factory inspectors, the report says that "the purpose of a factory inspector is to prevent accidents, see that all that can be done to protect the employee is done, to enforce laws relating to the employment of women and children, and to point out ways and assist the employer in improving conditions for those employed by him. The latter is particularly essential, for while an employer may be willing to do all in his power to better conditions, he may lack the knowledge as to how certain conditions in his own line of business have been treated in other places, which knowledge the inspector should be able to supply him with, having had the privilege and experience of looking over conditions in all lines of industry."

Italian Regulations for Industrial Hygiene

General regulations for Industrial Hygiene, applying to all paid workers in industry, commerce and agriculture, except workers on board ship and underground, were recently approved by the government of Italy. The first provisions, dealing with the handling of injurious products, stipulate that workers employed in operations exposing them to poisoning must be warned by the employer of the danger incurred; the employer must also place at their disposal adequate means of protection. In industries in which poisonous substances are produced or handled, the workers will be examined by a competent physician at the time of engagement, and subsequently at intervals determined by the minister. The regulations cover first aid appliances and working conditions in general. Certain sections fix the limits of weights to be carried, drawn or pushed by children and women. There are also several provisions concerning agricultural workers, and dealing with dwellings, dormitories, water and prevention of disease. The last provisions deal with the inspection of labour and supervision of the enforcement of the regulations. Fines are laid down for workers who fail to comply with certain provisions of the decree.

Accidents in Ontario in July

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board received reports in July covering 6,215 accidents, this being a decrease from the number reported in June when there were 6,446 accidents; but the figure for July of this year is higher than July, 1926. The fatal cases in July numbered thirty-five, which is a decrease from June, the number in that month being forty-seven.

The total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board in July were $576,513.64, of which $495,031.57 was for compensation for injured workers and $81,482.07 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded in June, 1927, amounted to $518,583.41 and for July last year $538,685.09.

Referring to these figures, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, calls attention to certain hazards of the season. An employee of a plant in Eastern Ontario fell from the dock to the water and was drowned. A traveller, while driving in Western Ontario, turned out to allow another car to pass; his wheels struck soft dirt and the car was overturned, pinning him underneath and killing him. Another accident, mentioned because of its severity, happened in a metal working plant when the operator lost his right hand due to the helper letting the hammer down while a plate was being inserted in the machine.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, on September 27-30.

The sixteenth annual safety congress under the auspices of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.) will be held at Chicago on September 26-30.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton, Ontario

REFERRING to the Training College for Technical Teachers about to be constructed in the City of Hamilton, the *Spectator* of August 31 makes the following statements:—

The training college is the first one of its kind in Canada and likely to maintain this unique position for some time. Its purpose is the giving of instruction in teaching to skilled tradesmen to enable them to take positions in technical institutes. Placed adjacent to the technical school, the students will be enabled to observe the methods of qualified teachers and to gain practice in teaching themselves through an arrangement made with the local board of education. Technical education is of recent development and teachers in this department of learning have to combine the qualifications of the skilled mechanic with those of the teacher. It has been found by experience that a three or six months' course will enable the intelligent mechanic to grasp the fundamentals of pedagogy. Authorities of a technical institute, having chosen a suitable man as teacher of such subjects as electrical work, motor mechanics, plumbing or printing, send him to the college where he acquires knowledge of and practice in the art of teaching. During the course, his salary is paid, half by the department and half by the board of education concerned.

The purpose of the school is to serve, primarily, technical education in Ontario, but with the development of technical instruction elsewhere, the facilities offered are likely to be taken advantage of by other provinces. Hamilton has thus become the centre of technical education training in Canada, for the college is already temporarily established in the technical institute itself.

Apprentice Training on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1922, there was given an interesting paper by Mr. A. H. Williams, supervisor of apprentices, Canadian National Western Lines, on the subject of Apprentice Training on the Western Lines of the Canadian National Railways. The adoption of a somewhat similar system of apprentice training (coupled with the technical education of apprentices) on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the topic dealt with by Mr. C. N. Fullerton, supervisor of apprentice training, in an article appearing in the August issue of the *American Federationist*. Mr. Fullerton points out that "apprentice training is not new on our American railroads," but that "little or no effort has been made by the railroads to standardize the training, or measure its results." The reason for the adoption of some system of apprentice and technical training on the railroads is stated as follows:—

Recent developments in railroad industry indicate that our railroads are beginning to realize the necessity for an apprentice system that will train young men for the industry in a manner to fit them thoroughly for their future work. Other industries cannot be depended upon to train men for the railroad industry. Therefore, if we are to continue forging ahead on our railroads we must train our own young men. Other industries are doing this and the railroad industry is compelled, in its own interest, to inaugurate a systematic training of men which will secure higher type of men, eliminate the unfit, and train them in the technical as well as the practical work of railroading.

Continuing, the article outlines the first experience of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in apprentice training. This preliminary experience, however, did not prove entirely satisfactory. After several years of the classroom method of instruction the management made a careful survey of the results obtained. The survey indicated that "there were a number of apparent disadvantages to the method of instruction that had been in use." Consequently, the class-room method was discontinued in 1922, and it was not until September, 1926, that a new method of furnishing technical training to the apprentices was put into effect. In the interim the management, with the co-operation of the Federated Shop Crafts, had made a study of what training should be provided so as to meet the requirements of all parties. A joint committee, equally representative of both the management and the employees was appointed to "make a thorough study of apprentice training, and make a recommendation as to what training should be provided."

Dealing with the committee's objective in the inquiry and its recommendations, Mr. Fullerton states:—

It was agreed that the purpose of technical training was not to make mathematicians or draftsmen out of the apprentices, but to give them a sufficient ground work of the fundamentals of these two necessary subjects to make them proficient capable mechanics in the final analysis, to make them mechanics both in the theoretical as well as in the practical part of their trades.

The investigations of the committee soon demonstrated the fact that no system of train-

ing was to be had, ready made, that would fit their ideas of proper technical training for the apprentices on the Baltimore and Ohio. It became evident that the only way to get just what they wanted was to have some competent organization of educators build up a course of training that could be fitted to the apprentice's needs as he progressed through his term of apprenticeship.

Finally, after completing its study of the best possible methods, this joint committee recommended that The Railway Educational Bureau of Omaha, Nebraska, be selected as the school best adapted to furnish the technical training desired. The recommendation was concurred in by the Federated Shop Crafts and adopted by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On September 1, 1926, the present system of technical training for apprentices was inaugurated on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Touching on the nature of the training, it is explained that:—

The technical training being given the apprentices is started along two general lines. On the one side, mathematics and general instructions; on the other side mechanical drawing. This training in the fundamentals takes the apprentices over a period of about two years' work, after which time they then branch out from this point into the subjects relating to their practical craft work, continuing to use the mathematical and drawing knowledge they have acquired in the solution of practical problems in connection with their shop work.

It was considered that the following up of these subjects by the technical training relating to each individual craft assures a well-rounded-out course of technical training for all apprentices estimated to be the equivalent of two years' training in a technical university.

In order to get young men to study and apply themselves sufficiently to assimilate this technical training, the Federated Shop Crafts have, in their desire to raise the craft standards, agreed with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio to make technical training a compulsory part of the young man's apprenticeship. Furthermore, "under the rules and agreements of the Federated Shop Crafts, those apprentices who fail to submit the required lessons eliminate themselves and are not retained in the service as apprentices."

In dealing with the method employed, the character of the Bureau supplying the lessons and the results obtained, the article continues as follows:—

The technical training is handled directly by the Chief of Motive Power's Office, and is directed by the Assistant Supervisor of Shops, a staff officer on the Chief of Motive Power's staff. A complete individual record is kept of each apprentice. His progress in his technical training as well as his shop work is entered monthy on his record card, and in this manner a check is had at all times on the individual performance of each apprentice. There is no guessing about it. The record maintained speaks for itself, and it is possible to ascertain at a glance the standing of each apprentice, the grades he is making, and whether he is a good, fair or poor apprentice.

It is interesting to know that the technical training being furnished the apprentices by the Baltimore and Ohio is being supplied through The Railway Educational Bureau of Omaha, Nebraska—an institution originally started by the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, a pioneer in the early railroad history of the nation. It was originally started as a part of the Union Pacific Railroad's organization, and later operated as a separate enterprise by Mr. D. C. Buell, who originally organized the bureau for the Union Pacific. Mr. Buell has been continuously and actively at the head of the institution, operating it as an independent school for the past sixteen years. It can thus be said that The Railway Educational Bureau was started by the vision of a railroad executive who, looking into the future, foresaw the necessity for the creation of an institution to which railroad men could turn in their quest for knowledge of a technical nature.

The Railway Educational Bureau is exclusively a railroad institution, specializing on railroad training in the several departments of a railroad, and engaging in no other training. Its entire staff is made up of practical railroad men who have devoted their lives to the work. Being men of practical experience in addition to their knowledge of the theory, they are peculiarly fitted to impart the necessary technical training to railroad men.

The Railway Educational Bureau sends the lesson papers to each apprentice by United States mail and the apprentices in turn study the lesson and submit written examinations back to the bureau by mail. The bureau corrects each examination, grades it and returns it to the apprentice. A grade of 75 per cent is necessary to pass, before the apprentice is credited with the lesson. The apprentice is required to send in two lessons each month. There are approximately 1,000 apprentices, so that the bureau handles 2,000 lessons each month from the apprentices on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The lessons are studied at home by the apprentices after regular working hours, there being no interruption to the apprentice's work in the shop.

There are three travelling apprentice instructors on the Baltimore and Ohio who devote their full time to visiting each station on the railroad where apprentices are employees. Each apprentice point is visited at least once a month. Instructors offer help and encouragement to all apprentices and do everything possible to add interest to the course. Help is offered to those who need it and special attention is given to any apprentice who is delinquent.

By and through this method is maintained the personal contact which is lacking in the ordinary correspondence school work, and which is proving very helpful on the Baltimore and Ohio. It has resulted in the period of nine months during which the training has been in effect, in having approximately 75 per cent of the apprentices ahead or on their schedule of two lessons per month. This, together with the fact that less than 5 per cent of the apprentices have been eliminated due to their being three months delinquent, means that educational history is being established on the Baltimore and Ohio.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Convention

THE 43rd annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Edmonton, Alberta, from August 22-26, the sessions being held in the Memorial Hall, a building erected by the municipality for the war veterans, and administered by the local branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. The opening proceedings were presided over by Ald. A. Farmilo, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized workers of the city, his address outlining the principles of the labour movement and the progress which had been made in securing the passage of legislation in the interests of the wage-earners. The civic welcome was tendered by Mayor A. U. G. Bury, and that for the province of Alberta by Acting Premier Hon. Geo. Hoadley. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, replied to the various addresses, and in turn, on behalf of the executive council, welcomed the delegates assembled, and also thanked the local committee for the complete arrangements made for the holding of the convention.

The first order of business was the receiving of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which as finally adopted seated 267 delegates, the representation being divided as follows: International organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 41 delegates; provincial federation of labour (Alberta), 1 delegate; trades and labour councils, 38 delegates; two system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 7 delegates, and 180 delegates representing local unions. Two fraternal delegates were also present, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Following the appointment of the various committees, an associate secretary, a messenger, a sergeant-at-arms and a translator (the business of the convention being conducted in both English and French), the report of the Committee on Rules and Order, defining the methods to be followed in the transaction of the work of the convention, was adopted.

Report of the Executive Council

Immediately following the organization of the convention the members of the executive council of the Congress presented a report of the many matters with which they had dealt during the year, the opening paragraph of which referred to the close co-operation of the membership of the Congress and the securing of the enactment of several measures long sought by organized labour. Other statements in the introductory remarks were as follows:—

> Organizing work has been carried steadily forward during the year, most affiliated international unions maintaining Canadian representatives constantly in the field, whose efforts have been supplemented by the special organizing campaigns carried on in many centres by the Trades and Labour Councils and local unions. These activities have made possible the securing of numerous upward revisions of wages and betterments in working conditions, especially for those workers employed in the better organized trades and callings, and also brought about a more general recognition by employers of the policy of collective bargaining.
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> Though industrial activities have continued to expand, providing employment for larger numbers of workers than for the past several years, there has been a constant surplus of available labour, attributable largely to the unwarranted influx of immigrants to the industrial centres throughout the Dominion, and the fact that these beneficial changes have been obtained, notwithstanding this continued prevalence of unemployment, is a notable tribute to the effectiveness of proper trade union organization.
>
> By the formation, during the early part of this year, of the "All Canadian Congress of Labour" a number of those organizations which have sought to disrupt and divide our movement during the past several years have now combined their efforts with the same objects in view. Your Executive has countered their activities by making known at every opportunity their true purposes, exposing the fallacy of their arguments and the futility of their policies. It is pleasing, therefore, to report that, warned by past experiences, our membership has refused to give any aid or support to this new dual organization and that the vitality and solidarity of our movement remains unimpaired.

The report of the executive council consisted of 53 pages and was classified under various headings, the first of which referred to the legislative program which had been presented to the Dominion Government on December 16, 1926, and which included requests for legislation covering (1) Registration of union labels, (2) Old age pensions, (3) Senate reform, (4) Picketing and injunctions, (5) Electoral reform and Election Act amendments, (6) Immigration and emigration. The report also outlined certain matters which had been taken up with some of the departments of the Federal Government, and which among others included (1) Amendments to the fair wage regulations, (2) Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, (3) Amendment to the Civil

Service Act and the establishment of civil service councils, as well as an upward revision of letter carriers' salaries, (4) Amendments to the Shipping Act and the equalization of salaries throughout Canada of marine engineers employed by the Government, (5) that Federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees and be given the same privileges as the latter, (6) that legislation be passed providing that railway employees be paid every two weeks.

Under section 2, headed "Legislation," report was made of the passage of union label legislation and the Old Age Pension Act, as well as some other matters in which trade unionists have shown particular interest, and which included the provision which the Minister of Labour had incorporated in the fair wage regulations covering the wages of pulpwood workers.

Under Section 3 the executive reported that in accordance with custom the provincial executive committees and federations of labour had submitted reports. These included reports from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from which the executive compiled the following summary on the matters which had been dealt with by these adjuncts of the Congress during the past year:—

Eight-hour Day.—Requests for legislation to give effect to the Washington Convention on the Eight-hour Day were reiterated in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta whilst British Columbia pressed for the extension and enforcement of the existing Eight-hour Day Law to all industries. In Alberta the Government Eight-hour Day Commission held a number of sittings during the early part of the year and submitted its findings to the Legislature, the Labour Member issuing a Minority Report favouring the enactment of this Legislation. No action was taken by the Legislature on this report.

Old Age Pensions.—Enactment of legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was asked for in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The British Columbia Legislature passed an Act which enables the Provincial Government to enter into agreement with the Federal Government for the payment of old age pensions and the necessary regulations are now being prepared to give effect to this legislation in British Columbia.

The Manitoba Legislature passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the Federal Act, reaffirming their belief in the principle of old age pensions, and authorizing their representatives to participate in any conference between the representatives of the Government of Canada and the Provinces, held for the purpose of considering necessary supplementary legislation.

Workmen's Compensation.—Increase in the weekly compensation to 66⅔ per cent of the amount of wages was asked for in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Payment of medical aid was requested in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Varied increases in benefits to widows, children and other beneficiaries were urged in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Nova Scotia requested compensation for frost bite and Alberta that strains, ruptures, and rheumatism, caused by conditions of employment, be added to the list of industrial diseases. Measures to facilitate the rehabilitation of injured workers were stressed in New Brunswick. Review of Board's decisions by an independent medical board in British Columbia and by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in Alberta were requested. Reorganization of the Board was asked for in Alberta. In Quebec requests for a Compensation Act administered by a Provincial Board were reiterated.

Nova Scotia amended the Act to provide that payment to widows will not cease because of temporary removal from the province and also authorizing expenditure of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) annually towards rehabilitating injured workers and for purchasing artificial limbs, etc., when necessary. Quebec postponed the coming into effect of the new Act of 1926 from April 1, 1927, to April 1, 1928, and announcement has since been made that further inquiry regarding the setting up of a Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board will be made in the interim. Ontario added caisson disease to the list of industrial diseases and consolidated Section 6 of the Act of 1915 as amended in 1917 and 1925, making clearer the rights of workers to receive compensation under the Act whilst temporarily employed outside the Province. Alberta passed amendments raising the age of dependent children to eighteen years and also raised the maximum annual payment to $1,250 per year. In Alberta and British Columbia committees were appointed to make full inquiry into the administration of the Act and to report to the next session of their respective legislatures.

Minimum Wage Act.—Nova Scotia requested appointment of a Board to administer the Minimum Wage Law for women which is already on the Statute Books. New Brunswick requested a Minimum Wage Act for women and children. Quebec asked that female employees in stores be included under the Act and that the Board be empowered to deal with hours of labour. Ontario asked for extension of Act to cover female help in hotels outside Toronto. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia requested extension of the Act to cover boys under eighteen and for stricter enforcement of provisions of the Act. Saskatchewan asked extension of the Act to cover all male employees and also that beauty parlour employees be placed under the Act. Alberta requested abolition of the population limit and province-wide application of the law. British Columbia asked for changes which would prevent violation of the provisions of the Act by trade schools and the posting in conspicuous places of orders of the Board.

Quebec issued its first order under the Minimum Wage Act covering female employees in laundries, dye-works, etc. In Saskatchewan barber shops and beauty parlours were brought under the control of the Minimum Wage Regulations. In British Columbia the Act was amended to provide that statements of em-

ployers as to wages, etc., must be made under oath, and that orders of the Board must be kept posted free from mutilation or defacement. The Board was also empowered to replace any order which has been in existence for one year without the necessity of holding a new conference. The Board was given power to enforce payment to employees of any difference between wages paid and the minimum wage rates.

Fire Fighters' Legislation.—Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan requested legislation establishing the two platoon system. Ontario asked for the consolidation of the Hours of Work (Fire Fighters) Act of 1920 and the Two Platoon Act of 1921. Ontario and British Columbia urged legislation which would give right of way to fire apparatus when making calls.

Nova Scotia passed a Two Platoon Act applying to all cities of 30,000 or over on condition that a resolution approving of the Act is passed by the City Council. Ontario passed an Act consolidating the Two Platoon and the Fire Fighters' Hours of Labour Acts. Saskatchewan passed a Two Platoon Act to come into effect after January 1, 1928, and to apply to every city of 10,000 or over unless a majority of the ratepayers have voted against its adoption before then. Deduction from pay by reason of adopting the Two Platoon System by municipalities is prohibited in both Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, the latter province providing a penalty of from $10 to $100 for infringement of the law.

Mothers' Pensions.—New Brunswick and Quebec urged enactment of Mothers' Allowance legislation. Amendments to existing legislation were requested in Ontario and Manitoba to extend the provisions of the Act to mothers with one child, or mothers who had been deserted for stated periods, or whose husbands were confined to public institutions or who were physically unable to support the family. More sympathetic administration of the Act was also urged in those two provinces. Alberta asked for extension of the Act to mothers and dependent women over fifty years of age, and British Columbia for its extension to widows with or without children who are without adequate means of support, and for more liberal provisions to various other classes of women coming under the Act.

Saskatchewan amended the Act extending its provisions to the wife whose husband is confined to a tubercular institution and requiring that the husband of a beneficiary must have been a resident of the province at the time of death or disablement.

Factories Act.—New Brunswick asked that the Act be redrafted along the lines of the Ontario Act. Ontario urged amendment providing for a forty-four hour week with maximum of fifty-four and a half hours, including overtime for female employees, and other amendments establishing more uniformity with the Minimum Wage law respecting hours of labour, ages of employees, etc., and the extension of provisions to include certain lines of industries not covered by the Act.

Alberta asked for extension of the Act to include all factories; erection of fire escapes on all buildings of more than one storey; inclusion of drilling operations; adequate protection of workers employed where injurious and explosive gases are evaporated, and establishment of the eight-hour day. British Columbia requested regulations governing employment of children and women during the fruit packing and fish run seasons in these industries.

In Manitoba the Act was amended providing that regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council covering manufactures and trades such as cleaning and pressing establishments in which gasoline or other inflammable materials are carried. These regulations may include the taking out of annual licenses. In Saskatchewan amendments were enacted providing for the use of mechanical devices for purpose of removing gases, etc., from atmosphere of work rooms. Alberta amended the Act to bring oil and gas drilling under its provisions. This only becomes effective upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council. Amendments to the British Columbia Act provide that no child under fifteen years may be employed in any factory, except on written permit and then not for a period exceeding six hours per day. Overtime by women and girls in fish canning and fruit curing industries is made conditional upon written consent of the workers involved, or their parents.

Fair Wage Regulations.—Quebec asked that fair wage schedule be included in government contracts and undertakings subsidized by the Government. Ontario requested strengthening and enforcement of regulations, while Alberta urged the adoption of a fair wage clause to be inserted in all Government contracts.

No action was taken by the several provinces on this matter.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—Ontario and Alberta requested the undertaking of public works as a measure of relief and the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. Alberta asked that relief work be paid for at trade union rates.

The Manitoba Government appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of and remedies for seasonal unemployment.

Injunctions in Labour Disputes.—Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta requested legislation preventing the granting of injunctions and to legalize peaceful picketing during industrial disputes.

None of the provinces took action with respect to this important matter.

The numerous other requests brought to the attention of the provincial authorities dealt with various phases of such important matters as Ratification of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization; Abolition of Trade Schools; Abolition of Military Training in Schools; Public Health and Industrial Hygiene; Education; Discontinuance by the Ontario Government of grants of prison made clay-products, in lieu of money, to public institutions; General safety measures; Immigration and Colonization; Election Act Amendments; Juvenile employment; Abolition of private detective and employment agencies; Public ownership of public utilities and labour representation on public boards and commissions; Freedom of Association, Education, etc., etc.

Favourable legislation enacted and not referred to in the foregoing summary included: Amendments to the Mines Act in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta; Amendments to the Mechanics Lien Act in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia; Motor Vehicles Act in Nova Scotia; Liquor Control Act in Ontario and New Brunswick; Election Act in New Brunswick and Quebec; Steam Boiler Act in Saskatchewan and Alberta;

Amendments to the Masters and Servants Acts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Child Welfare Act in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Technical Education Act in New Brunswick and the Public School Act in British Columbia providing for combining school districts and the establishment of technical schools therein; Stationary Engineers Act in Ontario; Consolidation of the Employment Agencies Act; Children's Protection Act and the Public Health Act in Ontario; Amendments to the Superannuation Acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; Amendments to the Town Act of Saskatchewan dealing with closing of shops on half holidays and an amendment to the Towns and Villages Act in Alberta gives right to vote to tenants in certain municipalities in municipal elections.

In Manitoba a Bill providing for a periodic rest day was introduced but failed to pass; the matter, however, was referred to the Bureau of Labour with instructions to make a thorough investigation and present recommendations before the next session of the Legislature. A Bill providing for the settlement of industrial disputes and to amend the Minimum Wage Act also failed to pass.

In Alberta a resolution aiming to abolish cadet training in the province was adopted by a committee of the House, but debate on the matter was adjourned before a vote was taken in the Legislature. Collective bargaining on railways and hours of labour for government employees were also subjects of resolution in Alberta, being withdrawn, however, on assurance being given by the Government that the matters referred to would be remedied.

A Committee of the British Columbia Legislature was appointed to investigate the administration of the Workmen's Compensation and Mother's Allowance Acts and report to the next session of the House.

Section 4 of the report stated that the congress is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the American Association of Political and Social Science, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the League of Nations Society of Canada. It was also reported that the congress through its representatives had co-operated in the work of the International Labour Organization; Research Council of Canada; Dominion Council of Health; Dominion Fire Prevention Association; National Safety League, and the Ontario and Quebec Sections of the League; the Employment Service Council of Canada; the Frontier College; the National Council of Education; the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Synopses of the Proceedings of the meetings of some of these societies were embodied in the report.

Section 5—"International"—contained reference to the manner in which the American Federation of Labour had co-operated with the executive in regard to organization work in the Dominion. It was stated that the congress had a fraternal delegate at the convention of the French Federation of Labour in Paris in the person of Mr. Geo. Brunet, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, who also was the representative of the Congress at the convention in Paris of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Report was given of the annual conference of the International Labour Organization, at which the delegate for the work people was Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Congress, Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the congress, being adviser.

Section 6, under the caption "Workmen's Compensation," gave a brief review of the efforts to secure adequate workmen's compensation, and reported on a conference of labour representatives which had been held with a view to framing desired amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. This conference prepared a report of 20 pages on the subject in which 21 recommendations seeking changes in the act were submitted. This report the executive council recommended, along with such other evidence as is available from investigations in other provinces, be referred to a special committee for consideration "in order that the greatest possible degree of uniformity throughout the Dominion may be assured in the changes recommended as necessary to be made in the respective provincial acts."

Section 7—"Union Labels"—outlined the efforts made to secure protection for union labels and again referred to the passage of the desired legislation.

Section 8—"Technical Education"—called attention to the approaching expiry of the Federal grant towards technical education and recommended the executive council and provincial executive committees to press for a continuance of support and development of technical education in the Dominion.

Section 9—"Police Unions"—referred to the situation existing in Montreal as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the city in its opposition to the police maintaining a union. The executive stated that the Montreal Police Union is entitled to the greatest commendation for its defence of the right of association, and endorsed the issuing of a proposed appeal for financial assistance to aid in taking the case to the Privy Council. (The Privy Council subsequent to the writing of the report of the executive council refused to grant the union the right of appeal.)

Section 10—"Apprenticeship"—advised of the formation of the Ontario Apprenticeship Council of the Building Trades and gave an outline of the system which those interested had adopted for the training of apprentices in the building industry.

Section 11—*"Canadian Congress Journal"*—pointed out that the publication was now self-sustaining; that a new policy of accepting bulk subscriptions from local unions and trades and labour councils at a reduced rate had been introduced, and labour bodies were urged to take advantage of this offer.

Section 12—"Migration"—stated that the efforts to secure certain alterations in the Immigration Act had not been successful. The matter of prohibition of contract labour had received the endorsation of the Employment Service Council and the Minister of Labour had demonstrated his desire of finding some means of giving effect to the same. The recommendations respecting medical examination of immigrants at port of embarkation received the endorsation of the advisory council to the Department of Health and arrangements were being made to put this into effect. It was stated that the agreement entered into earlier in the year between the railway companies and the Government giving the first-named a free hand to recruit and import farm labour from Central European countries had led to an influx of these immigrants to such an extent that complaint had been made not only by organized labour but by municipal councils and provincial governments. Consequently the Government had issued orders for the suspension of admission of this class of immigrant for the time being. It was further stated that this action will not solve the problem as to what can be done with these and other unemployed people, "and the Government should be impressed with its responsibility of assisting the provincial and municipal authorities in providing for their maintenance." Reference was made to the action of the United States Government in giving a stricter interpretation to the immigration laws, whereby all except native born Canadians or those who could qualify under the quota regulations of the country of their birth, would be debarred from continuing the practice of crossing daily into the United States to follow their occupations. Every effort was made by the executive to secure modification of the order and for equal recognition by the United States authorities of all bona fide Canadian citizens irrespective of their place of birth. Some modifications of the original order had been secured, the time of the order becoming fully effective having been extended to December 1, 1927, and in addition the quota numbers have been increased which permits compliance with the law by a greater number of non-native born Canadian citizens. The executive stated that the right of the United States Government to impose such regulations was fully conceded, but nevertheless this should be exercised with due recognition to long established practice and of the friendly international relations existing with Canada. It was also stated that the right respecting the entry of workers into Canada undoubtedly rests with the Canadian Government, and the executive did not know of any reason why similar restrictions should not be applied to workers entering Canada from the United States.

Section 13—"Canadian Coal"—stated that coal mining in Canada still remains largely a seasonal occupation with the result that large numbers of miners annually suffer from unemployment. To overcome this condition representations have been made to the Federal Government to adopt a policy which would encourage greater use of Canadian mined coal. The Congress has declared in the past in favour of nationalizing the coal industry, so that production of coal might be carried on in the interests of the community instead of for private profit. It was pointed out that the Dominion Government had continued to pay bonuses on transportation of coal from the eastern coal fields to Quebec and Ontario points and also provided for assistance to coking plants. These measures, the executive stated, while commendable had not reduced the volume of unemployment, especially in the Western coal fields, and it was again declared that the problem is one of national importance demanding the closest co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring a larger distribution of Canadian coal at reasonable prices and more regular employment for the workers in the industry.

Section 14—"Old Age Pensions"—reported the passage by parliament of the Old Age Pensions Bill, and recommended that each of the provincial executive committees urge the immediate enactment of legislation so as to enable the statute to be applied within their respective provinces.

Section 15 dealt with a number of miscellaneous matters which had engaged the attention of the executive council, as well as reporting on some incidents of interest to the organized workers, and included the following subjects: (1) the contributions of the affiliated bodies forwarded by the Congress to aid the British Miners amounted to $3,123.26; (2) satisfactory wage adjustments were secured for members of the National Association of Marine Engineers employed by the Department of Marine, and the Government also complied with the request of the Congress that subsidies be discontinued to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the West Indies service and the transference of this service to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; (3) the reinstatement of

employees by a certain paper company which agreed to discontinue any discrimination against any worker because of his membership in the union; (4) support to the letter carriers in their efforts to secure improvements in their conditions of employment; (5) the conclusion of the report of the executive referred to the harmony existing in the ranks of the affiliates, and pointed out that this unity was evident in the legislation obtained during the year.

Reports were also submitted by the fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress, each of which referred to the more important matters which had engaged the attention of the conventions of these bodies.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, to which the above reports with the exception of the sections on Workmen's Compensation and Union Labels, were referred, directed the attention of the delegates to the optimistic tone of the preamble to the report of the executive council, and noted with satisfaction the spirit of unity and co-operation manifested, expressing the hope that this spirit would continue to permeate the international trade union movement in Canada. Referring to the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the committee did not regret "the concentration of the so-called national unions in one organization," but on the contrary expressed the opinion that it is desirable "that those who would disrupt our movement should be on the outside and in the open." The Committee further stated that the records indicate a tendency towards international unionism in Canada, and declared that during the past year considerable numbers of workers had returned to international trade unions. The Committee noted with satisfaction the passage of legislation protecting union labels and the Old Age Pensions Act, and agreed with the executive council in urging the various adjuncts of the congress in the various provinces to secure enabling legislation. The Committee approved of the energy displayed by the executive council in its efforts to secure desired legislation and agreed with the various recommendations contained therein.

The Committee recommended a careful study of the legislative reports submitted by the Provincial executive committees and the federations of labour, which contained representations made to the various provincial legislatures and a record of legislation passed at the recent sessions of these bodies. The report of the committee, several items of which created considerable discussion, was adopted, as was also a recommendation that the delegates study reports of the fraternal delegates.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, submitted a report of the financial transactions of the Congress during the past fiscal year. The balance on hand September 1, 1926, was $3,826.89; the total receipts during the fiscal year, including the revenue from the congress building in Ottawa, was $27,759.25; total expenditure was $22,330.07, leaving a balance of $5,429.18.

The membership on which *per capita* had been paid numbered 114,362, an increase of 11,325 over the membership reported in 1926. The secretary pointed out that if the members out of employment owing to strikes and other temporary causes were counted these figures would be increased by at least an additional 15,000. Seven charters had been issued to federal unions and the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union had affiliated its Canadian membership, making 57 international organizations now in affiliation. The report was referred to the Audit Committee which subsequently recommended its adoption, a course approved by the convention.

Grants to Fraternal Delegates

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended that $400 be granted to the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour and $800 to the representative to the British Trades Union Congress, also that the executive council be authorized to pay all other incidental expenses in connection with the convention. These recommendations were adopted without discussion.

Union Labels

References to the union label in the report of the executive council were referred to the Committee on Union Labels, which in reporting stated: "It is indeed gratifying to note that after more than thirty years of effort on the part of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the union label trades organizations amendments to the Trade Marks and Designs Act have now been enacted which permits the legal registration of union labels, shop cards and buttons. In this connection we call your special attention to the following paragraph in the executive council's report. "By the enactment of this law, international unions are now able to establish ownership of their labels and are in a position to protect them from fraudulent use and counterfeit and thus

ensure that the money spent in securing patronage of union label products will in future benefit only employers properly entitled to use such labels." It is pleasing to also record that the Canadian law in this respect is the most advanced legislation of its nature on the North American continent. As the report well points out this desirable legislation was only secured after much effort, and the officers of the Congress are deserving of considerable credit for the tactful and diplomatic manner in which they handled the problem. Your committee also believes that the thanks of the convention should be extended to (a) The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour for its financial assistance and the hearty co-operation of its officers; (b) The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, who sponsored the bill in the House of Commons; (c) Officials of the Department of Labour for their assistance and co-operation, especially when the bill was before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate; (d) The Hon. G. D. Robertson and Hon. J. D. Taylor for their activities while the measure was before the Upper House; and (e) Mr. G. W. Bell, K.C., M.P., who first introduced the bill in Parliament in 1926."

The committee recommended, in view of the above legislation, which gives ample protection to union labels and fair employers, that label campaigns be inaugurated in every locality and pushed with all possible vigor.

The committee commended the Executive Council for creating a Canadian Advisory Council on Union Labels and believed that same should be continued.

Pleasure was expressed at the *Canadian Congress Journal* giving considerable publicity to union labels during the past year and it was recommended that this policy be continued.

The committee reiterated the recommendation of last year to the effect that the incoming executive council give consideration to securing space for a union label booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

The committee noted that another label trade, the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' International Union had affiliated its entire Canadian membership to the Congress.

The committee did not believe it necessary to enumerate the various union labels, shop cards and buttons, but would point out that the union label, shop card and button are the only guarantees of union conditions.

Attention was directed to the innovation of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council in having a common quarterly button for its affiliated membership. The committee recommended that this system be drawn to the attention of the various trades and labour councils in the Dominion.

The committee also recommended in view of most of the provinces now operating the liquor business under a system of government control that all assistance be given the brewery workers in their efforts to organize the workers in this industry and in the protection of the workers already organized in this trade.

After a general discussion on union labels the convention adopted the report.

Workmen's Compensation Legislation

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive council a special committee on workmen's compensation legislation was appointed, to which were referred five resolutions on the subject, as well the report of a conference which had considered amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. Three of the resolutions submitted to the committee requested that the Quebec Government be asked to put the compensation act of that province into effect. With those the committee recommended concurrence. The committee also approved of a resolution asking that the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario empower some one to enforce the various clauses of the said act in regard to the protection of workmen both before and after an accident. Another resolution sought to secure the discontinuance by the Canadian National Railways of the practice of deducting money from men not allowed to join the permanent insurance fund, and who are covered by the Compensation Act when injured. To overcome this the Committee suggested that the end desired would be realized by the inclusion in schedule 1 of the workers now in schedule 2 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Committee referred with satisfaction to the thoroughness with which the Special Committee on the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act had performed the task committed to them by the representative conference in Ontario, which had been called by the Executive Council of the Congress. The Committee stated that they had carefully considered the findings and recommendations of this Committee and urged their adoption. It was also recommended that the Committee continue to co-operate with the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress, and that joint action be taken in urging upon the Ontario Government the necessity of making the legislative changes recommended and upon the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board the necessity of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act in conformity with the recommendations

The report of the Committee continued as follows: In complying with the recommendation of the Executive Committee as set forth in their report your Committee has carefully considered the question of uniformity of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the respective provinces of the Dominion. With a view to assisting in the attainment of desired uniformity of legislation, your Committee thoughtfully reviewed a number of fundamental principles involved in Workmen's Compensation legislation and submit the following for your endorsation as being possible of realization in all the provinces of the Dominion:—

General Principles.—"With a view to ensuring equitable compensation for injured workmen and to the dependents of those fatally injured and having regard to the desirability of reaching uniformity throughout Canada, as far as may be practicable, on the general principles of workmen's compensation legislation, the scales of compensation payments and in the administration of such legislation, your Committee recommends early action to secure the following:—

1. Workmen's compensation legislation in all provinces in Canada based on the collective liability or State insurance system, administered by a Board or Commission of at least three members, one of whom must be a representative of organized labour. All employers within the scope of such legislation to be required to contribute to the accident fund out of which compensation and medical aid are payable; no contribution to such fund to be made by workmen.

2. Compensation for total or partial disability to be based on the average earnings at the time of the accident of at least two-thirds of such average up to at least $2,500; provided that the minimum amount of compensation shall not be less than $15 per week unless the wages were less than $15, in which case the compensation shall be one hundred per cent of the wages.

3. That the scales of compensation for dependent widows be at least $50 per month with an additional payment of $12 for each child under sixteen years of age; when children only, are dependants, a monthly payment of $15 for each child under sixteen years of age; compensation to dependent children to be continued for educational purposes for a longer period at the discretion of the Board.

4. Compensation should cover all accidental injuries and industrial diseases arising out of or in the course of employment.

5. That with a view to the prevention of accidents or industrial diseases Provincial Governments and Compensation Boards be urged to promote and organize accident prevention associations, preferably with the cooperation of the employees or their representatives, and that a more rigid supervision be maintained by Government inspectors of a hazardous nature.

6. That practical measures be taken by Compensation Boards to ensure more prompt reports of accidents from employers, workmen and the attending physician.

7. That in all cases of the review of a claim where the right to or amount of compensation may be involved, the injured workman shall, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, be given the right of examination by an independent medical board of at least two physicians satisfactory to the claimant, such Board to have the right to review the files in the case.

8. That efforts be made to provide, in all Compensation Acts, for the rehabilitation of permanently injured workmen.

9. That representatives of labour throughout Canada be urged to oppose the creation of Appeal Boards set up for the purpose of making final decisions on clamis for compensation, thus closing the door to a further review of such claims.

10. That when injured workmen have been awarded total disability compensation, same should be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment, and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to do light work the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided.

11. That legislation be obtained making it compulsory on the part of physicians to report to the workmen's compensation boards all industrial diseases."

The Committee also pointed out for the information of the delegates that in seeking uniformity of legislation in the respective provinces they are carrying out the desire expressed by the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, September 15-20, 1919. This Conference emphasized the "necessity for uniformity of law relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces" and outlined the plan for an interprovincial conference thoroughly representative of all the provinces to consider uniformity of legislation such as the

Workmen's Compensation Acts in the different provinces.

After a lengthy discussion on the report, which was considered seriatum, it was adopted unanimously.

Refused to Enlarge Executive

A resolution was submitted which sought to increase the number of vice-presidents from three (the present number) to one for each province which has affiliations with the congress, these to constitute the personnel of the executive council. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law, which recommended that, owing to the expense which would be involved in providing for meetings of the executive the proposal be not approved. After a lengthy discussion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Another resolution referred to the same committee was one asking that the railroad fares of all delegates attending future conventions of the congress be pooled. This was also reported against, and the convention without discussion adopted the report.

Notification that Strike Exists

The Resolutions Committee considered and reported on 63 resolutions, most of which, sometimes with slight amendments, were adopted. The first resolution reported desired legislation "providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike does exist." The resolution was approved, as was also a demand for the complete abolition of all private fee-charging employment agencies in the province of Quebec.

The convention also concurred in resolutions (1) opposing institutions supported by public subscriptions and other donations supplying persons to perform temporary work, and (2) making it compulsory for employers and others seeking the importation of labour to first consult the Employment Service of Canada, and no importation to be allowed unless the said service is unable to supply the class of workers required, and consents to importation.

Education in Quebec

Once more the congress endorsed a request that the Quebec provincial executive committee should petition the Quebec Government to adopt the following:

1. Free and compulsory education.
2. Compulsory and uniform tuition of the French and English language in all schools of the province.
3. All text books to be issued by the Government upon the recommendation of the Boards of Education and to be sold at cost price, pending their free distribution to scholars.
4. All school books to be uniform throughout the Province, this being one of the principal requirements for proper education.
5. All courses in the Provincial Government schools, technical and others, to be given free of charge.
6. No person to be permitted to teach in any school who is not the owner of a normal school diploma, except in the case of primary courses, such as those given in kindergartens, technical schools, and similar institutions.
7. That all persons under the age of twenty-one working in factories, workshops, or any other place of employment, who are not able to read and write one of the two languages of this country fluently, be compelled to attend evening classes.
8. The laws governing education be amended by the Provincial Government to provide for a minimum salary for school teachers in keeping with the cost of living and to permit the prosecution of school commissions who pay less than said minimum salary.
9. A Minister of Education to be appointed whose duties should consist in supervising the proper administration of school commissions, the enforcement of the program of education adopted by the Provincial, Catholic and Protestant Boards of Education and all other rules and regulations pertaining to education.

Fair Wage Regulations

A resolution, the preamble to which set forth that notwithstanding that the Quebec Government had adopted a resolution designed to guarantee to all workers employed on Government contracts fair and equitable wages, it was difficult to enforce its provisions owing to the lack of proper safeguards, instructed the Quebec provincial executive to endeavour to secure for the workers employed on Provincial Government contracts the same protection as given in the regulations governing Federal Government contracts.

Another resolution, which was also adopted, requested the following additions to the Fair Wage regulations regarding Dominion Government contracts.

(1) That the representatives of the Labour Department be empowered to make at any time they feel justified in doing so an inspection of the books, lists of employees, payrolls and working hours, without first having to obtain the Minister's permission, as at present.

(2) That the representative of the Department of Labour be empowered to take immediate action, without referring to the Minister, should any violation of the establishment conditions be proved to his satisfaction.

(3) That a provision be added to the regulations to allow representatives of the workers employed, where such an organization exists, to visit the work.

Endorse the Five-Day Week

Resolution No. 10 declared that owing to the improved methods of production by machinery and specializing of labour large numbers of workers are continually unemployed

without any hope of steady employment until hours are shortened, the resolve being:—

That this convention adopt the five-day (40-hour) week, and that they recommend to affiliated bodies that an attempt be made to put this in operation in the near future. Those failing to accomplish this before the next convention of the Congress to be requested to state what efforts have been made and their reasons for failure.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that the resolve read as follows: "That this convention go on record as endorsing the principle of the 5-day 40-hour week, and urge all affiliated bodies to do their utmost to put it into effect."

Delegate Buck of Toronto, moved that the resolution be referred back to committee to incorporate a demand that there should be no reduction in pay where hours are shortened.

A discussion ensued, in which it was pointed out that the congress could take no action other than making a recommendation as the matter was one with which only the affiliated bodies were competent to deal. The motion to refer back was defeated and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Hours of Labour and Conditions of Employment

Under this heading the convention approved of legislation in the province of Quebec whereby employees in the mechanical department of the theatrical industry would be allowed one day's rest of 24 consecutive hours per week in all theatres operating seven days a week.

Approval was given (1) to a request that Federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation; (2) Urging the Government to instruct the Civil Service Commission to make a re-classification of the letter carrier service "so that adequate salaries may be paid"; (3) Asking the Congress to urge the Dominion Government to remove from the Civil Service Act the section giving power to the Civil Service Commission to set salary schedules. The convention endorsed a resolution in favour of a complete revision of the Canada Shipping Act and also approved of amendments to the Ontario Factory Act and the regulations of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board with a view to securing better protection for the workers.

Endorsation was given to a request that the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Acts be amended so that in all cases where a firm becomes insolvent that claims of employees for wages and salaries be given priority over all other creditors.

The B. & O. Plan

The following resolution asking for the condemnation of the union-management co-operative plan (commonly referred to as the "B. & O. Plan" by reason of its original introduction in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) was introduced by West Edmonton lodge No. 448 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and Edmonton Lodge No. 546 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers:

Whereas, at the inception of the Co-operative (B. & O.) Plan in the shops of the Canadian National Railways, the railway shopmen were assured that it would stabilize their employment and increase their earnings without causing reductions in staff; it being argued rather that its operation would lead to the employment of even more shopmen, and whereas, since the plan went into operation the C.N.R. has handled more freight, earned more revenue and made greater profits, but has actually reduced shop forces so, that the total shop pay roll gets smaller in spite of the increase in the amount of work, and whereas, two years' experience of the so-called Co-operative Plan has shown very clearly that its effects are exactly the opposite to what were claimed, therefore be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada repudiate the Union Management—Co-operative Plan now in operation in the shops of the C.N.R., and likewise condemns all such collaboration schemes as attempts to pervert trade unionism and to subordinate our organizations to the interests of the employing class.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that as the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the congress, the resolution be nonconcurred in.

Delegate R. J. McCutcheon, of Winnipeg, said that the resolution, although presented by the local lodge of the B. of R. C., had really been prepared by the Communist Party, and was not in accordance with the facts.

Delegate Tim Buck, of Toronto, declared that the B. & O. plan was a contradiction; that there had not been any benefits to the employees, all the advantages being to the railways.

Delegate J. Corbett, of London, replying to the previous speaker, said the federated shop trades were quite able to take care of themselves, and did not need to have the Communist Party looking after their affairs. When the men in the shops did not want the B. & O. plan they would just stop co-operating.

Delegate R. J. Tallon deplored the bringing of the matter into the convention of the congress, it being purely a question for the men affected to discuss. He extolled the B. & O. plan as it had been of much advantage to the employees.

Other delegates also spoke approvingly of the plan, after which the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Subsequently Delegate McCutcheon declared that the attack on the co-operative plan was a part of the program of the Cummunist Party, and therefore did not believe that the proceedings of the convention should give prominence to such propaganda. He accordingly moved that the resolution be not printed in the minutes. This was also adopted.

Health and Safety

Under this heading was included a resolution which pointed out that several fatalities had occurred in Ontario owing to unprotected electrical appliances. The convention concurred in a request that legislation be enacted to force the various power companies to provide safety for employees and the public.

Approval was given to the following requests: (1) Amendment to the Quebec Scaffolding Act to compel all cities and towns to adopt the said act and appointment of the necessary inspectors to insure its enforcement; (2) Insertion in the statutes of Quebec of a law covering the erection and operation of hoists; (3) That only qualified boiler makers, recognized by their employment as such, be appointed as boiler inspectors; (4) Amendments to the Quebec Stationary Engineers' Act providing for the employment of qualified persons to operate all internal combustion, ammonia or compression engines, steam or electric elevators; (5) Requiring that motor certificated engineers be employed on all vessels propelled by internal combustion engines; (6) That all persons employed as moving picture machine operators in Quebec should be thoroughly skilled in the working of mechanical and electrical apparatus and devices used in or connected with the operation of moving picture machines; (7) That efforts be made to have laws enacted to require the licensing of barbers in the province where no such statute has been adopted. The convention also reaffirmed the action of the 1926 convention in regard to trade schools, which declared that such institutions should be under the supervision of provincial governments and guidance of the education departments so that fixed regulations may be made as to methods of teaching and period of apprenticeship.

The convention also concurred in resolutions; (1) In favour of the fullest co-operation of the Congress with the Dominion Fire Prevention Association; (2) Against the manufacture or making of clothing for commercial purposes in the homes of wage earners; (3) In favour of legislation to provide proper protection to operators of spraying machines; (4) In favour of wrapping in wax paper of all bread before leaving the bakeries.

Immigration and Colonization

There were seven resolutions presented under the above heading, five of which the Resolutions Committee reported were covered by the report of the executive council and recommended that the executive be instructed to continue to press to have the policy of the congress on immigration and emigration as adopted by the Ottawa convention of 1925 put into effect. Considerable discussion took place on this subject, but no amendment was made to the recommendation of the committee, which was adopted. The committee submitted a substitute for a resolution in reference to the Alien Labour Act, which as adopted, was as follows: "That the Dominion Government have the administration of the Alien Labour Act placed under some responsible minister of the crown."

The convention also approved of a resolution requesting that a clause be inserted in the Immigration Act to the effect "that any company, corporation, society, association, person or party, or agents for the same, soliciting to bring immigrants into Canada shall be responsible financially for the said immigrant for not less than one year."

Minimum Wage

A resolution presented by the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters pointed out that the women's Minimum Wage Act only covers a few industries, and asked that representation be made to the proper authorities with a view to having the provisions of the act extended to all industries and commercial establishments. This was approved without any debate.

Old Age Pensions

There were two resolutions presented on the question of old age pensions, one from the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and the other from the Quebec and Levis Council, both of which urged the passage of legislation by the Quebec Legislature with a view to having the Old Age Pension Act made applicable to the citizens of that province. The Resolutions Committee amended one of the resolutions so as to cover all of the provinces, and with this change it was adopted.

Unemployment Insurance

A resolution was submitted on the subject of unemployment and sickness insurance, in which it was suggested that the Trades and Labour Congress should consider the advisability of holding a national convention for the purpose of determining the best methods to secure the necessary legislation by Federal and provincial parliaments. The Resolutions Committee recommended a substitute resolu-

tion to the effect that the congress reiterate its former stand, which is that the executive continue to press for unemployment insurance. This was approved.

Favour Peaceful Picketing

The following resolution asking for country-wide protest meetings to impress the Government in the matter of amendments to the Criminal Code was presented by Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union.

Whereas, in spite of the representations of the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Dominion Government refuses to introduce legislation for the amendment of Section 501 of the Criminal Code such as will legalize peaceful picketing in Canada, and whereas, there is a widespread realization that the existing conditions militate against effective strike action by the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada in their efforts to improve their standards of living. Be it, therefore, resolved, that in order to rally and crystalize the working class sentiment on this question, to impress the organized workers with the serious position of the trade union movement, and to impress the Dominion Government with the seriousness of Labour's demand, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada name a day in the immediate future on which trade unions throughout the country shall organize protest meetings and forward demands to the Dominion Government for picketing to be regarded as legal in Canada.

The Resolutions Committee recommended the deletion of the resolve and the substitution of the following: "Resolved, that the executive council of the congress continue its efforts to secure the desired amendments to this law."

Delegate Tim Buck, of Toronto, opposed the report of the committee, while several other delegates spoke strongly against the proposal of holding protest meetings. The resolution as amended by the committee was adopted.

Favour the Organization of Women

The convention approved of a resolution urging all international unions and central bodies to co-operate in the immediate initiation of organization campaigns, particular attention to be given to the organization of unorganized female workers.

The convention also adopted a proposal in favour of bringing the young workers into the ranks of organized labour.

Approval was also given to a resolution instructing the executive council of the congress to bring to the attention of the various affiliated international organizations the question of co-operating in an endeavour "to build up the membership and offsetting the false propaganda that is being directed against the international trade union movement."

Trade Union Unity

The question of trade union unity was again brought before the convention in the following resolution which was introduced by West Edmonton Lodge 448, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; Toronto Branch 40, Fur Workers' Union; Edmonton Branch 546, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers:

Whereas, the Trade Union Movement of Canada is weakened by division into Catholic, National, A. F. of L., and Independent International groups, and whereas, the only method by which this weakness can be overcome is by the unification of all these groups into one all inclusive trade union centre that shall embrace every functioning trade union organization regardless of jurisdictional claims similarly as does the British Trades Union Congress; Therefore be it resolved, that as a step towards unity in the Canadian trade union movement, this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada extends fraternal greetings to the national unions organized in the All Canadian Congress of Labour, and urges that these two National centres, i.e., the Trades and Labour Congress and the All Canadian Congress shall immediately open negotiations for amalgamation, and be it further resolved that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada invites the All Canadian Congress of Labour to co-operate with us in convening an all-inclusive conference of Canadian trade union organizations for the purpose of considering the furtherance of national trade union unity in Canada.

The Resolutions Committee recommended non-concurrence in the proposal, a similar recommendation having been adopted at the 1926 convention when a resolution along somewhat the same lines was introduced.

Delegate Tim Buck urged that the delegates give the matter some attention. More time and energy, he declared, were spent in fighting among themselves than in fighting the bosses. He believed the working class would respond to a movement for unity. The delegates apparently were in no mood to discuss the matter, the previous question being promptly called for and adopted, as was also the report of non-concurrence in the resolution. Subsequently a demand was made to have the matter re-opened for discussion, but the convention did not approve. Under another resolution, however, several opponents of the proposal for a conference were given an opportunity of offering strong criticism of the actions of officers of some of the organizations now in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in setting up dual bodies in an endeavour to disrupt the old-established trade unions.

Oppose Interference in China

Another resolution introduced by Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union, which among other things

declared that "the Chinese people are waging a valiant struggle for their national independence and against the brutal oppression of the foreign Imperialists," and that "the toiling masses of China demand that the Imperialists get out of China and let the Chinese people develop freely their own lives and manage their own affairs," demanded (1) The withdrawal from China of the Imperialists and their armed forces. (2) The cancellation of all treaties humiliating to China and the cancellation of the extra territorial rights for foreigners. (3) Recognition and treatment of Nationalist China as an equal by various Imperialists Powers.

The Resolutions Committee offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:—

Whereas, the lasting peace and prosperity of China is a question that can only be ultimately settled by the Chinese themselves; Therefore, resolved, that this convention goes on record as being opposed to the interference of all foreigners into the political, economic and industrial life of China.

Favour Representation in Pan-American Federation

The convention approved of a resolution instructing the executive council to take such steps as in their judgment will give the congress representation as an affiliated body in the Pan-American Federation of Labour so that the viewpoint of Canadian organized labour on the economic and political conditions as they effect workers in the Dominion may be fully expressed.

"Congress Journal" only Official Paper

A resolution was submitted which set forth that numerous complaints had been made of the number of so-called labour papers which are published by persons who are not connected in any way with the recognized labour movement, and who "simply exploit the manufacturers for advertisements, thereby making a good living for themselves to the detriment of the workers," and asked as a means of exposing such publications, that no paper be accepted by the workers as a labour paper which has not received the endorsation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or the American Federation of Labour.

The Resolutions Committee amended the resolution in certain respects and substituted the following as the resolve: "That the Congress goes on record as urging members to subscribe to the *Congress Journal* as the only official paper for which the Congress could accept responsibility."

Want Separate Department for Labour

The Ontario provincial executive committee was instructed to urge on the Ontario Government the desirability of creating a separate Department of Labour under a minister whose duties will not be merged with any other department.

Another matter which it was decided to bring to the attention of the Ontario Government is the proposal to grant to each municipality local autonomy for the sale of beer and wine.

No Protest Against Break With Russia

Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union was responsible for the introduction of a resolution asking that the convention protest against the breaking off of trade relations between Canada and the Union of Soviet Republics, and urged that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations. It also asked that to help the development of trade and to assist the workers of the Soviet Union in their work of socialist construction the Federal Government be urged to immediately extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of manufactured products in this country.

The Resolutions Committee recommended non-concurrence, and without any discussion the recommendation was approved.

Fraternal Greetings

The Wednesday morning session of the convention was set aside to hear the messages from the fraternal delegates, the first being delivered by Mr. Thos. McQuaid, vice-president of the International Union of Plate Printers and Die Stampers, of Washington, D.C., fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, who in his preliminary remarks outlined the nature of the work performed by the members of his union and the efforts made to secure improvements in the conditions of employment of plate printers. In conveying the greetings of the American Federation Mr. McQuaid complimented the Dominion on reaching its diamond jubilee and pointed to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Canada. He referred to the ties which bound together the trade union movements of both countries and opined that it was essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the union members thereof. The speaker gave endorsement to the company-union co-operative plan, known as the B. & O. plan, which he claimed had been of much value to railroad employees. Other trades were considering schemes of co-operation between employers and employees.

Mr. McQuaid referred to some of the activities of the international trade unions in the United States, such as the establishment of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company; the extension of the five-day week; and the progress of union label agitation, and closed with a plea for the closest co-operation between the trade union forces of Canada and the United States.

Mr. John Cliff, of London, England, assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union, opened his fraternal message with a reference to the kinship existing between members of the trade union movement. Referring to conditions in Great Britain, he said the workers had been compelled to stand attacks both politically and industrially, and declared that the British general strike was the greatest demonstration of solidarity ever witnessed. The new Trade Unions Act was designed to cripple the trade union movement. It had been the object of the trade unions to settle disputes by negotiation and conciliation, and in many cases they had been successful, but the new act would hinder the success of the industrial councils which had been set up to adjust difficulties. Mr. Cliff outlined the provisions of the new Trade Union Act and the penalties for violations of the law. He declared that the act was designed to strangle the political activities of the labour party by reason of the restrictions in regard to political contributions, Although certain unions had been compelled to sever their connection with the trade union movement and the Labour Party, he believed they would return at the first opportunity. The speaker declared that the labour movement of Great Britain had been the pioneer of social legislation under which vast sums had been paid in benefits, including unemployment and health insurance. He also outlined the contribution which the trade unions were making to essential services, many members of such bodies serving on boards which had to do with public affairs. Mr. Cliff reported on the amalgamation of certain trade unions with a view to consolidating their activities, and expressed the opinion that it was absolutely necessary that the trade unionists of the world should be united. He outlined current labour affairs in Great Britain and stated that the movement in that country was determined to press on until poverty was abolished, and closed with congratulations to the *Canadian Congress Journal,* which he declared was one of the best labour periodicals published.

Mr. Ed. Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and Bartenders' International League, of Buffalo, N.Y., also conveyed the fraternal greetings of his organization, during which he urged a better organization of the hotel and restaurant employees with a view to living wages being secured by such workers, and urged that the several unions give their assistance in this direction. He also urged a continuance of the close co-operation between the workers of Canada and the United States.

Mr. W. L. Best, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Ottawa, in presenting the fraternal greetings of his board and the president of the brotherhood, referred to the friendly feeling existing between his organization and the Congress. He spoke of the pleasure to be derived by the thought that the efforts which had been put forth had relieved the sufferings of many and made the lives of scores of people brighter by the legislation which had been secured. Mr. Best was so impressed with the work of the congress that he intended to recommend to the next convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that affiliation should be made with the congress.

Mr. Timothy Healy, of New York, brought the fraternal greetings of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and pointed to the progress which his organization had made in Canada during the past year and congratulated the delegates on the success of the congress.

Fraternal greetings to the congress were received by wire from the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Union of Photo Engravers.

At a later session the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour was presented with a diamond ring, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress being given a gold watch chain and a tie pin. Tie pins were also presented to the eight male members of the local committee of arrangements, the two lady members receiving gold brooches.

Mr. H. B. Adshead, M.P. for East Calgary, was a visitor at the Tuesday morning session, and on consent being given he addressed the delegates, speaking more particularly in regard to his efforts to check unnecessary immigration. He also referred to the manner in which the Labour members in the House of Commons had worked together to secure legislation beneficial to all classes. Mr. Adshead complimented the congress on its methods of transacting business.

The Minister of Labour

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, who was present at the invitation of the local committee of arrrangements, addressed the Thursday morning session. After expressing his pleasure at having the oppor-

tunity of meeting with the delegates, he stated that during his experience he had found that labour men did not always agree in all matters, but he was bound to give them all credit for being sincere in their opinions. It was by selecting the best of the ideas presented that progress could be made. The Minister reviewed at length the beneficial legislation which had been secured through the efforts of organized labour. Workmen's compensation laws had been adopted and many improvements in the acts had been secured through the representations of organized labour. Other social legislation included mothers' allowance acts and minimum wage laws, under the provisions of which immense sums had been paid in benefits to those least able to protect themselves. Referring to federal affairs Mr. Heenan mentioned the passage of legislation to protect union labels, a measure which had been sought for many years. The fair wage regulations had been extended to the pulp and paper industry, providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages where pulp wood is cut from crown lands. The old age pension law was referred to as a measure which would be of incalculable benefit to many thousands of citizens, who through no fault of their own were without the proper means of providing for themselves. Efforts were being made to have the various provinces enact legislation to bring it into effect, and the minister reported that he had just previously concluded an arrangement whereby the province of British Columbia would put the law into operation. The commissioner of the Yukon had also decided to adopt the law and he believed that the provinces generally would soon do likewise. The minister also spoke of the system of government annuities whereby pensioners could add to their allowances by contributnig a small weekly payment during the years when their earning capacity was highest. He gave credit to the officers of the congress for their efforts on behalf of old age pensions and to the government for passing the law. Speaking on immigration, the minister referred the action of the government in preventing the railway companies from flooding the labour market early in the present year. He explained that for a long time there had been an agreement with the railway companies in regard to immigrants who were to settle on the land. Because the railways had not lived up to the agreement, the same had been held in abeyance with a view to steadying the labour market, and now only those immigrants who would comply with the law were being admitted. In regard to unemployment relief the minister declared that this was a matter for the municipalities and the provinces to handle, and when that is thoroughly understood he believed it would prevent the requests which are sometimes made for allocating immigrants to certain localities. Mr. Heenan closed with the announcement that the conference of provincial premiers with the Dominion Government would take place on November 3, when it was believed that many matters of importance would be considered.

Protest by a Delegate

During the Thursday afternoon session Delegate R. C. McCutcheon, of Winnipeg, representative of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, declared that notwithstanding the invitation extended by President Moore to the general public to attend the sessions of the convention, he himself wanted one individual to get out. He referred to the president of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, "which is an affiliate of the all-red so-called All-Canadian Congress of Labour," whom he stated was present only to carry on his disruptive work aimed at one of the international unions connected with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (although no name was mentioned, the delegates knew that Frank Wheatley, a former member of the United Mine Workers of America, was the visitor mentioned). Delegate Angus Morrison, secretary of District 18 of the U.M.W. stated that "we have nothing to fear, nothing to hide. This man's presence is only one more piece of evidence that backsliders find it hard to keep away from the international movement, and the time is not far distant when they will all return." President Moore pointed out that the invitation to the public did not except anyone, and it was a matter of the dictates of the conscience of persons from outside as to what use they made of any information gleaned. He was glad that Delegate Morrison did not press for any different treatment to persons from a rival organization, and the general invitation to the whole public would accordingly be adhered to. This closed the incident.

No Protest

Just previous to the adjournment of the afternoon session of the first day of the convention Delegate Lakeman, of Edmonton, called attention to the report that Sacco and Vanzetti were to be executed that night and proposed that a protest be forwarded to the Governor of Massachusetts. The president advised that it would require a two-thirds majority of the delegates to permit the introduction

of a resolution. The president also outlined the position of the executive in regard to the matter and stated that he believed no good would be accomplished by the sending of a protest. No resolution asking permission to introduce the proposal being submitted, the president promptly adjourned the session.

Officers for 1927-28

The election of officers and fraternal delegates resulted as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont., (re-elected for the 10th consecutive term); secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont., (re-elected for the 27th consecutive term); vice-presidents, James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.; R. J. Tallon, Calgary, Alta., and J. T. Foster, Montreal, Que.

Provincial Executive Committees

Nova Scotia—P. J. Healey (chairman), Halifax; Wm. Hayes, Springhill; W. A. MacDonald and M. D. Coolen, Halifax.

Quebec—A. Mathieu, (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; L. Thibault, and James Broderick, Montreal.

Ontario—Humphrey Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; James Watt, Toronto; C. R. Nichols, Ottawa, and S. Bush, North Bay.

Manitoba—H. Kempster (chairman), Geo. W. Howard, Ed. Taylor and V. Armand, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Alex. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; C. G. Greene, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert, and H. Perry, Regina.

British Columbia—P. R. Bengough, (chairman), Vancouver; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; J. J. Gillis, Prince Rupert, and W. Page, Vancouver.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour—Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, Alta.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress—F. W. Bush, Greenwood, Ont.

Toronto was chosen as the convention city for 1928.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 18-23, approximately 90 delegates attending.

President W. T. Keegan gave a detailed report of the wage scale negotiations reported to the head office during the past year. According to the report of secretary-treasurer Charles A. Summer, the membership at the close of 1926 stood at 7,178, an increase of 161 over the previous year, while the balance in the treasury credited to all accounts amounted to $200,384.41, an increase over last year of $28,930.44.

Constitutional amendments adopted by the convention, subject to a referendum vote of the members to be taken during October, were as follows: (1) Increasing the president's salary from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum; (2) Creating a burial fund, for which purpose the sum of $25,000 would be transferred from the general fund, and forty cents deducted from the *per capita* dues received from each member of the international union would be deposited in this fund for its maintenance; (3) Providing that not more than $10,000 shall be invested in any one class of bonds in any locality; (4)Providing that a referendum vote shall be taken immediately on any and all amendments that have been supported by not less than one-third of the local unions; (5) Increasing the number of delegates to annual conventions from local unions according to membership.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labour and affiliated organizations to urge the United States Congress to adopt a four hour day on Saturday of each week in the government printing office in Washington, D.C.;

Ratifying all actions of Local Union No. 1 and the International President in their recent dealings with the Publishers' Association of New York City.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Winfield T. Keegan, Jersey City, N.J., vice-president, Thomas P. Reynolds, Omaha, Nebraska.; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Sumner, Kansas City, Missouri.

The convention city for 1928 will be New York.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union

The fifty-first convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Cambridge, Ohio, July 4-13, President William P. Clarke presiding. The convention was attended by 128 delegates, representing 92 local unions from Canada and the United States.

In accordance with the terms of a memorandum of agreement adopted at a previous con-

vention, the duties of the president, with certain exceptions, was delegated to the vice-president, thereby giving the president more time to devote to the duties of his office as president of the American Bank, a financial institution which was organized by the union and opened for business in the City of Toledo on July 6, 1925. President Clarke reviewed the progress of the bank and described the efforts being put forth to establish it on a paying basis.

Vice-president Gillooly, in reviewing the work of the past year, informed the delegates that the membership stood at 6,564, a gain over last year, while the treasury balance showed an increase of $14,700. In his report the vice-president outlined the introduction of the various labour saving machines recently been put in operation in the glass blowing industry, which had resulted in many members of the union being forced into other lines of employment outside the trade. The report further dealt with production, wages, membership, etc.

The subject of death benefits, which had been under advisement since the 1923 convention, was dealt with in the report of the national officers. After considerable discussion this report was adopted as amended. Should the plan recommended meet with the approval of a majority of the members voting, it would become binding on all members and effective on January 1, 1928. Under this plan the sum of three hundred dollars would be paid to the legal heir or heirs on the death of a member who has complied with the regulations governing the death benefit plan.

Following a lengthy discussion on the question of the introduction of automatic machines in the manufacture of glassware, the convention adopted a resolution requiring all mould-makers who had been selected to operate automatic machines and had subsequently withdrawn from the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, again to become members, and providing that in future no member will be granted a withdrawal card to perform this kind of work.

Officers elected were: president, W. P. Clarke; vice-president, Joseph M. Gillooly; secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Shipman, Toledo, Ohio.

Cumberland, Maryland, will be the convention city for 1928.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario held their 25th annual convention on August 13, at Toronto. Vice-president William Varley, who presided, referred to the success which had attended the efforts of the executive committee to give effect to the resolutions passed at the last year's convention at London, Ontario, particularly that in regard to prison-made goods. The executive report showed that the association was represented on the various delegations appearing before the Provincial Government regarding legislation in the interests of the workers, and had actively championed the cause of old age pensions, certain necessary amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and many other proposed measures. The main question before the convention was the proposed launching of a provincial labour paper, the success of which was reported as being assured, as numerous pledges of support had already been received.

A resolution was passed unanimously requesting the provincial government to enact legislation making the Federal Old Age Pensions Act applicable to Ontario. Another resolution extended sympathy to British labour in connection with the enactment of the new Trade Unions Act.

Delegates from the United Women's Educational Federation were present in the afternoon and took part in discussions on legislation for women and children. Several of their resolutions were endorsed. A request for women to act on juries was referred to the executive. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was present and addressed the convention.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Wm. Varley, Toronto; Vice-president, Rod Plant, Ottawa; Secretary-treasurer, Jos. Marks, Toronto. Executive, E. J. Follwell, Belleville; Larry O'Connell, Toronto; H. L. Asseltine, Hamilton; Fred Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Donald Dear, Ottawa; R. Foxcroft, London; D. Medley, Guelph; Wm. Stokes, St. Thomas; Colin Cashore, Owen Sound. Kitchener was chosen as the convention city for 1928. Future conventions will be held on May 24.

A census of occupations was taken in Germany on June 16, 1925, the preliminary results of which are now published. These show that the total number of inhabitants was 62,410,619, of whom 32,008,839, or 51.3 per cent, were returned as having remunerative occupations. Of the latter 20,531,155 were males and 11,477,684 were females. In 1907 the corresponding proportion of the entire population in remunerative occupations was 45.7 per cent, or 25,155,203, of whom 16,654,660 were males and 8,500,543 were females.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Japan and the Maritime Conventions

A GOVERNMENT Bill was introduced in the House of Peers of Japan in February last to give effect to the Convention of the International Labour Conference fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers. The age limit in question is eighteen years. The Bill in question passed both Houses of Parliament of Japan without amendment.

This Convention was ratified on behalf of Canada in 1925.

"International Labour Review"

The contents of the August issue of the *International Labour Review* comprise the following special articles:—

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

The Evolution of a Wage-Adjustment System: II, by J. R. Bellerby.

The Correlation between Seasonal Unemployment and Certain Social and Economic Phenomena, by Dr. Jaroslav Janko, of the Czecho-slovak Ministry of Labour.

Calendar Reform, by J. H. Richardson, Ph. D., Research Division, International Labour Office.

In the section devoted to "Reports and Enquiries" are the following:

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Committee in Great Britain.

Industrial Inspection in Czechoslovakia in 1925.

Public Opinion and the International Labour Organization

The General Council of the British League of Nations Union recently adopted a resolution in the terms following with reference to the work of the International Labour Organization:

The General Council of the League of Nations Union calls attention to the need of increasing the efforts to inform the public of the work of the International Labour Organization, both in order to secure ratification of International Labour Conventions and in order to win increased support for the League of Nations as a whole through that part of it which has to deal with questions of immediate interest to the majority of the individual citizens of this country.

Great Britain and the Maritime Conventions

References were made in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of April, May and August, 1925, to the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, of Great Britain, which gave effect to the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference for the amelioration of conditions of labour at sea. This legislation applied to ships registered in the United Kingdom but has been extended since by order in council dated July 25, 1927, to the following British Colonies: Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica (excluding Dependencies), Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements and Trinidad.

Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference

A circular letter has been addressed to the governments of the Member States of the International Labour Organization from Geneva, dated July 15, relative to the 11th session of the International Labour Conference which is to meet in Geneva in 1928 on a date to be fixed later by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The agenda of this session of the Conference will consist of the two following items:—

I. Minimum wage fixing machinery (final discussion);

II. Prevention of industrial accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways (first discussion).

The question of minimum wage fixing machinery passed through the Conference, when a questionnaire was adopted for communication to the various governments. It was decided at the same time to place the question of minimum wage fixing machinery on the agenda of the 1928 session for completion, with a view to the adoption of a draft convention or recommendation on this subject.

The question of the prevention of industrial accidents, on the other hand, appears on the agenda of the conference for the first time and will, therefore, be the subject of a first discussion under the double discussion procedure.

The questionnaire relative to minimum wages was issued in connection with the letter from the International Labour Office of July 15 and when the answers are received to these questions, a report based thereon will be prepared and submitted to the Conference. The preliminary report on accident prevention has already been largely prepared.

Besides dealing with the two items on the agenda, the 1928 session of the conference will have to proceed to the election of the Governing Body. The last election of this body took place at the Seventh Session in 1925.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Survey by H. B. Butler, C.B., Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva

AN unusually clear and suggestive account of American industry, considered mainly in regard to the relations between capital and labour, has been published at Geneva by H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, under the title "Industrial Relations in the United States." Like other observers from Europe, Mr. Butler was impressed by the magnitude of the country and the corresponding scale of its industrial undertakings. "American conditions," he says, "are not comparable with those which prevail in any European country, or indeed in any country outside the United States, with the partial exception of Canada. The vast extent of its territory, the mixed character of its population, the psychological and social atmosphere peculiar to a new country, are factors which find no parallel elsewhere, but which exercise a marked influence upon relations in industry."

The extent of the country prevents the centralization of either political or industrial government. Forty-eight autonomous legislatures exist within the Union, each of which jealously regards any encroachment by the Federal Legislature. Consequently there are in the United States forty-eight labour codes framed on no uniform plan. Some of the States, particularly those in the north and west, possess advanced labour legislation in all its branches, while in the southern states labour laws have made little or no advance. Another factor which profoundly influences industrial conditions is the mixture of races composing its population. The process of assimilation has been rapid, but a vast number of workers possess only a rudimentary knowledge of the English language, and illiterary has made the work of organization increasingly difficult and often placed the immigrant worker in an unfavourable position. "American individualism" is another general feature to be considered. The fact that many employers started work as labourers prevents the growth of a "class conscious" attitude towards society. At the same time self-made employers often impede industrial progress, holding that conditions which were good enough for them in their young days are good enough for their successors. The American workman desires advancement rather than security. His frequent changes of occupation are a contributory cause of the "labour turnover," one of the characteristic problems of the American employer, and one which also adversely affects his attitude towards labour.

During the past ten years there has been a tremendous growth in America's output of raw material, and a corresponding expansion in manufacturing industry. Between 1914 to 1923 the value of manufactured product increased 149 per cent. The average value produced annually by each worker rose from $3,447.84 to $6,892.93, and the average annual wage rose from $579.14 to $1,253.93 (175 per cent). Mr. Butler notes however the inequality of wages as between the skilled and unskilled workmen, the latter class being for the most part outside the ranks of organized labour. This difference demonstrates the truth of President Coolidge's statement in his message to the last Congress that "skilled labour is well compensated, but there are unfortunately a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the nation." The high level of average wages has reacted on industry by increasing the purchasing power of the population. "The recent rise in wages may, then, be attributed to economic causes. . . . . rather than to any deliberate policy, but high wages have been found to carry with them compensations which were not generally suspected. There is no doubt that their effect in stimulating both production and consumption has been more fully realized by employers than ever before. The fact that many thousands of workers have a margin above the bare necessities of life means an increased demand for all kinds of articles, in other words, a steadier market and a stimulus to further production. On these grounds, the principle is now widely accepted among American employers that it is good policy to avoid reducing wages if possible, that piece rates for the same job should not be lowered, and that economies should be looked for in every other direction before touching wages. American employers now generally express the view that high wages are advantageous as being an incentive to production, as engendering a better feeling among their workpeople, and as creating a purchasing power among them which serves to promote and to maintain prosperity."

High wages have gone far to eliminate the causes of discord between employer and employee, uniting them in a common effort to increase production. This tendency to co-

operate has been fostered by discussion and the exchange of information. The desire for favourable industrial relations has assumed national proportions, and has stimulated both employers and trade unions to re-adjust their past policies. The spirit of co-operation is further indicated by the voluntary assumption by employers of heavy social charges for the protection of the worker against industrial risks. This voluntary insurance system does not, in Mr. Butler's opinion, offer the same measure of security to the workers that is afforded by state insurance, but once it has been established it cannot be allowed to fail without seriously prejudicing the good feeling between employer and employee which it is designed to promote.

The efforts of employers and workmen in the United States to find new relationships are mainly in three directions:—

(*a*) Scientific determination of working conditions;

(*b*) Provision, mainly by employers, against social risks, by means of life insurance, sickness funds, pensions, etc.;

(*c*) Establishment of works committees or other representation schemes for ensuring contact between men and management.

Employee representation is found in two distinct forms:

(*a*) The "American" or open shop plan. This is a form of joint representation on the basis of the single workshop. Mr. Butler considers it as a definite plan to break up trade unions, this purpose in fact being its weakness, owing to the inferior standing of the workmen on the board of management.

(*b*) Union management co-operation, on the other hand, is organized on the basis of the trade union. The policy of the American Federation of Labour is definitely to collaborate in increasing production, provided that recognition is secured. There is strong evidence, in fact, of a clearer perception on both sides of the fact that a common interest exists between employers and employed, and the former policy of conflict and opposition is being changed into a doctrine of co-operation.

Mr. Butler sees great promise for the future in the various experiments in collaboration between capital and labour now under trial in the United States. "If the American pioneers," he says, "can confirm and extend their success in bringing about real partnership between employers and workers, their example will ultimately spread to the whole mass, with the result that the United States will have secured a further guarantee of supreme importance for the maintenance of its material prosperity and for the progress of its social welfare."

WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

The August issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains an article on "Low Earnings of Unskilled Labour in the United States," which states that "the relatively high level of wages now existing in the United States has been the subject of frequent comment both by American and foreign observers. Reiteration of this comment, however, should not blind us to the fact that there exists in this country large numbers of common labourers whose earnings, under the best of conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship."

The report states that while no complete data exist regarding the actual earnings of unskilled labour of all classes, for certain industries, however, "studies by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and other authoritative agencies give a reasonably accurate picture of the earning capacity of their unskilled employees." The data thus collected are summarized in a table in which (except in the case of coal mining and railroads) the earnings are expressed in terms of full-time weekly pay—i.e., the amount average labourer would earn in a week if his employing establishment was operating full time, and he lost no time at all through unemployment, sickness, accident, or other causes. The report observes that "the figures, therefore, may be taken as extremely conservative, representing maximum possible earnings and thus being in excess of the actual amount which the average worker receives and must live upon."

Continuing, the report adds that "the data given relate solely to males, and that while age classification is not available, it is known that common labour work is almost invariably of a type to demand an adult's strength. Moreover, the term 'common labourer' or 'unskilled labour' is rather elastic. In general it implies work requiring little or no previous training, but very often the work does demand considerable intelligence and often involves a high degree of responsibility."

Summarized, the table gives the average weekly earnings of male common labourers in the following industries: Lumber, $17.77; slaughtering and meat packing, $21.35; woollen and worsted goods manufacturing, $21.98; machine shops, $23.07; paper box-board manufacturing, $23.99; blast furnaces, $24.34; foundries, $25.25; motor vehicle manufacturing, $28.73; bituminous coal mining (inside labourers), $22.78; bituminous coal mining (outside labourers), $23.58; anthracite coal mining (inside labourers), $29.42; anthracite coal mining (outside labourers), $29.45; metalliferous miners (underground), $22.04; railway track labourers, $17.

The President of the United States, and the Secretary of Labour, have recently expressed themselves definitely and forcibly on this situation. Speaking at Hammond, Ind., on June 14, President Coolidge said: "While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation." Secretary Davis, in an address at Washington on June 22, said:

"If these underpaid workers were few in number, and existed only in scattered instances, the inequality would be less great. But if we count them up, if we think of those in all our industries who may lack mechanical skill but who nevertheless shoulder the heavy weights and do the roughest work, we find a great part of American industry shot through with these unfortunates. It is not an exaggeration to say that we have some millions of these hard-worked but under-paid Americans. Taken together with their families and their dependants, I would venture to say that we have among us from ten to fifteen millions of people who do not share as they should in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of us. Morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest nation of history."

Wages in the Automobile Industry

The August issue of the Labour Gazette, page 867, contained an article outlining the extent of the automobile industry in the United States. Miss Margaret Scattergood, writing in the August issue of the *Federationist,* the official organ of the American Federation of Labour, gives a résumé of wages in this industry, noting the difference in the amount of the wage increase and the percentage of workers affected in the different occupations from 1922 to 1925. The weekly wages of the different occupations in the automobile industry range from $28.73 to $49.90, the lowest paid occupation being that of labourer, and the highest that of lettering, stripping and varnishing. Blacksmiths are paid at the rate of $47.47; skilled sheet metal workers receive $49.19; machinists receive $40.30; assemblers receive $36.60; inspectors receive $34.17, and helpers receive $30.69. A few occupations have had a very high increase, of more than twenty per cent. The trim bench hands have advanced from a relatively low paid position to a wage well above the average, and the sheet metal workers, who were already well paid, are in 1925, next to the highest in the industry. The apprentices have advanced from a very low wage to one giving more margin of security, but their wage is still below that of the lowest paid unskilled workers. These three groups represent only 2.3 per cent of the workers. Four other occupations representing 4.4 per cent of the workers receive over sixteen per cent increase, the unskilled sheet metal workers, the blacksmiths, polishers and buffers, and paint sprayers. The sheet metal workers were a low paid group and have advanced to a relatively high wage, while the other three groups were already above the average and are now among the highest paid.

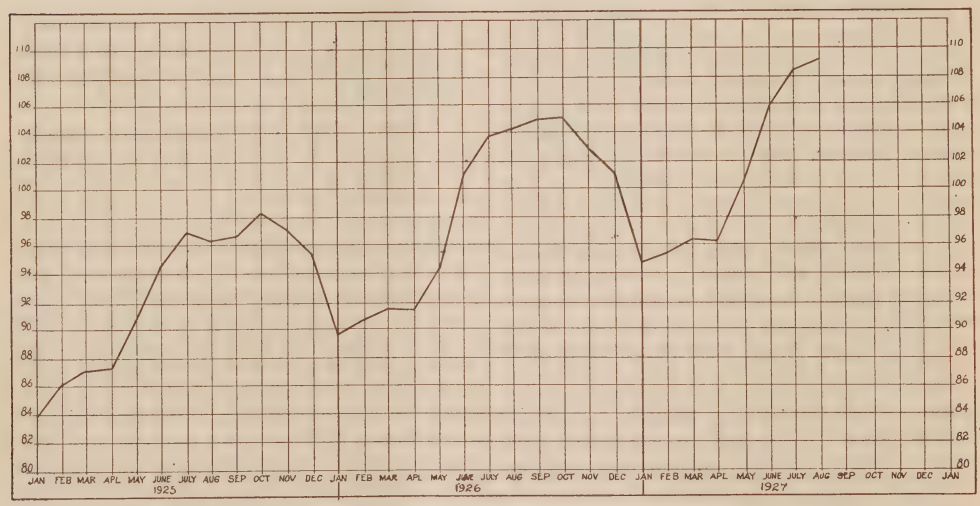
Of these seven occupations only one included women in 1922, the trim bench hands. The increase given these women is less than one-third that given the men. In two other occupations however the women received large increases; the lathe operators and drill press operators, representing .87 per cent, have had a much higher increase than any of the men. This brought them from a relatively low wage to the highest paid position of all women ($34.66 per week). The drill press operators is the next higher for the women Except for these increases no women received more than a 14.3 per cent increase, and only one occupation, the milling machine operators, was so fortunate as this. All others increased less than 8 per cent, a much smaller increase than that received by most of the men. The large majority of men in the industry received increases varying from five to 15.57 per cent. There are large variations between different occupations. Twelve occupations increased from five to 9.9 per cent; sixteen occupations increased from 10 to 15.57 per cent. One group stands out, the labourers, who received an increase of 15.57 per cent. They received a weekly salary of $28.73 in 1925, and are the largest single group in the industry representing nearly 11 per cent of all male workers. As they received a very low wage in 1922, this increase shows a marked improvement in their condition.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of August showed a further moderate increase according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 903,060 persons, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. This advance involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the index number, at 109.2 on the date under review, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4, and on August 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Construction and mining reported the most pronounced gains, but the tendency was also favourable in manufacturing, services, trade and communications. On the other hand, transportation released some employees, and logging continued seasonally quiet.

Employment by Economic Areas

Somewhat greater activity was shown in all provinces except Quebec, where the situation was practically unchanged.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 565 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 75,062 persons, as compared with 74,983 in the preceding month. This increase was considerably smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1926, when the index was much lower. Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish canneries, and logging was also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and transportation.

Quebec.—Little general change was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,367 employers with 257,878 workers; manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported larger payrolls, but logging and transportation were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August a year ago, although moderate improvement was then indicated.

Ontario.—There was a small advance in employment in this province on August 1, when the 2,800 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 515 to 365,431 persons. The fluctuations in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were generally insignificant, the greatest changes being gains in transportation, construction and trade. Slight curtailment of operations was recorded on

the corresponding date last year; the index number then was nearly six points lower than at the beginning of August, 1927, when it reached 102.6, the highest since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the declines noted on August 1, 1926, there was on the date under review a considerable increase in the payrolls of the 799 employers whose statistics were tabulated and who reported 122,090 workers, or 3,150 more than at the beginning of July. The most pronounced improvement was shown in construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active, while transportation recorded the only large reductions. The index number, at 114.8, was over eight points higher than on the corresponding date in 1926.

British Columbia.—Continued gains were registered in British Columbia, chiefly in Manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 682 firms employing 82,599 persons, as against 81,738 in the preceding month. Rather more extensive increases were indicated at the beginning of August last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment in Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor (including the Other Border Cities) and Winnipeg advanced, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Montreal.—For the first time since the beginning of this year, employment in Montreal showed a decline, which, however, was expected to be largely temporary in character; 715 firms reported 119,421 employees, or 456 less than on July 1. Construction and trade registered decided improvement, but manufacturing and transportation released workers. The index was the same as the beginning of

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, =as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Aug. 1	88·9	91·2	87·8	85·0	97·5	96·3	81·3
1922							
" 1	93·1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	85·8
1923							
" 1	100·2	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	93·5
1924							
" 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
July 1	108·4	100·5	115·0	102·3	111·5	122·9	98 7
Aug. 1	109·2	100·9	115·2	102·6	114·8	124·0	98·9
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1927	100·0	8·3	28·7	40·7	13·2	9·1	54·0

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August, 1926, when a slight advance was indicated.

Quebec.—Further but smaller gains were noted in Quebec City, mainly in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Statements were received from 97 employers whose staffs aggregated 10,812 workers, compared with 10,662 in the preceding month. Although this increase involved fewer workers than that noted on August 1 a year ago, the situation then was not so good.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto remained practically unchanged, according to data from 786 employers of 104,634 persons, but it continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date of other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of electrical goods, showed seasonal dullness, while transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Ottawa.—The trend of employment in Ottawa continued to be upward, 207 workers having been taken on by the 132 co-operating firms, who employed 11,740 on August 1. The largest gains were in manufactures, particularly in lumber mills, although construction was also busier. Small losses were indicated at the beginning of August, 1926, and the index then was much lower.

Hamilton.—Additions to staffs on a decidedly larger scale than on the same date last summer were made in Hamilton, where 202 employers reported 30,757 persons on their paylists, as against 30,112 in their last returns. Manufacturing registered general improvement, and construction also afforded more employment. Activity was greater than on August 1 in any other year of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Partial recovery from the losses noted in the preceding month was made in the Border Cities, but employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of August last year. Statistics were received from 92 firms employing 9,514 workers, or 293 more than on July 1. Automobile works and construction registered slightly greater working forces, while only small general changes took place in other industries.

Winnipeg.—Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 283 firms who had 28,849 employees, as compared with 28,513 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date last year was less pronounced and the index then was lower.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Aug. 1	97·3	.....	89·1	109·3	93·3	.....	91·0	103·6
1924								
" 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
June 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
July 1	104·9	112·7	97·5	108·2	99·9	83·0	102·0	122·6
Aug. 1	104·8	115·4	97·6	110·5	101·7	86·1	103·6	120·8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1927	13·2	1·2	11·6	1·3	3·4	1·1	3·2	2·9

Vancouver.—Manufacturing and transportation reported curtailment of operations, while construction was somewhat more active. Returns were compiled from 237 employers whose staffs aggregated 26,386 persons, compared with 26,800 in the preceding month. Marked expansion was indicated on August 1, 1926, when the level of employment was rather higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1927	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923
Manufacturing	54·0	98·9	98·7	95·8	88·5	86·2	93·5
Animal products—edible	2·1	117·1	117·9	105·2	105·7	98·4	94·5
Fur and products	·1	77·5	86·9	80·5	73·8	87·5	83·4
Leather and products	1·9	79·0	79·1	76·3	70·4	74·9	76·5
Lumber and products	6·5	118·0	116·4	119·4	116·5	111·0	123·0
Rough and dressed lumber	4·4	114·6	141·0	151·2	149·2	142·1	156·9
Furniture	·9	89·4	89·7	83·9	75·2	69·6	70·8
Other lumber products	1·2	80·9	82·5	76·5	74·5	73·8	84·9
Musical instruments	·3	68·1	70·1	71·9	55·1	57·8	66·5
Plant products—edible	3·2	105·4	98·9	106·3	99·8	98·9	97·7
Pulp and paper products	6·7	117·5	116·9	111·1	101·5	99·9	105·5
Pulp and paper	3·6	134·8	133·2	125·4	109·7	107·3	117·1
Paper products	·7	96·3	96·1	91·8	84·9	82·6	89·5
Printing and publishing	2·4	104·8	105·2	100·7	97·4	97·0	97·2
Rubber products	1·6	100·9	100·4	87·2	89·0	68·1	65·7
Textile products	8·2	96·2	96·3	92·5	87·9	78·9	87·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	116·0	117·0	105·3	101·8	85·4	100·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	102·3	101·4	102·7	90·7	78·6	93·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·3	71·5	73·0	75·8	72·4	70·8	72·2
Other textile products	1·1	112·2	107·2	94·4	94·5	87·0	92·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	107·4	104·1	101·2	102·5	98·6	100·5
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	103·7	110·2	89·4	71·5	107·6	101·3
Chemicals and allied products	·7	86·7	87·0	83·5	78·4	81·4	86·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	111·3	109·8	109·7	91·0	91·8	102·1
Electric current	1·5	141·7	140·5	134·1	139·7	132·0	125·1
Electrical apparatus	1·1	125·7	131·7	119·2	109·8	106·0	101·3
Iron and steel products	14·1	82·1	83·1	81·7	69·5	72·5	84·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	65·2	65·1	58·2	47·1	56·8	75·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	85·3	82·7	76·3	70·4	66·4	78·0
Agricultural implements	1·0	87·9	87·6	85·5	57·7	49·5	61·8
Land vehicles	6·2	92·5	94·4	98·1	83·2	92·0	103·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	31·3	33·4	33·4	30·3	31·6	24·9
Heating appliances	·6	90·4	89·5	85·8	80·8	79·1	94·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	·7	106·4	108·0	95·6	74·2	79·5	97·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	81·6	85·2	79·0	72·2	68·9	87·4
Other iron and steel products	1·9	81·5	82·4	79·6	72·4	67·2	80·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	108·5	111·3	99·8	82·9	80·2	90·4
Mineral products	1·1	113·9	112·1	106·0	112·8	108·1	105·0
Miscellaneous	·4	89·2	91·2	84·9	82·5	76·4	87·9
Logging	1·8	37·8	38·9	35·0	33·5	36·2	42·2
Mining	5·2	104,6	101·9	95·4	97·6	99·4	101·0
Coal	3·0	85·7	83·3	77·4	78·5	82·9	90·7
Metallic ores	1·4	172·7	116·1	154·5	154·9	159·2	132·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	117·8	117·8	114·8	111·4	95·2	106·9
Communications	2·9	124·1	123·4	119·5	116·1	113·9	105·2
Telegraphs	·6	131·6	129·8	127·5	123·8	111·1	109·4
Telephones	2·3	122·2	121·8	117·4	114·1	114·7	104·1
Transportation	12·8	113·7	115·9	111·6	108·5	110·8	113·4
Street railways and cartage	2·3	120·5	119·5	117·4	111·5	115·9	119·6
Steam railways	8·8	102·6	104·3	100·4	98·2	100·8	103·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	219·8	235·1	223·7	215·8	211·6	201·3
Construction and Maintenance	14·4	244·8	235·1	223·4	180·3	173·1	183·7
Building	4·8	207·1	193·0	194·0	144·6	137·5	143·2
Highway	3·8	3,728,8	3,400,6	2,976·1	2,382·9	1,946·9	3,548·3
Railway	5·8	168·1	174·9	164·8	141·6	144·6	171·6
Services	1·9	138·6	135·4	133·8	126·3	122·4	118·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	149·0	143·3	148·1	142·7	137·6	135·1
Professional	·2	118·2	124·2	112·1	110·0	110·4	108·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	130·3	128·2	120·5	107·6	104·3	100·5
Trade	7·0	108·2	106·8	99·0	95·1	91·7	91·7
Retail	4·7	110·8	109·4	97·7	95·2	89·4	89·2
Wholesale	2·3	103·4	101·6	101·4	94·8	96·1	96·4
All Industries	100·0	109·2	108·4	104·2	96·3	94·7	100·2

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review

Manufacturing Industries

Further, moderate gains were made in manufacturing works, 3,908 of which reported 488,448 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 488,094 on July 1. The most marked increases were in fruit and vegetable canning, lumber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants, while fish-preserving, electrical appliance, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories showed reductions. Rather greater advances were registered on the same date last year, but the index then was some three points lower.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies registered further gains, but fish-preserving establishments, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, were slacker. Statistics were received from 248 firms employing 19,056 workers, as compared with 19,462 in the preceding month. This reduction involved a slightly larger number of employees than that noted on August 1, 1926, but the index number then was many points lower.

Fur and Products.—As is usual at midsummer, there was a falling off in employment in fur factories, 25 of which released 101 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 1,087 on August 1.

Leather and Products.—Further but small increases in employment were shown in tanneries, boot and shoe and other leather works, 88 persons being added to the staffs of the 193 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 17,145 on July 1. The situation was rather more favourable than on the corresponding date last year, when similar gains were noted.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to take on workers, while the container and other branches of the lumber industry were slacker. The advance was practically the same as on August 1, 1926, when the index number was insignificantly higher. The payrolls of the 735 firms furnishing data aggregated 58,198 operatives, as against 57,664 in their last report. There were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and increases in Quebec and British Columbia.

Plant Products—Edible.—Continued and larger additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, biscuit and other factories coming under this classification; 302 employers reported 28,894 workers, or 1,704 more than at the beginning of July. The gains, which were made chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, were on a somewhat smaller scale than on August 1, 1926, when the index number stood at 106.3, as compared with 105.4 on the date under review. The cool summer tended to delay operations in fruit canneries to some extent.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills recorded heightened activity, while little change was shown in other branches of this group. Statistics were received from 475 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 249 persons to 60,694 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario. More extensive advances were noted on the corresponding date last summer, but the index number on August 1, standing at 117.5, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Textile Products.—Silk, hosiery and knitting and headwear factories recorded augmented working forces, but there was a greater decline in woollen and clothing plants. The result was a reduction of 97 workers in the staffs of the 513 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 74,196. The tendency was upward in Quebec, but elsewhere curtailment was shown. Small increases were noted at the beginning of August, 1926, but the index number then was lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 109 establishments in these industries whose payrolls rose from 12,429 on July 1 to 12,840 employees on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario reported practically all the improvement, which exceeded that registered on August 1 a year ago; the situation then was not so favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a further advance in building material plants, according to 116 employers with 10,984 workers, or 157 more than in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in somewhat greater volume than on the same date of last summer.

Electric Current.—Another but smaller increase took place in electric current works, 88 of which reported 13,194 employees, as against 13,082 on July 1. Losses in Quebec were more than offset by improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was at the highest point reached since 1920, when the record was instituted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in 39 electrical apparatus works showed a decline at the beginning of August, which was partly due to vacation shutdowns; they employed 10,210 operatives, or 284 less than in the preceding month. Practically all the reduction took place in Ontario. The situation was better than on August 1 last year.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile and other vehicle, wire, tool and other iron and steel factories reported contractions which were partly offset by gains in machinery and sheet metal works. The losses were less extensive than on the corresponding date of most years of the record, including 1926, when the index number was insignificantly lower. A combined working force of 126,987 persons was reported by the 639 co-operating manufacturers, who had 128,561 on July 1. Quebec and Ontario registered the bulk of the falling off.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—In contrast with the additions to staffs noted on August 1, 1926, there was a decrease in employment on the date under review, 350 workers being released from the staffs of the 107 firms furnishing data, who employed 16,408. Practically all the curtailment took place in British Columbia. Despite this loss, employment continued to be in greater volume than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920.

Logging

Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, especially in Eastern Canada. Statements were tabulated from 219 firms, employing 15,948 men, or 672 more than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were reported on August 1, 1926, when employment was not so active.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 737 persons in the staffs of the 89 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 26,715 on August 1, 1927. This gain, in which both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared, contrasts with the decline registered on the same date in many of the years since 1920, the index then being lower.

Metallic Ores.—Further and larger expansion was recorded in metallic ore mines, bringing employment to its highest level in this record. Returns were received from 54 mines, with 12,890 workers, as compared with 12,496 in their last report. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, but chiefly in British Columbia.

Communications

There was another moderate advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, the 188 co-operating branches having 25,826 employees, as against 25,725 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was at its maximum for the last eight years.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—There was a further small increase in employment in local transportation on August 1; 115 employers reported 20,866 workers, or 191 more than at the beginning of July. Practically all the advance took place in Ontario. The index number was higher than on August 1, 1926, when slight losses were noted.

Steam Railway Operations.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was unfavourable, the declines taking place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data employed 78,989 persons, compared with 80,275 in their last report. Improvement was recorded on the corresponding date of 1926, but the index number then was rather lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 62 companies in this group, employing 15,270 men, or 1,103 less than on July 1, 1926. There were slight increases in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but in Quebec and British Columbia the movement was downward. Somewhat less extensive curtailment was noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when the index number was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 474 contractors adding 2,423 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 43,370 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia. Conditions were better than in any month in earlier years of the record.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further important increase, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces, but to some extent throughout the country. Data were received from 159 employers, with 34,230 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 29,950 at the beginning of July. Employment in this industry reached the highest point so far recorded.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.—A seasonal falling off on a smaller scale than on August 1, 1926, was registered in this industry, according to 40 companies and divisional superintendents, whose staffs declined from 54,865 on July 1 to 52,682 men on the date under review. The index number was higher than at the beginning of August last year, and in 1925. The most pronounced declines were recorded in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Services

Summer hotels reported further additions to staffs, while only slight changes were noted in other branches of the group; 169 firms employed 16,828 persons, or 360 more than at the beginning of July. Although this increase was rather smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1926, the situation then was not so favourable; in fact, employment on the date under review was at its maximum for this record.

Trade

Activity in retail and wholesale houses again advanced, according to 564 establishments, which added 690 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 63,679 on the date under review. Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of this increase. The gains recorded at the beginning of August of last year were somewhat smaller, and the index then was several points lower.

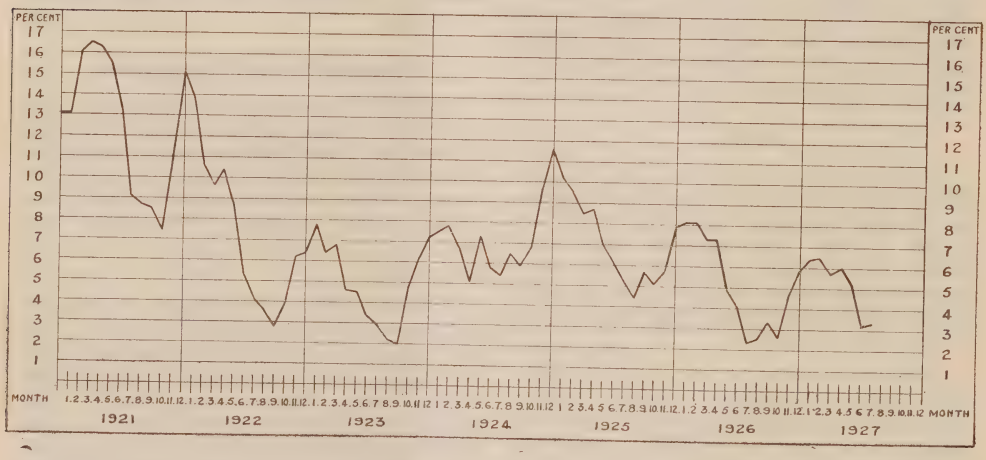
Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on August 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JULY, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Little variation from the June level of unemployment among local trade unions featured the July situation, the reports tabulated from 1,569 labour organizations with 167,648 members showing but 3.3 per cent of idleness, in contrast with 3.2 per cent at the end of June. Prevailing conditions during July were somewhat less favourable than in the same month last year, when 2.3 per cent of the members were unemployed. In comparison with the returns for June the various provincial changes were not particularly outstanding, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions indicating slight gains, and Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia minor reductions. In New Brunswick the situation was unchanged, the same percentage of idleness being recorded at the end of each month used in this comparison. When contrasted with the returns for July last year Nova Scotia and Alberta unions alone were better employed. In British Columbia there was no change, and of the re-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



ductions in the remaining provinces that of 3.1 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced.

A separate tabulation was made of the unemployment conditions at the close of July among trade union members in the largest city of each province except Prince Edward Island. Of these, unions in Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton all were afforded slightly greater employment than in June, while in Montreal and Vancouver the situation was reversed, unemployment in both centres being in somewhat greater volume. The percentages of idleness for July ranged from 7.0 in Vancouver to 1.1 in Regina, which city reported the most favourable conditions.

The accompanying chart traces the curve of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. During July the course followed by the curve was in an upward direction, contrary to that of the previous two months, but the projection was very slight. The trend was also opposite to that of the same month last year, though there was little divergence in either comparison.

The manufacturing industries with 425 unions reporting 48,136 members, had 4.8 per cent of their members unemployed, as against 3.8 per cent in June and 3.2 per cent in July last year. Garment and wood workers registered the most substantial declines in comparison with June, followed by minor contractions among brewery, textile and leather workers and printing tradesmen. Of the gains in employment, those among glass and hat and cap workers and metal polishers were the most noteworthy. Comparing with the returns for July last year, textile workers, metal polishers, papermakers and printing tradesmen were more actively engaged, and of the offsetting reductions the most important were among glass, leather, garment, hat and cap, jewellery, and iron and steel workers.

Unemployment in the coal mines, as indicated by returns tabulated from 32 organizations with 13,602 members, was in lesser volume during July than in both the previous month and July last year. The coal mines of Nova Scotia absorbed a slightly greater number of workers than in June, as did also the Alberta mines, while in British Columbia there was no unemployment recorded, as in June. In comparison with the returns for July last year the Nova Scotia and Alberta situation improved, and in British Columbia there was no change, all members reported being at work.

In the building and construction trades, returns were tabulated from 173 labour organizations with 18,764 members, 1,289 of whom were idle, or a percentage of 6.9 as compared with 8.0 per cent in June. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters, and granite and stonecutters all registered heightened activity, and the remaining trades reductions, the most noteworthy of which were among bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers. In comparison with the returns for July of last year when 3.6 per cent of the members were idle, employment for all tradesmen, with the exception of painters, decorators and paperhangers, was on a lower level. The most pronounced reductions were reported among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners.

The transportation industry with 636 unions having a combined membership of 57,345 persons reported a small adverse change as compared with June, the percentage of idleness standing at 2.8 at the end of July, as compared with 2.2 per cent at the close of the previous month. The situation was also less

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July, 1919.....	4·1	1·5	2·5	1·5	·9	2·8	1·9	5·8	2·4
July, 1920.....	·1	·2	2·9	1·5	1·3	·9	1·4	9·3	2·4
July, 1921.....	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
July, 1922.....	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
July, 1923.....	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
July, 1924.....	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Jan., 1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb., 1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March, 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April, 1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May, 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June, 1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July, 1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug., 1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept., 1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct., 1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec., 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan., 1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb., 1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar., 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April, 1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May, 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June, 1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July, 1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug., 1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept., 1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct., 1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec., 1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March, 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June, 1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·0	2·7	3·2
July, 1927.....	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July	1919	0	....	·2	3·0	·8	1·3	·3	1·9	0	·2	·6	0	0	0	4·5	1·6	0	0	....	39·0	1·8	8·0	1·4	·5	0	0	....	·1	2·1	0	3·7	2·4
July	1920	0	....	1·0	2·5	3·6	1·0	0	1·5	1·6	·4	0	1·6	....	11·4	1·7	5·4	1·9	5·4	0	4·0	1·9	22·4	·9	·3	·1	·1	....	·3	1·5	0	2·7	2·4
July	1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	....	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
July	1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
July	1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
July	1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	....	·4	1·6	0	6·3	5·4
January	1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February	1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March	1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April	1925	3·1	63··	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May	1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June	1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July	1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August	1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September	1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October	1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November	1925	0	40·6	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December	1925	0	80·6	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January	1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February	1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March	1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April	1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May	1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June	1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July	1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August	1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September	1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October	1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November	1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December	1926	12·9	14·6	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January	1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February	1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March	1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April	1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
May	1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·1	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
June	1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
July	1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3

favourable than in July last year when 1.5 per cent of the members were idle. The unemployment among navigation workers, principally in the Province of Quebec, was mainly responsible for the slight downward movement of employment, as compared with June Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, showed slight improvement, as did also street and electric railway employees. In comparison with the returns for July last year, the navigation, steam and street and electric railway divisions each contributed its quota to the increase in unemployment recorded.

A separate tabulation is made of employment conditions affecting longshore workers, from whom reports were tabulated from 12 organizations with 6,600 members. Of these 917, or a percentage of 13.9, were idle as compared with unemployment percentages of 18.5 in June and 16.7 in July last year.

In the public employment division returns tabulated from 130 unions with 12,926 members during July showed no inactivity, as against nominal percentages of idleness, both in the previous month and in July last year, sufficient employment being afforded both Federal and civic government employees.

From the miscellaneous group of trades 109 returns were tabulated, comprising 4,731 members, 4.4 of whom were idle on July 31 as compared with 5.0 per cent in June. Theatre and stage employees were slightly slacker than in June, but the situation for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen improved. A nominal change only occurred in comparison with July last year when 4.5 per cent of the members were without work. In this comparison both theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees were busier, but barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were not quite so fully engaged.

Very little change was indicated among fishermen as compared with June, but there was much improvement over July last year. Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment, as in both the previous month and July last year.

Table I on page 995 summarizes the returns by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 996 represents the percentages of unemployment recorded in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES REPORTS FOR JULY, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1927, showed a decrease of 5 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period and also a decrease of over 9 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1926. All groups except logging and trade showed declines from last year, the former showing a decided gain in the volume of business transacted, while trade remained stationary.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications during the first half of the month remained practically on the same level as that reached at the close of June, but rose 5.6 points and 4 points respectively during the latter half of the month under review. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 79.7 and 85.3 during the first and second half of July, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 85.8 and 91.0 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 74.2 and 78.2, as compared with 78.7 and 80.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications recorded daily during the first half of July was 1,545, as compared with 1,580 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,691 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,550 daily, in contrast with 1,606 daily during the latter half of July a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,232 vacancies during the first half, and 1,322 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,451 and 1,461 vacancies during the month of July, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of June, 1927, averaged 1,266 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,147 placements during the first half of July, 1927, of which 831 were in regular employment and 316 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,182 daily, and with 1,331 daily during the first half of July, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,213 daily (881 regular and 332 casual) as compared with an average of 1,286 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 30,854 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 29,521 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 21,403, of which 17,554 were of men and 3,849 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,118. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 23,398 for men and 8,557 for women, a total of 31,955. The number of applications for work was 38,684, of which 28,668 were from men and 10,016 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (7 months)	125,547	59,280	184,827

Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were less favourable than those shown the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, there being 22 per cent and 15 per cent respectively fewer requests for workers. Placements declined over 16 per cent in comparison with June, and nearly 5 per cent when compared with July, 1926. The changes in placements by industrial groups from July last year were all of minor importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: construction and maintenance, 75; trade, 55; and services, 239. Of the latter 182 were of household workers.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



Regular employment was procured for 182 men and 50 women during the month.

New Brunswick

During the month of July positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick declined nearly 4 per cent from June, and nearly 8 per cent below July, 1926. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, and of over 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Reduced placements in logging, transportation and services were responsible for the decline from July, 1926, being offset in part by gains in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 49; logging, 92; construction and maintenance, 101; and services, 374, of which 267 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 251 of men and 95 of women.

Quebec

There was an increase of 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in the Province of Quebec during July when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 10 per cent higher than in June, but nearly 14 per cent less than in July, 1926. The reduction in placements from last year was almost entirely due to declines in the construction and maintenance group, although more workers secured employment in this group than in any other during the month. Last year there was an exceptionally heavy demand for workers in connection with power development on the Gatineau, as well as for railway construction at Rouyn and in other parts of the province. This work is now nearing completion, and as a result an adverse condition is shown when July this year is compared with July, 1926. There were declines in placements in all other groups except logging, farming, trade and services, the latter showing the largest gain. Placements by industrial divisions during the month included: manufacturing, 161; logging, 350; farming, 273; mining, 81; construction and maintenance, 864; and services, 588, of which 312 were of household workers. During the month 1,875 men and 471 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during July, declined over 8 per cent from the preceding month, and nearly 10 per cent from the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 11 per cent less than in June, and over 9 per cent below July, 1926. When comparing placements during July this year with those of July, 1926, by industrial groups, the most important gains were in logging and farming, while the largest declines were in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,521; logging, 1,104; farming, 1,985; transportation, 470; construction and maintenance, 2,680; trade, 303; and services, 3,236, of which 1,808 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 6,862 of men and 1,434 of women.

Manitoba

During July orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for nearly 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but for nearly 7 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 4 per cent in placements over June, but a decline of over 2 per cent when compared with July, 1926. Logging and construction and maintenance were the only groups to show any appreciable gains in placements over July last year, while services showed the largest declines. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 175; logging, 201; farming, 1,367; construction and maintenance, 472; trade, 151; and services, 1,557, of which 1,156 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,872 of men and 603 of women.

Saskatchewan

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for approximately the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but the decline was over 8 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 4 per cent in placements when compared with June, and of less than 1 per cent when compared with July, 1926. Placements by industrial groups showed very little change when compared with July last year, and for the month under review included: manufacturing, 166; farming, 1,427; construction and maintenance, 715; trade, 123; and services, 916, of

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**599**	**175**	**614**	**610**	**232**	**313**	**572**	**265**
Halifax	289	35	296	267	75	192	268	77
New Glasgow	167	82	153	184	95	33	208	104
Sydney	143	58	165	159	62	88	96	84
New Brunswick	**696**	**55**	**716**	**679**	**346**	**333**	**468**	**404**
Chatham	69	6	84	70	35	35	72	59
Moncton	265	9	259	266	143	123	75	134
St. John	362	40	373	343	168	175	321	211
Quebec	**2,697**	**351**	**4,274**	**2,716**	**2,346**	**51**	**1,049**	**2,756**
Hull	341	25	512	383	383	0	111	312
Montreal	1,303	104	2,508	1,278	1,135	19	762	1,525
Quebec	552	22	708	552	451	31	77	448
Sherbrooke	163	78	215	179	162	1	17	192
Three Rivers	338	122	331	324	215	0	82	279
ntario	**13,007**	**1,710**	**15,389**	**11,955**	**8,296**	**3,136**	**5,146**	**9,352**
Belleville	211	2	195	199	134	65	51	96
Brantford	325	22	358	299	113	186	98	163
Chatham	389	31	410	394	357	37	64	297
Cobalt	371	141	193	155	143	8	24	237
Fort William	383	6	432	378	334	44	49	377
Guelph	192	103	224	170	97	60	69	77
Hamilton	963	14	1,296	952	378	574	820	450
Kingston	328	58	290	286	185	101	64	57
Kitchener	122	6	296	142	85	42	171	128
London	305	55	375	320	249	39	213	297
Niagara Falls	248	22	196	222	130	89	143	162
North Bay	855	135	899	897	889	8	0	692
Oshawa	523	43	797	449	345	104	236	249
Ottawa	975	273	826	890	681	84	505	1,003
Pembroke	325	119	310	290	259	31	11	201
Peterborough	306	105	221	230	172	19	62	105
Port Arthur	883	0	701	702	674	28	31	971
St. Catharines	407	30	515	384	193	191	284	280
St. Thomas	199	7	202	182	103	79	33	133
Sarnia	217	7	197	217	91	126	103	143
Sault Ste. Marie	243	59	264	189	135	38	60	119
Sudbury	391	10	381	355	344	11	3	641
Timmins	399	100	301	268	256	12	19	258
Toronto	2,910	350	4,903	2,848	1,509	1,063	1,839	1,698
Windsor	537	12	607	537	440	97	194	518
Manitoba	**3,907**	**141**	**4,768**	**4,097**	**2,475**	**1,495**	**769**	**2,442**
Brandon	340	29	295	278	235	43	18	367
Dauphin	203	24	180	181	139	42	1	99
Portage la Prairie	164	37	104	99	63	36	11	100
Winnipeg	3,200	51	4,189	3,539	2,038	1,374	739	1,876
Saskatchewan	**3,942**	**447**	**3,559**	**3,524**	**2,716**	**757**	**294**	**2,781**
Estevan	176	13	116	103	92	11	25	.....
Melfort	89	0	79	79	79	0	0	60
Moose Jaw	890	172	812	844	639	154	80	648
North Battleford	204	13	194	185	170	15	12	99
Prince Albert	256	64	140	132	113	19	8	84
Regina	957	70	919	919	652	267	74	772
Saskatoon	731	54	731	707	563	144	85	678
Swift Current	216	38	186	173	140	33	10	192
Weyburn	165	12	138	138	123	15	0	134
Yorkton	258	11	244	244	145	99	0	114
Alberta	**3,567**	**120**	**3,929**	**3,538**	**2,827**	**679**	**461**	**3,788**
Calgary	1,121	32	1,513	1,176	982	194	258	1,335
Drumheller	319	3	275	241	211	30	18	214
Edmonton	1,477	65	1,530	1,494	1,164	298	158	1,471
Lethbridge	391	20	367	383	272	111	27	456
Medicine Hat	259	0	244	244	198	46	0	312
British Columbia	**3,540**	**91**	**5,435**	**3,735**	**2,165**	**1,354**	**1,781**	**2,967**
Cranbrook	181	3	165	160	159	1	25	203
Kamloops	203	4	343	185	134	5	48	114
Kelowna	117	6	155	108	55	49	38	110
Nanaimo	48	0	36	16	8	8	47	23
Nelson	160	8	135	142	135	7	18	94
New Westminster	154	1	282	156	85	71	146	89
Penticton	150	3	159	131	59	69	35	140
Prince George	75	3	77	77	77	0	0	100
Prince Rupert	131	5	138	127	80	47	33	73
Revelstoke	26	2	129	26	20	6	57	37
Vancouver	1,688	47	3,109	2,021	1,154	718	946	1,615
Vernon	85	3	125	74	10	64	42	180
Victoria	522	6	582	512	189	309	346	189
All Offices	**31,955**	**3,090**	**38,684**	**30,854**	**21,403**	**8,118**	**10,540**	**24,755**
Men	23,398	1,534	28,668	22,623	17,554	4,714	7,660	21,199
Women	8,557	1,556	10,016	8,231	3,849	3,404	2,880	3,556

which 559 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 2,261 men and 455 women during the month.

Alberta

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Alberta during July were over 12 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 22 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 10 per cent from June and over 21 per cent when compared with July, 1926. All groups except mining where no change occurred, and trade where there was a slight increase, participated in the reductions in placements from July, 1926, those in farming being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 309; farming, 1,553; construction and maintenance, 594; trade, 122; and services, 791, of which 508 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,435 of men and 392 of women.

British Columbia

There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month, and of over 35 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a nominal decline only when compared with June, but were nearly 33 per cent less than in July, 1926. Logging was the only group in which more placements were made this July than last, while large reductions were shown in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, and services. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 499; logging, 397; farming, 750; transportation, 202; construction and maintenance, 605; trade, 129; and services, 846. Of the latter, 433 were of household workers. During the month 1,816 men and 349 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 21,403 placements in regular employment, of which 12,751 were persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate locality of the offices in which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,672 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,181 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 491 to other provinces.

The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transportation vouchers issued by the Quebec offices were 128 in number, 26 of which were provincial and 102 interprovincial. The former were all bushmen, despatched by the Quebec city office to camps within its own zone. Those travelling outside the province included 82 bushmen going from Hull to the districts surrounding North Bay, and 20 sawmill workers from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie.

Of the 427 certificates for special transportation granted by Ontario offices. 411 went to employment within the province, and 16 to other parts of the country. The interprovincial transfers were to the province of Quebec, the Hull zone receiving 8 bricklayers and 7 railway construction labourers, and Montreal one hotel worker, all from North Bay. Provincially the North Bay office issued certificates to 34 carpenters, 3 labourers, 2 cooks, 2 power plant operators, one painter and one fitter, travelling to Timmins, one bricklayer, one cook, one labourer and one miner to Cobalt, and 3 carpenters to Peterborough. From Toronto one tool maker was transported to Chatham, from Cobalt 2 miners to Port Arthur, and from the Port Arthur office one farm labourer and 6 survey men to points within its own zone. The Sudbury transfers included 53 rockmen, 4 teamsters and one cook going to the Cobalt zone, 2 carpenters to Timmins, one cook to Sault Ste. Marie, and 9 mill hands and one clerk within the Sudbury zone. In addition 150 railway and building construction labourers went to employment, principally around Cobalt, Timmins and North Bay, and 130 bushmen for the most part to camps near Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur, the majority receiving certificates from the Northern Ontario offices.

From the Manitoba offices 539 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 217 within the province and 322 to outside points. With the exception of one bushman who was granted a certificate of transportation by the Dauphin office for a point within its own zone, all the business was transacted from Winnipeg. The bulk of the provincial transfers from Winnipeg were to the Brandon zone, and included 108 farm labourers, 10 teamsters, 3 construction labourers, 3 bushmen, one carpenter and 28 hotel and household workers, although

Dauphin also received 5 bushmen, 4 farm labourers, one saw setter, 2 handymen, one laundress, and one kitchen worker, and the Winnipeg zone, 45 farm labourers, one farm domestic, 2 construction labourers and one cook. Of those going to employment without the province, Port Arthur or the surrounding district was the destination of the 137 bushmen, 22 construction labourers, 11 farm hands, 11 sawmill labourers, 10 carpenters, 8 road workers, 2 engineers, one blacksmith, one cook, one stenographer, one setter, one baker and one filer, and Timmins of 2 iron workers. To Estevan and vicinity were transported 8 carpenters, 2 foremen and 5 hotel and household workers, to Regina 7 bushmen, one carpenter and 3 hotel workers, to Saskatoon 4 labourers, one carpenter and one female hotel worker, to Swift Current one glazier and one household worker, to Melfort 10 bushmen, and to North Battleford one waiter. The remainder were 64 farm labourers and 4 farm domestics, the majority for the Estevan, Regina and Swift Current zones.

The transportation certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices were all provincial, totalling 105. Of these 46 were farm hands, the majority of whom went from the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw offices to points within their respective zones, and 41 were bushmen, 37 of whom travelled from Saskatoon and 4 from Prince Albert, all to employment within the Prince Albert zone. Saskatoon also transferred one hospital domestic and one orderly to Weyburn, one gardener to North Battleford, one porter to Prince Albert and 4 labourers, one cook, one farm domestic, one school teacher and one porter within its own zone, and Moose Jaw in addition sent one carpenter to Weyburn. The movement from Regina included one carpenter for the Yorkton zone, one waiter for North Battleford, and one cook, one herder and one labourer for Moose Jaw.

The transfers from Alberta offices involved an issue of special rate certificates numbering 294, of which 267 were to provincial points and 27 to other provinces. Of the latter, Calgary despatched one cook and one farm labourer to Saskatoon, one carpenter to Estevan, 2 ranch hands and 2 cooks to Swift Current, 4 bricklayers to Regina, and 2 berry pickers to Vancouver, while from the Edmonton office 7 farm labourers went to Saskatoon, 2 carpenters, 3 farm hands and one housekeeper to North Battleford, and one setter to Prince George. The Calgary and Edmonton offices also effected all transfers provincially, those from Edmonton including 68 farm labourers, 19 mill hands, 16 labourers, 8 bushmen, 5 miners, 4 teamsters, 4 carpenters, 3 dye men, one engineer, one flunkey, one tractor man, one shoemaker, one foreman, 13 cooks, 3 housekeepers, 2 maids and one porter, all for the Edmonton zone, 8 farm hands for Drumheller, one painter and one farm hand for Calgary, and one farm labourer for Lethbridge. From Calgary 60 farm labourers travelled at the reduced rate to farms near Drumheller, 4 farm hands, one mechanic and one cook to Edmonton, 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat, one blacksmith to Lethbridge, and 26 farm labourers, 2 ranch hands and 8 hotel and household workers within the Calgary zone.

British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate numbered 179, of which 155 were for provincial points and 24 for other provinces. Provincially from Vancouver 35 bush workers, 13 labourers, 2 cooks, 5 flunkeys, 3 farm labourers, 4 carpenters, one blacksmith, 2 miners, one sawyer and one kitchen worker went to Kamloops, 4 miners, 10 station men, 5 carpenters, 2 machinists and one bull cook to Penticton, 10 station men, 2 bricklayers, one engineer and one cook to Nelson, one millwright and one engineer to Vernon, one setter to Prince George, one farm labourer to Cranbrook, and 8 railway labourers, 6 carpenters, 3 ranch hands, 3 flunkeys, 2 muckers, 2 gas engineers, one cook, one farm labourer and one chambermaid to points within the Vancouver zone. The Prince Rupert office transferred one miner to employment within its own zone, the Victoria office one cook and one painter to Vancouver, and the Nelson office 2 muckers to Cranbrook. From New Westminster one miner was despatched to Nelson and from Prince George 4 pole cutters went to Kamloops, and one cook, one fireman and one general labourer to the Prince George zone. The remaining provincial transfers were all bushmen, 2 going from each of the Prince Rupert, Prince George, Kamloops and Nelson offices to bush work within their respective zones. Of the interprovincial transfers 19 were farm labourers, 12 of whom received certificates for points in Alberta, 5 for Saskatchewan districts, and 2 for employment in Manitoba, from various British Columbia offices. In addition one saw filer, one sawyer, 2 labourers and one engineer travelled from Vancouver on the reduced rate to Edmonton.

Of the 1,672 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 895 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 552 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 185 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 32 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 8 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

Montreal, Que.—Certain Employing Bakery Firms and Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of America, Local No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until May 1, 1928.

Only union members to be employed.

First-class hand may not be employed without a second and third.

Not more than six days per week, and not more than 8½ hours per day. Helpers, 10 hours. Half an hour for lunch.

Minimum wages per week, first and second hands, $45; third hand, $41; helpers, $25.

Overtime pay, per hour, oven worker, 95 cents; bench worker, 85 cents; helper, 45 cents.

Union labels to be supplied at 20 cents per thousand.

Only the employer can dismiss help.

Hebrew holidays to be paid for.

Employees may take home a loaf of bread each day.

May first and Labour Day to be holidays.

When there are no machines for making dough, only one batch (not exceeding 500 single loaves) shall be made in 8½ hours.

When two workmen enter into partnership one must be a union member.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Lethbridge Breweries, Ltd., and International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local No. 354.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928.

This agreement is similar to that previously in effect summarized in the Labour Gazette for October, 1926. The hours per week have been made 48 for the entire year.

Manufacturing: Iron Steel and Products

Montreal, Que.—Certain Local Firms and Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1927, until June 30, 1928.

Hours, nine per day for first five days.

Overtime after 5 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half after midnight and Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wages, per hour, 70 cents.

Not more than one apprentice for three journeymen. Helpers may not use the tools to do a journeyman's work.

Travelling time, regular rate; after 10 p.m. a berth to be provided.

All travelling and boarding expenses to be paid by the employer.

Only union members are to be employed.

No sub-contracting or jobbing to be done by members.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary Association of Master Tinners and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, and thereafter with 90 days' notice of change.

Hours, 8 per day; four on Saturdays.

Wages per hour, $1.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

If labour is scarce in busy season, and an arrangement can be made regarding overtime work, such work on contract and manufactured lines may be at regular rate.

Travelling time and expenses out of city to be paid by employer.

Parties to agreement to have a permanent committee of three members to meet at call to take up matters pertaining to welfare of craft.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Calgary, Alta.—Albertan Publishing Company and Stereotypers Union, Local No. 109.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1926, until May 27, 1929.

Wages per week, from May 27, 1927, to May 27, 1928, day, $44.10; night, $47.10. From May 27, 1928, to May 27, 1929, day, $45; night, $48.

Apprentice scale, from ¼ journeymen's scale for first year, ½ journeymen's scale for second year; ½ for third year; ⅔ for fourth year; ¾ for fifth year.

Hours, 45 per week on day shift; 42 per week on night shift.

OTTAWA, ONT.—CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 50.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1926, to August 1, 1928, and from year to year thereafter unless changed on 90 days' notice from either party.

Wages per week, journeymen, $40.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union members to be employed.

One apprentice to a shift, serving five years.

Wages per day or night, first year, $1.50; second, $2; third, $2.50; fourth, $3.16⅔; fifth, $3.66⅔.

One week's notice of dismissal or leaving work.

Any misunderstanding over agreements or other dispute to be submitted to arbitration.

Union to furnish sufficient and competent help.

Conditions as to hours and arrangement of work to continue as long as total hours do not exceed 48 per week.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1926, to continue for one year, until May 1, 1928, with the following additional clause:

Union organizations parties to this agreement not to require the company to decide any questions of jurisdiction except in regard to what union's jurisdiction a specific position should come under when the organizations cannot agree among themselves. The company will not be asked to force an employee to join any particular organization, and the organizations concerned are not to pursue any measures to compel a man to join a union that might cause friction and interfere with operation.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928.

Membership to include sulphite workers, groundwood workers, mechanics and helpers, yard labour, teamsters and slasher mill foreman, but not paper mill workers or slasher mill labour.

Union members to be given preference of employment.

New employees to be given 15 days to join the union; outside labour, two months.

Salaried men may join the union but are in no way affected by the agreement.

Plant to be in operation six days per week; longer when mutually agreed upon.

Hours per day, 8, six days per week.

Overtime, time and one-half.

At least four hours' pay for call-back for repair work.

Slasher mill workers ten hours per day except when otherwise arranged.

Tour workers, 8 hours per day.

Work between 7 a.m. Sunday and 7 a.m. Monday, time and one-half.

Hours in chlorine room dependent on amount of liquid required.

No unnecessary work to be performed on holidays. Rate time and one-half.

Maintenance men required to work on Sunday may have Saturday afternoon or all day Saturday off when possible, without pay.

Saturday afternoon work not to be paid time and one-half.

No strikes or lockouts shall occur.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—YELLOW CAB COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE TAXICAB DRIVERS (Metered Cabs) OF THE COMPANY.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, until June 1, 1928, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

This agreement was drawn up as a settlement of the strike mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927.

Wage scale: 1st 30 days, 33⅓ per cent commission. After 30 days, $2.50 per day or 35 per cent commission (whichever is larger).

The company agrees to recognize the Taxicab Drivers' Union, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and will not discriminate against any employee on account of membership in same.

The company agrees to recognize properly elected representatives from its own employees to discuss grievances.

Same hours to exist as heretofore.

Schedule of working conditions to be drawn up and discussed within the next 30 days.

Differences as to interpretation of this agreement may be submitted to a Board of Arbitration of two members appointed by each party a fifth and disinterested party to be elected by them if the four cannot agree.

During arbitration there shall be no suspension of labour.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL HARBOUR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect for employees of the grain elevator system, construction forces, machine shop and shipyard, harbour yard shops, electrical department and cold storage plant from May 1, 1927 until May 1, 1928, and for other employees until the close of navigation, 1927.

Grain Elevator System, Elevators Nos. 1, 2, 3 and B.

Wages per hour: chief weighmen, 71 cents; millwrights, 69 cents; weighmen, asst. millwrights, distributors, 1st feed tender, tripper men, 63 cents; feed tenders, machinery men, marine leg men, tower men, 58 cents; oilers,

firemen, helpers, sewers and baggers, 52 cents; carpenters, 53 cents. Grain boat men, unloading to be paid 5 cents per hour additional after 10 hours' work.

Conveyor System: millwright, 69 cents; rope splicer, 63 cents; feed tenders, main tower men, 58 cents; conveyor men, 52 cents.

Harbour Yard Shops and Machine Shop, Guard pier—per hour— machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, journeymen electricians in shop, 66 cents; millwrights, plumber and coppersmith, 69 cents; screw machine man, bolt cutter, 49 cents; helpers, 44 cents; rigger, 63 cents; labourers, 41 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; patternmakers, 71 cents; painters, 58 cents.

Traffic Shop: per hour, fitters, 68 cents; boilermakers, 66 cents; patternmaker, 71 cents; painter, 63 cents; helpers, 44 cents; labourers, 41 cents; locomotive electrician, 66 cents; traffic special helpers, 46 cents; improvers, 52 cents.

Construction forces: per hour—crane engineers, 67 cents; crane firemen, 46 cents; crane blockmen, 42 cents; locomotive engineers, 67 cents; locomotive firemen, 46 cents; locomotive helpers, 44 cents; painters, 48 cents; switchmen, 52 cents; ironworkers, 55 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; plumbers, 63 cents; concrete mixer runner, 63 cents; labourers, 42 cents; brakemen on dinky locomotive, 63 and 49 cents.

Electrical Department: per hour, linemen, 61 cents and 56 cents; groundsmen, 44 cents; lamp trimmers, 53 cents; shift operators, 58 cents; patrol linemen, 56 cents; floormen, motor tenders, 53 cents; helpers, 44 cents; hoistmen, 55 cents; journeymen, 61 cents.

Cold storage warehouse: per hour—all hourly labour except mechanic, shipper and sub-foremen, 55 cents.

Cold storage power house: per hour—operating engineers, 66 cents; helpers, 47 cents; firemen, 52 cents.

Sundays and certain legal holidays—time and one-half for emergency work.

Conditions for elevator employees: ten hours per day from opening of navigation until December 15. Thereafter until opening of navigation, 1928, 8 hours per day, with time and one-half after the 9th hour.

Overtime for all hourly men, time and one-half, including Sundays and holidays.

At least five hours' pay for Sunday work.

At close of navigation men shall be told when services will be again required. Only car shovellers will be asked to unload boats.

Work after 6 p.m. Sunday only in emergency.

Employees of Machine Shop, Notre Dame Street and Machine Shop, Guard Pier: Hours, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays. Overtime after regular working day.

Traffic Shop—straight pay on Saturday afternoons.

Construction forces—hours in summer, 10 per day; hours in winter 8; overtime after the 9th hour in winter.

Firemen on locomotive cranes, when watching on Sundays, firemen's rate for Sunday work; this work will be done when possible by a regular watchman.

Electrical Department—Overtime after 8 hours when that is the regular shift.

Cold storage warehouse: hours in summer 10, in winter 8. Overtime, time and one-half.

General—A sub-foreman will be paid 5 cents per hour more than the men under his control.

Employees having grievances to have right of a hearing before the superintendent and assistance of a fellow employee chosen by him.

Employee has right of appeal to Commissioners.

The fellow employee may be the union delegate, but neither is to cause interruption of work without permission of the foreman or superintendent.

Promotions are to be made by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will meet the Harbour Union representatives when differences arise.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JULY, 1927

THE value of the building authorized during July showed a seasonal decline of 10.3 per cent as compared with the preceding month, while there was also a decrease of 11.6 per cent in comparison with the exceptionally high total recorded in July, 1926. The aggregate for the 63 cities was $16,511,011, as against $18,399,858 in June, and $18,683,415 in the corresponding month last year; the latter total included a permit for an engineering project estimated at some $4,000,000 undertaken in Vancouver, which made it considerably higher than in July of any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,500 permits for dwellings valued at over $6,000,000, and some 2,200 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately $7,000,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of about 1,700 dwellings and 3,300 other buildings, valued at approximately $7,800,000 and $9,000,000 respectively.

Increases from the previous month were reported in Nova Scotia and Ontario, respectively, while elsewhere there were reductions, of which that of $1,805,784 or 38.5 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1926, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered improvement, that of $947,567, or 182.9 per cent, in the last named being greatest. British Columbia reported the most marked decline, of $4,512,478 or 78.0 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded losses as compared with the preceding month, but increases over July last year, while in Vancouver there was a falling off in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Three Rivers, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,

Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, South Vancouver and Victoria reported gains as compared with both June, 1927, and July, 1926.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920. The cumulative total shown for this month includes for the first time permits valued at $72,800 issued by Charlottetown during April and May. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913 = 100).

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was thus slightly greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower in any other year since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months
	In July	In first seven months	
	$	$	
1927	16,511,011	97,957,430	147·4
1926	18,683,415	97,443,834	150·2
1925	12,812,603	78,712,320	154·1
1924	11,681,196	72,355,350	163·8
1923	13,078,547	86,126,043	166·7
1922	15,740,810	87,022,484	161·5
1921	10,965,891	66,737,575	194·5
1920	13,743,045	75,497,755	215·3

The table below gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June and July, 1927, and July, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	July, 1927	June, 1927	July, 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	450,784	211,650	81,770
*Halifax	436,285	197,820	76,895
New Glasgow	750	3,000	475
*Sydney	13,749	10,830	4,400
New Brunswick	121,999	365,811	54,758
[1]Fredericton	55,500	.....	4,800
*Moncton	7,050	345,065	35,558
*St. John	59,449	20,746	14,400
Quebec	2,880,788	4,686,572	2,831,865
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,984,988	3,177,250	1,870,250
*Quebec	342,710	435,897	544,730
Shawinigan Falls	61,550	63,550	14,460
*Sherbrooke	31,200	252,400	101,100
*Three Rivers	169,725	82,100	65,050
*Westmount	290,615	675,375	236,275
Ontario	9,010,731	7,214,654	8,097,941
Belleville	15,800	20,425	21,225
*Brantford	54,303	83,552	14,358
Chatham	43,900	111,400	315,250
*Fort William	44,825	101,750	158,000
Galt	8,170	30,445	7,768
*Guelph	31,922	38,815	44,780
*Hamilton	312,250	234,300	248,350
*Kingston	19,129	32,591	23,555
*Kitchener	63,193	188,704	121,945
*London	302,350	152,985	1,246,655
Niagara Falls	130,372	92,965	80,275
Oshawa	621,325	1,283,500	337,830
*Ottawa	205,450	300,820	446,030
Owen Sound	13,500	15,450	52,800
*Peterboro	307,557	40,258	44,135
*Port Arthur	2,188,755	82,185	60,195
*Stratford	36,225	13,210	156,920
*St. Catharines	263,732	153,483	28,378
*St. Thomas	6,430	15,404	7,530
Sarnia	300,095	79,047	78,384
Ontario—			
Sault Ste. Marie	72,450	38,300	38,590
*Toronto	2,675,055	2,694,796	2,265,040
York and East York Townships	562,100	488,500	706,230
Welland	43,019	30,885	14,975
*Windsor	300,466	383,525	787,242
Ford	49,500	108,075	337,513
Riverside	62,300	166,025	77,400
Sandwich	159,080	135,640	182,675
Walkerville	100,000	61,000	185,000
Woodstock	17,478	36,618	7,913
Manitoba	906,751	1,405,510	832,962
*Brandon	41,618	14,130	16,402
St. Boniface	68,433	70,430	69,910
*Winnipeg	796,700	1,320,950	746,650
Saskatchewan	1,465,527	1,539,725	517,960
*Moose Jaw	196,267	144,925	54,790
*Regina	827,910	691,935	202,020
*Saskatoon	441,350	702,865	261,150
Alberta	401,828	912,841	481,078
*Calgary	177,373	366,801	117,830
*Edmonton	170,905	511,585	316,350
Lethbridge	51,360	31,755	45,298
Medicine Hat	2,190	1,700	1,600
British Columbia	1,272,603	2,063,095	5,785,081
Kamloops	.....	3,730	26,775
Nanaimo	8,243	6,150	6,030
*New Westminster	69,431	66,160	101,980
Prince Rupert	22,275	22,595	11,575
*Vancouver	600,272	1,333,040	4,844,025
Point Grey	357,200	430,210	522,650
North Vancouver	22,637	24,925	100,251
South Vancouver	123,400	121,800	116,700
*Victoria	69,145	54,485	55,095
Total—63 cities	16,511,011	18,399,858	18,683,415
*Total—35 cities	13,538,384	14,920,738	15,319,062

[1] Report not received.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the following fair wages clause:

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

One of the contracts above mentioned contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedule is given below.

One contract was awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract containing schedule of wages and hours

Additions and alterations to the Public Building at Drummondville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $11,550.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Bricklayers	1 00	9
Masons	1 00	9
Plasterers	0 75	9
Carpenters	0 50	10
Joiners	0 55	10
Lathers	per thousand	
	per hour	
Painters and glaziers	0 45	10
Sheet Metal Workers	0 45	10
Plumbers	0 45	10
Steamfitters	0 45	10
Roofers (Sheet Metal)	0 45	10
Roofers (Patent)	0 45	10
Electrical workers	0 45	10
Concrete workers	0 35	10
Labourers	0 30	10
	per day	
Carters (single)	5 00	10
Carters (double)	7 00	10

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Dredging in Batiscan River, P.Q., channel under basin in front of Price Brothers' wharf. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $11,000.

Dredging entrance of channel, etc., at Charlemagne, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $14,700.

Dredging western channel in the St. Maurice River at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $6,600.

Dredging channel from outlet to lower wharf at Nicolet, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $12,870.

Dredging areas numbers 1, 2 and 3 at Rivière-du-Loup (en Haut), P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 19, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $68,600.

Redredging Main Harbour Center at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure $58,000.

Dredging at Ellis Bay, Anticosti Island, channel leading to the Anticosti Corporation wharves, etc. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $515,474.

Widening and deepening channel at the outer end and turning basin at new wharf of St. Anne Paper Company, Beaupré, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $218,420.

Deepening a bar at the entrance of the Harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, Saguenay, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $12,400.

Deepening and enlarging channel to wharf at St. Michel de Bellechasse, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $16,647.

Deepening at the downstream side of St. Regis Paper Company's wharf, at Godbout, Saguenay, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $18,000.

Dredging of three shoals areas numbers 1, 2 and 3, at the western entrance to Murray Canal, at Presque'Ile, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $14,630.

Deepening and widening the entrance channel and enlarging the turning basin at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Kilmer and Barber, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $73,280.

Deepening water berths at the wharves, St. John Harbour, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 25, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $25,000.

Deepening channel slip west of west pier at Port Dover, Ont. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $5,313.75.

Frost-proof warehouse and wharf improvements at the Railway Wharf, at Georgetown, P.E.I. Names of contractors, Henry James Phillips, Charlottetown, and Peter G. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 8, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $52,998.50.

Extension to wharf at Hecla, Man. Names of contractors, La Cour and Schieler, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 11, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $11,820.

Extension to harbour wall, for Harbour Improvements at Owen Sound, Ont. Names of contractors, J. E. Woolrich and R. H. Brigham of Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $39,948.

Construction of a Laboratory at No. 1 Fort, Lévis, P.Q. Names of contractors, Paquet and Roberge, Limitée of Ste. Marie, Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1927. Amount of contract, $9,200.

New roofing on the Armoury at London, Ont. Name of contractors, The A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,497.

Construction of a wharf at Egmont, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Henry Jas. Phillips of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $10,945.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at New Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $27,140.

Additions and alterations to Governor General's Quarters, Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers, Limitée, Quebec City, P.Q. Date of contract, July 26, 1927. Amount of contract, $64,833.

Construction of an extension to the slip in front of the new plant of the Thunder Bay Paper Company, Limited, in Main Harbour, North Extension, at Port Arthur, Ont. Names of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge and McCaffrey Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $184,900.

Construction of a concrete apron adjoining Ontario Sluices of Timiskaming Dam (downstream side). Name of contractors, Arthur E. Farley, Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont., firm "Farley and Grant". Date of contract, August 12, 1927. Amount

of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, $54,996.75.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings.)

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Rawdon, P.Q. Names of contractors, R. A. Sproule and Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $900.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a concrete dam at Lock No. 24, about 6½ miles above Peterborough, on the Trent Canal, Ontario. Name of contractors, Construction and Engineering Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $82,276.50.

Manufacture and delivery of Taintor Gate Valves required for Locks Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Stoney Gate Valves required for Weirs numbers 2, 3 and 6, Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractor, Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $187,209.86.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	631 35
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	155 57
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	17,301 18
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	490 19
Bag fittings	24,560 68
Scales	3,638 95
Mail bagging	24,025 38
Letter boxes	388 58

Report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado

The ninth biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado for the period December 1, 1924, to December 1, 1926, indicates industrial activities in Colorado. The Industrial Commission administers the Workmen's Compensation Act, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, the Industrial Relations Act, the Minimum Wage Law, and its activities have shown a steady increase during the past two years.

The report notes an increased number of industrial accidents. In 1922 there were 12,859 accidents while in 1926 there were 19,797; an increase of over 50 per cent during the four-year period. The premium income of the state compensation insurance fund in 1922 was $339,537 and in 1926, $587,253, an increase of 73 per cent. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Colorado cost the state $6,050,033 for compensation payments in 1925, the latest year for which figures are available. The Claim Department of the Commission is responsible for the detailed work required in carrying out the compensation law of Colorado. This Department handles and files all first reports of accidents; supplemental reports; physicians' reports; admission of liability for compensation; receipts for compensation; and conducts hearings relating to compensation claims or admission of liability as required by law. During the past two years, hearings have been held in the leading industrial cities every sixty days and in the outlying communities twice a year. Hearings at Denver are held continuously. During the past two years the Department received 11,391 claims for compensation; held 3,785 hearings; head 342 applications for lump sum compensation; granted 4,191 referee awards, and 1,152 commission awards.

The applications for lump sum settlement were for a variety of purposes. The greater number of those granted were for the purchase of real estate or the payment of indebtedness thereon. Of 131 applications granted in 1926, 43 were granted for the purpose of purchasing homes. A few were allowed for going into business. Some applications were granted for the purchase of horses, chickens, trucks and other means of making a livelihood. Applications for lump sum settlements to deposit in banks or for investment in securities of speculative value were invariably denied.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being little changed from the levels of the preceding month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with $10.92 for July; $11.10 for August, 1926; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. The slight advance was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese, though increases also occurred in the prices of rolled oats, evaporated apples, tea and veal; while declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, rice, beans, sugar, prunes and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.10 for July; $21.32 for August, 1926; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.60 for August, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. Fifty-six prices quotations were higher, forty-three were lower and one hundred and thirty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight mains groups advanced, while three declined. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to substantial increases in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese and hogs, which more than offset lower prices for cattle, hides and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to higher levels for raw cotton, cotton products, flax, jute, and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to advances in the prices of some lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to increased prices for copper, lead and brass sheets, which more than offset lower prices for antimony and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Vegetables and their Products group was considerably lower, due to lower prices for wheat, barley, rice, flour, potatoes and sugar, which more than offset increases in the prices of corn, oats, flax, shorts, tea and rubber. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group both declined, the former mainly because of lower prices for pig iron, and the latter mainly due to lower prices for brick.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced, while producers' goods declined. The increase in the former was due to higher levels for butter, cheese, eggs, fowl and tea, which more than counterbalanced lower prices for flour, potatoes, sugar and beef. In the latter group building and construction materials declined, lower prices for brick, cast iron pipe and linseed oil being more than sufficient to offset increases in the prices of glass and some lines of lumber. Materials for the textile and clothing industries were substantially higher, while materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling industry, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were practically unchanged. In the former increases in the prices of corn, oats, hogs, eggs, tea, flax, cotton, jute, rubber, copper and spelter offset declines in the prices of wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar, dried fruits, cattle, fresh beef, pig iron, silk, silver and antimony; while in the latter increases in the prices of butter, cheese, oatmeal, rolled oats, cotton products, glass and copper sheeting were offset by declines in the prices of flour, sugar, canned vegetables, bricks and cast iron pipe. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral

origin were somewhat lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced slightly.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

(Continued on page 1020)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	July 1927	Aug. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	52·6	62·6	78·6	78·4	83·0	67·4	63·4	60·0	59·0	59·4	61·6	66·0	64·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	34·2	43·4	57·2	53·2	53·4	37·8	34·6	32·0	30·8	31·6	33·6	37·4	35·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	19·1	23·0	28·3	26·6	28·2	21·0	18·7	18·0	17·8	18·4	19·3	19·9	20·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	23·8	28·8	37·4	37·0	36·9	28·9	28·1	28·0	28·2	29·3	30·3	30·1	29·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	22·7	30·6	37·9	42·2	41·6	33·2	32·0	26·6	24·3	28·7	32·2	28·2	28·0
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	38·8	55·6	70·2	76·2	74·2	60·4	54·4	50·0	45·2	51·6	57·4	53·2	52·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	29·2	40·4	51·2	58·1	57·9	48·3	42·7	39·2	32·1	40·2	45·4	38·8	38·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	40·4	62·2	73·6	85·8	76·0	45·2	44·4	44·2	42·0	48·6	50·0	43·0	43·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	33·3	45·0	53·6	57·6	64·5	42·4	35·0	32·4	34·8	40·8	39·0	37·8	40·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	29·7	41·2	51·0	53·5	56·3	39·7	32·8	28·6	31·0	37·1	34·7	34·3	36·7
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	51·0	60·0	72·0	79·8	88·2	79·2	69·0	68·4	70·8	69·0	67·8	69·6	69·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	62·6	80·2	93·4	108·4	121·8	74·8	71·4	69·0	70·0	74·2	73·6	74·0	74·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	35·6	44·9	52·3	62·1	66·8	45·3	43·3	39·3	40·1	42·7	41·0	41·9	42·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	25·5	33·5	33·4	39·7	40·8	35·9	30·1	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·3	§30·7	§30·9
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	23·5	30·1	30·8	37·3	38·9	31·7	26·7	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·3	§30·7	§30·9
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	110·0	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	105·0	100·5	103·5	117·0	114·0	117·0	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	40·3	69·0	67·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	49·0	§44·0	§46·0	§57·0	§54·0	54·0	54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	24·0	31·5	40·0	38·5	44·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·0	30·5	31·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	13·4	17·2	23·8	27·4	34·0	19·2	18·8	§20·6	§21·2	§21·6	§21·8	§21·6	§21·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	19·4	32·6	33·6	22·6	24·4	17·0	17·8	17·8	16·8	16·8	16·0	16·4	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	13·1	16·0	23·3	24·5	29·5	20·7	24·6	19·7	20·1	20·7	20·1	19·2	19·3
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	13·1	19·1	18·1	23·1	27·9	17·9	19·9	18·5	16·0	15·6	15·9	15·1	14·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	38·0	40·4	44·8	48·4	100·0	40·0	25·6	49·2	40·4	33·2	31·6	33·6	32·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	17·4	18·6	20·6	22·6	46·8	19·0	16·6	23·6	19·2	15·8	15·0	16·0	15·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	9·8	12·0	15·2	15·6	16·5	13·7	14·1	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·9
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	10·3	11·6	14·5	14·1	17·0	15·4	15·5	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·9
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	10·1	11·3	13·6	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·8	13·9	15·2	15·3	15·2	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	57·7	97·3	89·7	110·3	126·9	59·3	58·3	86·8	74·5	70·1	91·4	81·4	80·1
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·3	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·68	8·63	11·68	13·41	14·43	16·42	11·44	10·44	10·53	10·19	10·84	11·10	10·92	10·93
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·3	4·1	4·7	5·0	5·0	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·2	4·1	4·1
Coal anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	55·0	67·7	74·9	81·3	110·0	109·1	107·9	108·8	104·3	103·5	105·5	101·2	101·2
Coal bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	38·5	54·2	59·6	61·9	81·3	75·3	69·4	70·5	65·9	63·3	63·4	63·3	63·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	42·6	53·2	70·7	76·2	82·0	85·0	77·3	80·0	78·1	76·1	75·3	75·9	75·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	30·5	39·1	51·9	57·8	64·1	61·4	58·5	59·6	57·3	55·7	55·4	56·2	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·2	38·3	32·7	31·1	30·4	30·9	30·3	31·1	31·3	31·2
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting*	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·90	2·40	2·85	3·06	3·76	3·64	3·44	3·49	3·37	3·29	3·31	3·28	3·28
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	½ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·81	4·08	4·36	4·89	5·31	6·37	6·86	6·96	6·97	6·97	6·88	6·87	6·86	6·86
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
‡‡Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·41	14·63	18·48	21·20	22·86	26·60	21·98	20·88	21·03	20·57	21·05	21·32	21·10	21·11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	8·51	11·90	13·75	14·73	16·97	11·50	10·41	10·88	10·34	10·89	11·06	10·64	10·59
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	7·39	10·27	12·08	12·83	15·38	10·37	9·32	9·34	9·11	9·79	10·02	9·82	9·75
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	8·58	11·51	13·32	13·56	16·25	11·35	10·33	10·65	10·38	10·39	11·20	10·84	10·83
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·19	8·30	11·13	12·50	13·39	15·54	11·16	10·00	10·01	9·49	10·27	10·32	10·13	10·13
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	8·69	11·75	13·50	14·63	16·49	11·40	10·41	10·63	10·24	10·71	11·20	11·01	10·99
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	8·43	11·22	10·02	13·71	17·24	11·37	10·27	10·18	9·71	10·48	10·39	10·34	10·43
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	8·71	11·28	12·63	14·61	16·75	11·29	9·96	10·28	9·86	10·91	11·30	10·98	11·12
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	8·72	12·01	13·84	14·69	16·31	11·21	10·26	9·98	10·14	11·16	10·96	10·86	10·96
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	9·20	12·19	14·17	15·06	17·09	12·33	11·63	11·30	11·18	12·22	11·90	11·96	12·00

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·4**	**26·8**	**24·4**	**17·9**	**14·0**	**20·2**	**29·8**	**28·0**	**26·3**	**38·5**	**42·8**	**61·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·7**	**26·9**	**23·6**	**17·6**	**14·3**	**15·8**	**25·3**	**27·1**	**25·5**	**37·0**	**40·2**	**60·3**
1—Sydney	34·9	28·1	25·5	21·1	17	15·2	26·2	29·3	27·6	37·6	41·4	60·7
2—New Glasgow	30·6	27·5	21·5	15·6	12·7	12·8	24·2	25	26·1	37·2	38·4	56·7
3—Amherst	25	23·3	18	13·3	11·7	18·5	25	25	25	37·5	38·7	60
4—Halifax	35·6	26·4	28·1	19·1	15·2	15·8	31·2	28·7	23·9	36·1	39·2	59·4
5—Windsor	32·5	29	25	19	15	16·5	20	27·5	25	37·5	42·5	65
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	36·2	41·2	59·8
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	27	26·5	23·1	17·4	15·2	12·2	29	25	24·8	39	43	55·8
New Brunswick (average)	**31·7**	**25·0**	**22·5**	**18·0**	**13·7**	**16·9**	**24·8**	**27·7**	**25·6**	**39·8**	**45·7**	**69·9**
8—Moncton	31·7	23·3	20·5	15·8	12·5	18·5	29·5	29·7	25·7	39·4	45·7	61·1
9—St. John	37	26	24	17·2	14	16·4	24·5	28	27	38	44·4	65·4
10—Fredericton	31·7	25·8	24	21	13·2	15·5	20	26·7	24·6	36·7	42·5	57
11—Bathurst	26·2	25	21·4	18·1	15	17	25	26·2	25	45	50	60
Quebec (average)	**26·8**	**24·4**	**23·3**	**16·6**	**11·2**	**15·7**	**25·6**	**23·9**	**24·2**	**35·2**	**37·6**	**60·2**
12—Quebec	27·8	26·5	23·5	17·5	12·6	17·1	28·6	24·7	25	36·2	39·1	58
13—Three Rivers	26·8	26·4	26·8	18·6	12·4	14·4	23·6	22·5	25·1	36·5	38·3	61·7
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	28·3	30	21·8	10·3	17	30	30	25·2	38·2	41·5	64
15—Sorel	21·5	19	17	15·5	10	.....	20	20	23·7	40	45	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	21·7	19	14	10·5	14	21·7	20	20	20	32·5	53·7
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	15	25	25	23·3	35	.....	65
18—Thetford Mines	21	20	15	15	11	20	20	20	25	33	34	.....
19—Montreal	33·2	27·7	29·7	15·8	11·7	11·6	31·8	26·6	25·1	33·9	36·3	62
20—Hull	30	25	23·4	16·4	10	16·2	30	26·6	25	33·6	34	60·6
Ontario (average)	**33·8**	**28·0**	**25·1**	**18·6**	**14·4**	**22·4**	**29·2**	**28·7**	**26·9**	**36·2**	**40·4**	**61·0**
21—Ottawa	32·1	26·1	24·3	17·2	11·6	19·4	28·1	26·1	23·2	34·9	39	61·2
22—Brockville	36·2	30	27	16·9	13·2	18·3	25	29·4	25	41·1	45	61·1
23—Kingston	33·1	27·4	25·5	18·8	13·2	16·5	25·4	27·5	23·8	35·7	41·6	57·1
24—Belleville	32·4	26·3	28	18·7	13·8	22·1	33·7	27·1	26	40·9	44·5	61·1
25—Peterborough	34·2	29·2	24·5	19·8	15·2	23·5	34·2	29·8	28·3	36·5	39	61·4
26—Oshawa	31	26·7	22·7	17·6	14·3	23·3	26·5	29·7	27·5	38·5	43·1	61·7
27—Orillia	33·9	29·6	25	19·7	15·8	21·8	26·7	27·9	26·5	36·3	40	61·2
28—Toronto	35·4	28·2	26·9	17·6	14·8	22·6	34·2	29·2	30·7	39·8	43·8	61·8
29—Niagara Falls	36·7	30·2	29	19·7	11·5	25	30	28·7	25	36·3	39·7	61·4
30—St. Catharines	33·3	27·5	24·8	17·2	14·1	22·7	25	29·2	28·2	33·4	36·5	57·5
31—Hamilton	35·7	29·7	27·8	20	15·7	24·4	25	27·4	.....	34·7	38·5	61·7
32—Brantford	33·1	28·5	24·9	19·5	14·6	22·6	29·5	30	26	30·9	35·1	61·8
33—Galt	32·5	27·5	26·5	17·5	16	22·5	27·5	29	27	38·4	41·4	61·2
34—Guelph	33·9	28·6	24·9	19·3	15·4	23·9	30	23·6	25	33·6	37	59·2
35—Kitchener	31·5	26·5	22·9	20·3	16·9	23·9	35·	28·6	30	32·4	35·9	58·4
36—Woodstock	36	29·7	25·2	19·5	15·5	23·2	28·7	27	26·2	32·3	35	60·7
37—Stratford	35	30	23·1	18·4	16·2	24·2	25	28·2	25	38·2	41·4	62
38—London	34·9	28·4	25·3	19·1	13·4	22·3	29	29·6	30	39·3	40·8	60·6
39—St. Thomas	33·1	27·2	25·1	18·2	13·9	22	26·7	27·5	26	35·6	39·4	60·2
40—Chatham	31·5	26	23·7	18·1	12·8	23·7	28·6	28·7	28·2	37·3	41·5	62·9
41—Windsor	31·5	26·1	23·6	17·4	12·7	23·4	33	29·1	25·5	35·1	39	59·8
42—Sarnia	30·8	24·6	22·9	19·3	14·9	23·8	31·2	29·7	28·7	32·3	39·1	63·6
43—Owen Sound	32·2	27·5	21·7	17·9	14·9	24	24·8	26·3	25	35·3	41·9	58·7
44—North Bay	38·3	31·7	26·7	17·3	13	22·3	25	30·7	26·4	33·9	37·2	61
45—Sudbury	36·5	29·8	30	20·2	15·6	25·2	25	32·6	26·7	37·8	45·4	61·1
46—Cobalt	31·5	27·5	24·7	15·5	12·7	20	35	27·7	28·3	38·3	40	61·2
47—Timmins	34·7	29	25·7	20	15·4	24	30	31	27·6	34·2	40	61·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37	32	26·5	20·5	14·4	22·7	32	31·1	27·6	37·9	42·7	62·5
49—Port Arthur	34	25·5	24·3	20·3	16·4	22·2	35	29·3	29·8	37·8	43·8	62·5
50—Fort William	30·5	23·8	20·9	17·2	14·8	17·3	32·2	27·9	26·6	38·3	42·8	63·7
Manitoba (average)	**29·8**	**22·8**	**21·7**	**15·4**	**11·8**	**16·3**	**28·7**	**26·2**	**23·1**	**39·0**	**43·5**	**59·6**
51—Winnipeg	32·1	23·1	23·8	15·5	12	15·5	28·7	26·3	26·2	38·8	43·9	59·2
52—Brandon	27·5	22·5	19·5	15·2	11·6	17	28·7	26	20	39·2	43	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·2**	**25·0**	**23·1**	**18·0**	**14·1**	**17·7**	**33·8**	**26·4**	**26·4**	**45·9**	**50·8**	**62·7**
53—Regina	30·8	23·9	20·1	15·2	13·2	15·4	34	25·4	.....	44·9	50	63·1
54—Prince Albert	30	23·3	21·7	17·3	14·5	18·3	33·3	27·2	30	50	52·5	61·2
55—Saskatoon	30·7	24·7	22·6	17	12·9	17·4	34	25·6	22·8	43·5	48·6	59
56—Moose Jaw	37·2	27·9	28	22·3	15·8	19·7	33·7	27·2	26·4	45·3	52·1	67·5
Alberta (average)	**30·6**	**24·5**	**23·0**	**16·0**	**11·8**	**18·6**	**32·7**	**27·3**	**25·3**	**39·8**	**44·7**	**56·4**
57—Medicine Hat	29·4	22·5	24·6	15·4	12·5	19·2	35	25·7	26·4	41·7	46·7	55
58—Drumheller	35	30	25	20	10	20	30	30	25	43	.....	.....
59—Edmonton	31·2	24·7	24·7	15·9	13·7	18·2	35	28·4	26·9	39·3	42·9	54·4
60—Calgary	27·2	22	20	14·4	11·3	17·7	31·4	28	23·4	40	46·8	60·4
61—Lethbridge	30·4	23·2	20·5	14·5	11·5	18·1	32·2	24·4	25	34·8	42·3	55·6
British Columbia (average)	**37·2**	**29·4**	**27·0**	**18·9**	**16·9**	**24·9**	**39·5**	**32·6**	**29·4**	**47·0**	**52·6**	**65·3**
62—Fernie	35	28	25	18	12·5	22	.....	31·5	31·7	47·7	52·5	62·5
63—Nelson	36·5	29	28	20·5	18·7	28·5	45	35	29	40	48	62·5
64—Trail	37·7	30	28·2	24·2	21·9	26·1	42·5	34·5	29·5	50	55	64·2
65—New Westminster	35	29·9	23·6	16·4	15·5	24·4	34·4	30·8	29·5	44·4	49·4	65·7
66—Vancouver	37·7	28·9	28	16·9	16·8	23·8	38·8	33·4	30	46·2	51·5	66·5
67—Victoria	38·1	28·2	28·4	17·2	15·5	25·7	35·9	30·9	26·9	49·1	54	64·2
68—Nanaimo	37·5	30	25·7	19·7	19·5	27·5	38·7	31·2	25	47·9	53·1	69·4
69—Prince Rupert	40	31	29·2	18·2	15	21·2	41	33·5	33·7	50·5	57·5	67

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen per lb.	Salt herrings per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·7	**30·4**	**21·0**	**14·2**	**57·7**	**20·6**	**20·6**	**36·9**	**21·5**	**40·3**	**36·7**	**11·6**	**37·4**	**42·1**	
16·7	**30·8**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·2**	**18·6**	**28·4**	**21·9**	**43·3**	**39·1**	**11·2**	**37·4**	**43·2**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	50–70	18	18·3	29·6	21·2	48	45·1	b12–14	40·7	42·5	1
20	25–30	.....	.....	60	16·8	20	31·8	19·7	38·2	34	12	37·4	42·7	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·1	20	25·8	22·2	44	35	9	34·6	42	3
12	30	.....	.....	50	16·5	16·7	28·5	23·9	44·5	43·3	a13·3	35·2	44·1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17·5	18	30	23	43·3	40	10	40	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	.....	24·7	21·2	41·6	37·3	10	36·2	42·8	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	17·8	.....	40·1	22·7	31·9	27·3	9–10	33·9	39·7	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·3**	**17·5**	**17·4**	**34·9**	**22·2**	**38·9**	**36·2**	**12·1**	**35·9**	**41·2**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·2	17·2	36·6	20·6	39·8	35	10–12	38·8	43·9	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·3	16·3	39·5	21·2	45·3	36	a13·5	37·5	44·4	9
20	35	.....	.....	50–60	17·8	18	35·9	22	39·4	37·5	12	37·3	39·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16·6	18	27·5	25	31·2	.....	12	30	36·7	11
15·3	**31·0**	**23·0**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**20·9**	**21·4**	**31·7**	**21·4**	**40·7**	**36·4**	**10·4**	**36·4**	**38·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	29	21·7	41·6	37·5	12–14	35·6	38·9	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	17·5	25	29·9	21·8	41·1	33·2	13	.....	38	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	22·7	18	30	21·4	42	38·7	a10	35·5	38·9	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	20	.....	20·8	38·2	37	8	.....	37·1	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·8	20·6	35·9	35	7	.....	37·5	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	.....	39	21	39·7	35	9	38·5	38·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	35	23·6	38·5	35	12	34·3	39·3	18
15–18	35	25	.....	.....	21·4	20·2	33·9	19·5	45·3	38·8	12	37·5	39·7	19
15	.....	.....	10	60	20	25	32	22·3	44·2	37·8	10	37	39·5	20
18·0	**31·2**	**22·5**	**12·8**	**64·5**	**19·9**	**19·9**	**39·9**	**20·7**	**40·7**	**37·3**	**11·6**	**37·9**	**41·2**	
20	32	23	10	.....	20	22	38·4	20·3	43·4	38·2	10	.....	40·9	21
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	21	18	43·1	22·4	35	35	10	.....	39·6	22
15	35	25	10–20	.....	17·5	19·3	39·9	19	37·9	35·3	10	36·4	39·7	23
.....	.....	20	15	.....	18	.....	34·4	20·9	35·7	30	a9	43·7	42·4	24
.....	.....	25	.....	60	25	22·5	39·2	21·9	36·3	29·7	10	36·7	39·2	25
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	40·4	22·1	40·5	39·7	12	38·5	40·2	26
.....	30	21	.....	.....	18	20	32·5	21·3	38·5	34·5	10–12	38·4	42·9	27
15	28–32	18	.....	72·0	23·3	16·5	42·6	20·2	45·4	39·4	a12·5	38	42·4	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	23·5	41·8	19·5	43·2	42·5	12	37	42·3	29
14	32	25	.....	.....	18	.....	43·6	17·8	41·6	39·7	12	38·7	41·2	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	18	19·7	45·1	18·6	43·2	39	12	37·7	42	31
20	30	25	15	.....	23	21·5	38·4	19·4	39·8	37·7	a10·5	37·5	39·9	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	18·7	39·9	19	38·5	36·2	a11·8	38·2	41·3	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·3	20	45·4	41·7	12	39	41	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	29·7	17·3	36·4	35	12	37	39·4	35
20	.....	25	.....	.....	18	.....	36·4	18·3	37·3	33·7	10	35·5	39·6	36
20	35	.....	15	50	25	22·5	38·8	20·4	37·1	32·2	12	36·8	40·4	37
15	25	20	.....	50	16·5	.....	37·6	19·8	37·8	35	10	36·3	40·7	38
.....	32	22	.....	.....	21	.....	44·6	20·6	35·3	35	10	39·1	40·7	39
18	35	20	12	.....	19·3	21·5	43·7	20	33·1	30	12	40·5	43	40
20	35	25	15	.....	20	20	46	18·5	40·4	39·6	13	42·7	42·2	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	18·5	20	46·2	21·7	39	36·5	a12	39·4	41·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	36·2	20·2	34·8	33·5	12	36·8	39	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·4	23·6	44·7	41·4	12	32·7	38·8	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	18	35·7	23·3	49·6	43·3	12	35·7	42	45
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	20	36·7	24·7	48·1	43·7	15	40	45·4	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	20	37	22·7	53·7	44·7	a14·3	.....	43·3	47
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	20	.....	45	21·2	44·3	39·6	13	34	40·9	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20	16·0	39·7	23·3	42·1	35	a12·5	39	42·5	49
15–20	30	17	.....	80	19·5	19·8	41·5	21·7	43	42	a12·5	37·2	42·3	50
.....	.....	**21·5**	.....	.....	**19·8**	**17·4**	**38·7**	**21·7**	**37·1**	**34·4**	**11·5**	**34·1**	**40·4**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·5	17·7	43·1	20·1	39·9	34·8	12	35·4	41·3	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	17	34·3	23·2	34·2	34	a11	32·7	39·4	52
25·0	**30·6**	**15·5**	**16·3**	.....	**25·1**	**23·3**	**34·6**	**21·9**	**35·3**	**33·6**	**12·0**	**33·0**	**42·4**	
25	30	15	.....	.....	22·7	22·5	30·3	19·4	36·4	34·8	13	32·8	42·7	53
.....	30–35	12·5–15	12·5	.....	25	23·3	36·2	24·2	35	32·5	10	32·6	42·8	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	22·3	37·1	22·8	35·7	34	12	33·8	41	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	25	34·7	21·1	34	33·2	13	32·6	43·1	56
21·7	**27·3**	**16·0**	**18·3**	.....	**23·7**	**23·3**	**36·6**	**22·1**	**38·9**	**31·8**	**10·9**	**35·1**	**44·0**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	25·5	26·7	32·4	23·7	35·8	28·5	11	35	45	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	.....	22	35	.....	12·5	35	43	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·9	23·8	31·1	21·8	40·8	32·3	10	36·4	43·9	59
25	.....	17	18	.....	23	20·6	41·8	21·6	41·6	36·2	11	35·6	44·5	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	23	20·4	41·2	21·5	41·4	30	10	33·7	43·6	61
20·9	**27·1**	**21·5**	**17·6**	.....	**23·0**	**22·3**	**39·0**	**23·2**	**42·4**	**39·7**	**13·0**	**43·3**	**48·5**	
25	30	18	18	.....	25	25	43·1	23·6	47	45	a12·5	.....	48	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	35	25	42·5	40	a14·3	40	48·3	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	24·2	35	23·7	47·5	45	15	45	50	64
23·5	25	.....	15	.....	21	21	40·8	21·3	38·8	.....	a11·1	44·3	46·7	65
18	22	25	12·5	.....	21·2	18·3	36·4	21·9	38·2	35·7	a11·1	41·7	46·6	66
.....	25	.....	20	55	20·9	19·7	37·7	20·4	38·9	34·7	a12·5	44·6	48·7	67
15	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	25	41·4	24·7	38·2	.....	a13·3	45	50	68
15	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20	42·5	25	47·8	38	a14·3	42·5	49·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·9**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**12·7**	**16·1**	**16·6**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·9**	**8·1**	**17·5**	**5·8**	**6·3**	**9·7**	**13·9**	**18·0**	**17·4**	**17·1**
1—Sydney	32·2	8	17·8	5·9	6·4	9·9	13·6	18	17·9	17·8
2—New Glasgow	31·1	8	16·6	5·6	5·9	10	13·5	16·7	16·4	16·1
3—Amherst	31	8	18·2	5·7	6·6	9	12	19·3	17·8	16·5
4—Halifax	31·8	8	18·2	5·8	6·6	9·4	15·5	18·2	17·7	16·9
5—Windsor	30	8·3	17·5	6·4	6·5	10	15	19	19	19
6—Truro	29	8–8·3	16·7	5·6	6	9·6	14	16·7	15·4	16·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·1	7·4	19·7	5·4	6	11·1	15·5	16·3	16	16·4
New Brunswick (average)	**32·5**	**8·5**	**18·2**	**5·8**	**6·5**	**10·2**	**14·8**	**16·0**	**15·8**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	34·4	8·7	18	6·2	7·2	12·2	14·4	16·9	16	15·9
9—St. John	30·4	8·7	19·4	5·5	6·5	8·6	15·1	15·1	15·2	14·4
10—Fredericton	32·3	8·7	17·5	5·6	6·2	10·1	14·5	15·1	14·7	14·7
11—Bathurst	33·3	8	18	5·8	6	10	15	17	17·2	17·2
Quebec (average)	**28·6**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·4**	**6·7**	**9·4**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**16·7**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	29·3	7·5	17·8	5·4	5·7	9·4	13·6	15·3	16·3	15·7
13—Three Rivers	28·7	6	18	5·4	7·2	9·4	14	14·9	19·1	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	28·3	6·7	17·6	5·3	6·2	9·7	14·3	14·6	17·4	15·3
15—Sorel	27	6	17·3	4·7	6·2	8·9	11·3	15	17·6	15·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	29	5	17·2	5·1	7	10·5	12·8	14·9	15·7	16·3
17—St. John's	29·5	5·3–6·7	18·4	5·4	8·3	9·5	14	15·1	16·6	15·8
18—Thetford Mines	24·9	6·7	17·7	6·0	6·6	8·1	12·2	15·7	16·8	16·1
19—Montreal	29·8	5·3–8	17·9	5·6	5·8	9·9	12·1	14	14·7	14·5
20—Hull	30·8	6–8	18	5·4	7·2	9·4	14	13·7	15·8	14
Ontario (average)	**30·8**	**7·4**	**17·7**	**5·0**	**6·1**	**11·6**	**13·1**	**15·4**	**15·6**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	30·6	7·3–8	18·1	6·0	6·7	11·1	12	15·1	15·2	14·8
22—Brockville	29·8	6·7	18	5·5	5·7	10·8	11·7	15·3	16	16·1
23—Kingston	28·4	6·7	15·4	5·4	5·1	10·3	13	13·9	13·4	13·3
24—Belleville	30·4	6·3	16·8	4·6	5·6	11·2	12·5	14·3	15	14·1
25—Peterborough	30·8	7·3	17·4	4·7	5·4	11·1	12·8	14·3	14·7	15
26—Oshawa	35·6	7·3	16	4·3	6	12·6	12·8	15·7	15·2	15·2
27—Orillia	29·9	6·7	18·8	4·9	5·6	11·2	12·8	15·3	15·1	15·4
28—Toronto	33·9	7·3–8	18·6	4·9	6·1	10·8	12·2	15	15·1	14·9
29—Niagara Falls	32·3	7·3	18·7	5·1	6·2	11·8	13·6	15·6	16	15·6
30—St. Catharines	27·9	7·3	17·8	4·7	5·3	11·2	12·7	14·5	14·4	14·7
31—Hamilton	34·8	7·3	17·9	4·4	5·7	11·2	12·2	15	15·1	14·8
32—Brantford	30·2	7·3–8	17·7	4·3	5·7	12·6	13·6	14·7	14·7	14·7
33—Galt	30·7	7·3	18·3	4·9	6	12·2	13·6	15	15·3	15·1
34—Guelph	34·6	7·3	18	4·5	6·1	12·5	13·4	15	15·5	15·7
35—Kitchener	28·3	7·3	18	4·3	5·8	11·3	11·8	14·6	15·9	14·9
36—Woodstock	29·7	6·7–7·3	17·7	4·0	5·9	11·7	12·7	14·7	15·2	15
37—Stratford	31·7	7·3	18·7	4·5	6·4	12·5	13	16·3	16·2	15·3
38—London	31·6	7·3–8	18·5	4·6	6	11·7	13·5	15·6	15·8	16·4
39—St. Thomas	29	7·3–8·7	18·9	4·7	6·9	12·4	14	15·5	16·4	15·2
40—Chatham	31·2	6·7	18	4·3	5·5	11·3	14·4	15·1	14·7	14·4
41—Windsor	29·6	8–9·3	18·7	4·9	5·6	11·8	14·5	15·3	15·4	15·4
42—Sarnia	31·3	7·3–8·7	18·6	4·8	6·2	12·4	14·7	15·6	15·4	14·8
43—Owen Sound	29·7	6·7	18·6	4·9	5·6	11·1	14	15·2	15·3	15·3
44—North Bay	29·2	7·3	14·5	5·8	6·6	10·8	13	15·2	15·5	15·2
45—Sudbury	30·2	8	17·3	5·8	7·5	10·5	14·4	16·2	17·4	16·1
46—Cobalt	31	8·1	17·7	5·9	7·7	11·7	16	18·8	19·1	18·7
47—Timmins	31·3	8·3	14·7	6·0	7·2	11·2	14·2	16·3	15·4	15·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·2	7·3–8	18·7	5·7	6·7	12·7	14	15·8	16·3	16·3
49—Port Arthur	31·2	6·7	17·5	5·8	5·6	11	10·8	16·5	16·4	16·1
50—Fort William	30·3	6·7	16·2	5·6	5·6	11·8	10·3	16·7	16·1	15·8
Manitoba (average)	**31·1**	**6·7**	.....	**5·7**	**6·4**	**11·9**	**12·9**	**18·5**	**17·1**	**17·6**
51—Winnipeg	32·1	7	18·8	5·6	6·4	11·4	12·6	18·3	16·6	17·3
52—Brandon	30	6·4	.....	5·7	6·5	12·4	13·2	18·7	17·6	17·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·4**	**8·5**	**19·6**	**5·6**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**12·8**	**18·2**	**18·6**	**17·9**
53—Regina	31·5	8·8–9·2	.....	5·5	7·5	11·8	12·1	17·7	18·4	16·8
54—Prince Albert	30	8	19	5·5	5·3	8·6	12·2	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon	31·6	8	21	5·6	6·4	11	13·7	18·1	18·8	18·7
56—Moose Jaw	32·3	8·8	18·8	5·9	6	10·9	13·1	18·9	19	18·2
Alberta (average)	**31·8**	**8·8**	**18·5**	**5·6**	**5·9**	**10·8**	**9·7**	**16·3**	**18·3**	**17·7**
57—Medicine Hat	32·3	8·9	19·2	5·8	7·1	11·2	10·3	16·8	19	18
58—Drumheller	32·5	8·9	20	5·5	5·6	10·1	9·1	16·2	16·5	16·5
59—Edmonton	31·9	8	19	5·4	5·7	9·9	8·8	15·9	18·7	17·4
60—Calgary	33·4	8·4	16·9	5·8	6	12·1	10	16·5	18·7	19
61—Lethbridge	28·8	10	17·2	5·6	5·2	10·9	10·4	16·1	18·8	17·6
British Columbia (average)	**32·1**	**9·5**	**21·1**	**5·9**	**6·6**	**10·0**	**9·6**	**16·8**	**18·2**	**18·0**
62—ernie	32	8·3	20	5·7	6	11·9	11·2	16·8	18·9	18·9
63—Nelson	31	10	17·7	6·0	6·9	10·7	10	17	19·6	19·5
64—Trail	30	9·3–10	18·2	6·0	5·6	9·7	9·1	15·7	18·4	18·4
65—New Westminster	33·5	8·9–10	23·9	5·8	6·1	9·3	8·3	15·8	17·7	16·9
66—Vancouver	31·4	8·9–10	22·2	5·9	6·4	9·5	9·4	15·2	16·2	16·1
67—Victoria	32·6	10	23·3	6·0	7·1	9·7	9·5	16·1	18·4	17·4
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	22·5	5·9	7·5	9·7	9·7	18·1	17·4	17·4
69—Prince Rupert	34·4	10	21·2	6·1	7	9·7	9·5	19·4	18·7	19·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·1	**8·0**	**2·403**	**48·4**	**40·7**	**19·3**	**14·9**	**18·5**	**18·4**	**79·3**	**27·8**	**66·5**	**44·1**	
8·0	**7·2**	**1·494**	**29·8**	**45·8**	**17·4**	**15·4**	**18·7**	**19·1**	**81·0**	**29·5**	**68·7**	**42·3**	
7·4	7·7	1·783	36·5	60	20	17·3	19·8	20·5	82·6	29·1	70	.....	1
7·6	7·1	1·418	26·4	45	16·7	15	19	18·1	79·8	28·3	59·8	40·4	2
8	7·6	1·50	23·8	30	17·7	14·6	17·4	19	90	28·7	75	45	3
8·3	6·4	1·44	36·5	.....	15·7	15·4	18·7	18·6	81	29·3	67·2	39	4
9	7·5	1·50	27·5	.....	.....	15	19	19	75	32·5	.....	49	5
7·4	7	1·32	28·3	48	17	14·7	18·1	19·1	76·7	29	71·6	38	6
7·9	9·3	·986	22·7	25	22	17·5	17·7	18·9	83	30	71	51·7	7
7·9	**7·8**	**1·848**	**39·4**	**48·3**	**18·3**	**16·8**	**17·7**	**19·5**	**78·2**	**28·3**	**67·2**	**46·8**	
8·9	8·1	1·628	34·2	.....	20	15·7	18·1	18·8	79·4	33·1	64	50	8
8	6·6	.....	43·5	45	17·3	17·2	16·6	18·7	73	28·2	64·3	44	9
7·3	8	1·917	40	45	17·7	16·7	18·5	20·5	82·3	24·3	73·3	43	10
7·5	8·5	2·00	40	55	18	17·5	17·7	20	.....	27·5	.....	50	11
7·6	**7·8**	**2·383**	**48·3**	**49·8**	**18·3**	**14·8**	**19·1**	**18·8**	**89·6**	**26·6**	**69·8**	**42·5**	
8·4	8·4	2·621	45·8	50	19·2	16·7	19	18·4	88·2	25	72·4	42·8	12
7·7	7·9	2·571	53	28·3	19·3	15·2	19·7	19	93·3	25	72·5	42·8	13
7·3	6·9	2·837	59·3	46·7	18·8	14·7	19·2	18·6	77·5	30·4	71·8	44·3	14
7·7	10	1·755	28·3	.....	17·3	13·9	19·8	20·7	95	27	60	40·3	15
7·3	6·6	2·462	45·6	.....	17·7	13·3	17·2	16	87·5	27	58·3	42·2	16
7·7	7·5	2·18	40	50	17·5	14·4	20·3	20·3	87·5	25	.....	44	17
7	8·3	.....	65	.....	17·7	16·1	19·3	19·4	95·8	30	85	44·2	18
7·3	6·2	2·435	47·6	41·2	17·6	13·7	18·1	18·2	87·9	25·4	66·2	38·7	19
8·2	8·1	2·20	50	28·3	19·3	15·2	19·7	19	93·3	25	72·5	42·8	20
8·5	**8·2**	**2·703**	**53·7**	**39·3**	**18·1**	**15·1**	**17·9**	**18·2**	**79·1**	**27·4**	**65·6**	**40·7**	
8·7	8·3	2·48	55·3	36·7	20	15·3	17·5	19·9	79	28·4	60·4	43·4	21
8·9	10	2·50	50	.....	.....	14·5	18·7	18	70	30	72·7	43·3	22
8·2	7·6	2·62	51·4	42·5	19·5	14·7	16·6	17·4	76·9	27·1	66·3	41·3	23
9·8	9	2·87	58·3	.....	.....	15	17·1	16·9	82·5	27·2	67·7	40	24
8·3	8·7	2·85	58·6	27·5	18	13·7	17·3	17·7	82·8	28·2	63	37·2	25
9·2	8·5	2·53	54·4	30	15	15·3	19·3	19	84·5	27·5	64·7	43·3	26
7·9	7·3	2·90	60	.....	.....	14·4	18·2	18·2	76·2	25	65	39·6	27
8·3	7·2	2·71	52·1	46·9	15	13·9	17·1	18·1	76·6	25·4	64·9	39·1	28
9·4	8·5	2·93	58·2	30	.....	13·7	18·8	18·6	88·4	25·6	74·8	42·5	29
9·3	8·4	3·15	54·5	45	.....	13·3	17·3	15·7	78·7	26	57·5	39·3	30
8·5	7·1	2·49	49·2	50	.....	15·1	17·2	17·1	73·3	25·1	61·5	40·7	31
7·9	8·3	2·83	56·8	30	.....	15·1	17·1	15·8	71·5	24·4	58	38·5	32
8·4	7	2·84	57	.....	.....	13·3	16·7	18·2	82·5	25·7	66·7	38·3	33
8·5	7	2·92	56·7	.....	.....	15	16·2	17·5	70	28·5	68	40	34
8·4	8·1	2·38	46·2	.....	.....	14·2	16·5	18	67	25·7	.....	35·3	35
7·7	7·5	2·05	42	.....	20	13·2	17	16·3	76	30	65	37	36
8·7	7·2	2·58	50	30	15	15·1	18·1	17·4	76·7	26·6	65	40·7	37
7·8	8·4	2·25	44·1	37·5	.....	15·1	16·3	16·2	78·3	28	65	37·7	38
9	9·9	2·32	44·3	40	.....	15·4	17·9	17·8	85	28·1	64·2	40·6	39
7·9	5·8	2·233	44·4	.....	.....	16·2	17·7	16·5	86·4	28·3	69·3	41·1	40
8·4	7·8	2·23	39·7	46·2	.....	17·5	18·4	17·3	82·5	26·9	69	42·8	41
8·5	7·4	2·52	48·7	50	17	18	18·4	18·2	82·2	29·2	64	39·1	42
7·8	9·4	2·46	50	.....	13	14·1	18·2	17	78·2	23·3	67	40·3	43
7·2	9·1	2·98	68·7	50	18·7	13·7	17·8	19	72·3	30·6	61	41·2	44
8·9	9·8	3·00	50	.....	20	16·6	19·5	21	85·7	31·7	70	44	45
8·8	10	3·44	70	.....	21·9	18·6	20·8	20·1	94·3	29	74·3	46·4	46
9	9	3·62	73·3	.....	18	13·2	21·7	21	85	25	67·5	45	47
8·4	8·6	2·78	55	50	17·8	16	18·4	22·7	75	27·7	64·2	40·7	48
8·1	7·6	2·87	57·1	30	20	16·7	18·3	20·5	78·3	30	63·3	40·8	49
8·1	8·2	2·76	54·9	32·5	20·7	16·2	18·5	20	76·7	27·7	61·5	41	50
8·4	**8·4**	**2·240**	**47·6**	.....	**19·8**	**15·5**	**19·2**	**19·5**	**75·8**	**28·5**	**64·7**	**45·3**	
8·1	8·5	2·61	60·2	.....	19·6	14·4	18·9	18·9	74	28·7	61·9	44·3	51
8·6	8·3	1·87	35	.....	20	16·6	19·5	20	77·5	28·3	67·5	46·2	52
8·4	**9·2**	**2·577**	**62·3**	.....	**20·9**	**15·1**	**19·7**	**20·2**	**74·4**	**28·4**	**66·8**	**50·4**	
8·2	9·1	2·42	59·7	.....	21·7	14·6	19·4	20	70·6	27·1	65	47·8	53
8·5	8·9	.....	68·7	.....	20	14	20	20·5	76	28·7	63	50	54
8·4	8·5	2·91	58·6	.....	22·3	15·1	18·3	19·4	75	27·6	68	52	55
8·4	10·1	2·40	62	.....	19·5	16·7	20·9	20·7	76·1	30	71·1	51·7	56
7·8	**7·9**	**2·586**	**45·5**	.....	**21·7**	**13·7**	**19·6**	**18·2**	**70·6**	**27·4**	**66·2**	**49·3**	
8·2	9·4	2·69	48·6	.....	23	14·7	19·5	18·1	71·7	27·5	72·8	51·9	57
8·2	8·5	1·80	47	.....	20	13·7	18·7	17·7	65	25	60	47·5	58
8	5·8	2·41	46·4	.....	20·2	13	18·7	18·5	71·3	25·8	63·6	47·2	59
7	7·5	2·41	39·3	.....	25	13·3	19·3	18·7	75	30	68·4	50	60
7·4	8·4	2·62	46·2	.....	20·2	13·9	19	18·1	70	28·7	66	50	61
7·6	**7·1**	**2·211**	**45·4**	.....	**21·9**	**13·5**	**18·7**	**16·7**	**75·9**	**28·9**	**65·1**	**50·3**	
8·1	7·4	2·57	46·7	.....	22·5	16·8	18·9	19·2	80	33·3	70	55	62
8·3	8·5	3·04	58	.....	25	13·7	20	17·6	77	33·3	63	53	63
6·8	8·2	2·58	55	.....	22·5	13·1	18·5	17	75	31·7	62·5	49	64
6·4	6·5	1·42	32	.....	22·5	12·9	17·8	14·8	75	24·3	64·3	43·7	65
6·9	5·4	1·67	32	.....	16	12	17·4	16·1	67·9	23·1	58·1	45·7	66
7·4	6·4	1·96	41·7	.....	22·7	12·8	18·2	14·7	74·5	28·1	61·4	45·9	67
8·8	7·2	2·21	47·5	.....	20	13·5	18·6	16·2	75	24·6	70	52·5	68
7·7	7·3	2·24	50	.....	24·2	13	20	18·1	82·5	32·5	71·2	57·5	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·2**	**7·9**	**61·0**	**71·4**	**28·0**	**15·6**	**3·6**	**55·6**	**58·3**	**12·3**	**7·2**	**16·193**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·5**	**7·8**	**66·4**	**70·3**	**29·9**	**13·0**	**4·1**	**59·4**	**44·0**	**13·1**	**7·7**	**16·438**
1—Sydney	8·7	8·3	62·6	70	30·7	14·4	4·2	65·3	46·6	12·9	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8	66·4	73	31·4	13·6	3·5	60·1	41·1	12·5	7·8	.....
3—Amherst	8·4	7·8	68·2	71·9	28·3	11·8	4·6	50	35·7	13	7·2	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·6	68·9	71·7	29·2	14·1	3·9	67·5	57	13·5	7·3	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8·5	7·5	65	67·5	30	12	4·6	57·5	47·5	13·5	8	17·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·8	67·1	67·7	29·5	12	3·9	55·7	36	13	8·2	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	7·9	7·4	63·7	70·7	29·8	13·9	4	55	39·7	11·1	6·9	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·3**	**7·8**	**64·7**	**72·7**	**28·0**	**12·9**	**3·5**	**59·8**	**43·6**	**12·6**	**7·1**	**16·031**
8—Moncton	8·8	8	66·9	75·3	29·7	12·9	3·8	62	45·8	14·1	7·5	g15·00–15·25
9—St. John	8·2	7·7	65·7	69·4	26·7	12·6	3·7	64·5	49·8	13·1	7	15·00
10—Fredericton	8·3	7·9	61·2	73·7	27·2	12·4	3	52·5	38·7	11	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	65	72·5	28·5	13·5	3·6	60	40	12·3	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·7**	**7·3**	**61·2**	**69·1**	**26·9**	**13·9**	**3·7**	**53·7**	**61·4**	**11·4**	**6·6**	**15·444**
12—Quebec	7·5	7·1	62·3	73·6	27·7	15·9	3·6	53·1	57·5	10·6	7·3	15·50–16·00
13—Three Rivers	7·9	7·5	60·7	72·1	27·1	14·1	4·1	53·7	55	12	6·6	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·7	7·1	62·1	68·5	26·4	14·3	3	54·3	60	11·1	6·3	16·25–16·75
15—Sorel	7·9	7·4	56·9	50·6	25·5	11·4	4·3	44	66·7	10·7	6·7	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7	60·6	72·5	27	12·7	3·7	55	70	10·5	6·8	14·50–15·50
17—St. John's	7·6	7·2	63·6	72·3	28	13·7	4·1	60	65	12·5	6·4	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8·1	7·5	63·6	69·6	27·5	14·1	3·5	54·3	59·2	12·3	6·7	16·25–16·75
19—Montreal	7·3	7	60·2	70·3	26·1	14·5	3·2	55·3	64·5	10·7	6·3	16·00
20—Hull	7·9	7·5	60·7	72·1	27·1	14·1	4·1	53·7	55	12	6·6	15·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·2**	**7·9**	**62·0**	**72·5**	**26·9**	**13·9**	**3·4**	**56·0**	**59·5**	**11·5**	**6·6**	**15·650**
21—Ottawa	7·7	7·2	63·5	72·4	27·9	13	3·4	65	64·4	11·6	7·2	15·50–15·75
22—Brockville	8·1	8	61·7	71·7	27·3	12·7	3·7	56·7	56·7	11·8	6·7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·7	7·3	58·8	68·6	26	12·6	3·7	56·9	52·5	10·5	6·7	15·50
24—Belleville	8·2	8·1	64	69·2	26	13·9	3·4	56	65	11	6·5	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·3	63·3	68·4	25·8	14·4	3·4	60·7	54·3	10	5·9	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·3	8·2	65	77·1	26·7	12·5	2·6	58·3	60	12·2	7	15·00
27—Orillia	8·3	8·3	66·0	66·5	25	14·6	3·4	59	50	12·2	6·6	15·50–16·00
28—Toronto	7·8	7·6	62·5	73·4	25·5	12·4	3·3	56·8	53·2	10·2	6·5	14·75–15·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·9	66·7	77·9	29·3	14·8	3·6	59·3	67	10·6	6·7	g14·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8	62	70·4	26·7	12·5	3·2	52·5	57	10·8	6	g14·50–15·00
31—Hamilton	7·7	7·5	61·5	72·4	25·7	12·3	3	56·5	56·9	10·4	6·1	14·25–14·75
32—Brantford	7·7	7·6	60·5	71·9	24·8	12·9	3·2	56·5	65·7	10·7	6·6	14·50–15·00
33—Galt	7·8	7·6	60·4	72·1	24·5	13·8	3·3	53·3	61·7	10·3	6·5	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	8	8	65	73·4	25	12·6	3·7	55	60	11	5·7	14·50–15·00
35—Kitchener	8·1	8·1	47·4	67·2	25	13·2	3·5	55	61·2	10	5·3	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	7·7	7·7	63·3	66·3	25	12·8	3	53·3	56·7	10·8	6·1	14·50
37—Stratford	8·3	7·9	59·2	73·1	24·7	13·9	3·2	61·1	52·1	10·8	6·9	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·1	7·7	66·4	75·4	25·4	14·5	3·4	58·3	44	10·8	6·2	15·00–15·50
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·2	64·3	73·1	26·3	14·1	3·6	60·4	63·7	12·3	6·9	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	7·9	7·7	57·2	69·3	26·4	13·3	3·4	53·7	66·7	11·3	6·4	15·50
41—Windsor	7·9	7·7	61	73	26·9	14·4	3·4	53·5	63·3	10·4	6·9	g15·00–16·00
42—Sarnia	8	7·8	64·3	75·9	27	14	3·4	55·7	72	11	6·9	15·50
43—Owen Sound	8	7·6	64	75	26·2	12·9	3	53·3	60	12	6·5	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·5	8·2	67·2	74·6	27·4	14·5	3·8	59·4	55	12·4	6·6	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·5	66·2	74·5	31	17·6	3·6	48	73·3	15	6·8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·3	8·7	64·2	74·6	30·7	14·3	4·3	55·8	62·5	14·2	7·7	18·00
47—Timmins	9·5	8·3	60	73·3	30	15	3·8	55	45	15	7·2	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·9	8·7	57·8	76·7	28·3	16·1	3·6	49·3	61·2	14	7·5	16·00
49—Port Arthur	8·9	8·8	55	72·2	29·2	15	3·3	54·2	65	11·7	7·7	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·2	8	61·1	74·5	30	15·5	3·2	52·5	58	11·1	7·1	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**58·4**	**70·9**	**28·8**	**13·2**	**3·4**	**59·4**	**56·5**	**12·3**	**7·0**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·4	8·3	56·7	71·7	28·1	12	3·4	48·3	56·2	12·7	7·3	19·00
52—Brandon	8·5	8·5	60	70	29·5	14·4	3·4	52·5	56·7	12	6·7	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·7**	**8·3**	**58·7**	**74·0**	**29·7**	**20·2**	**3·7**	**53·4**	**64·4**	**14·6**	**6·9**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·4	8·4	60	72	29	a18·6	3·1	55	70	14·5	6·2	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·9	8·2	57	76·2	31	a22·5	3·7	58	60	15	7·5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·5	8·1	58	72·9	28·7	a20·8	3·9	46·2	.....	15	6·6	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	9	8·5	59·7	74·9	29·9	a19	4·1	54·2	63·3	13·7	7·1	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·7**	**8·1**	**53·5**	**68·3**	**28·8**	**19·1**	**3·5**	**52·2**	**66·8**	**14·2**	**8·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·6	8	53·9	70·4	28·8	a20·3	3·7	60	68	14·7	b10	g
58—Drumheller	9·5	8·6	47·5	62·5	30	a25	3	52·5	80	13	6·6	.....
59—Edmonton	8·7	8·5	50·1	61·8	27·3	a16·9	3·7	47·5	61·2	14·2	b10	.....
60—Calgary	8·5	7·7	59·2	71·7	30·2	a14·8	3·4	50	61·7	14·2	7	.....
61—Lethbridge	8	7·6	57	75	27·6	a18·7	3·6	51	63	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**57·4**	**70·7**	**30·3**	**23·3**	**3·8**	**56·2**	**63·9**	**13·2**	**9·2**	.....
62—Fernie	8·9	8·5	63·7	73·2	28·7	a21·7	4·1	60	65	12·5	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·4	59	70·4	31·6	a27·5	3·5	50	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·5	7·7	58·1	70·7	27·5	a27·5	3·4	52·5	65	13·5	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·7	7·4	56·9	69·6	30	a17·5	3·7	55·7	66	13	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·5	55·9	67	29·5	a22·1	3·9	54·6	60	11·6	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8	7·5	56·4	70	30·7	a21·1	3·4	59·5	61·7	12·8	b10	.....
68—Nanaimo	8·1	8·1	59·2	79	30·7	a24	4·1	64	58·7	13·3	b10	.....
69—Prince Albert	9	8	50	74·4	33·7	a25	4·4	53·3	75	14·2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·137	**13·011**	**12·074**	**14·515**	**8·988**	**10·835**	**10·129**	**31·2**	**12·0**	**27·447**	**19·604**	
9·060	**12·659**	**8·590**	**9·850**	**6·250**	**7·000**	**6·000**	**33·0**	**13·4**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	13·3	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50–11·50	7·25	9·25	6·00	6·50	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·75–10·75	15·75	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	10·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·875	**13·292**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**11·4**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·00	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	13	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·60	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10-11	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·893	**13·679**	**13·8.0**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·988**	**11·876**	**29·8**	**11·8**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	14·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–28·00	12·00–10·00	13
10·50	13·25	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·75	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7.00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	28	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c8·25	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	8–10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	13	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·670	**12·165**	**13·091**	**15·960**	**9·929**	**12·219**	**11·194**	**29·4**	**11·2**	**28·768**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
12·00	12·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	28	8	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·50	13·00	14·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	10·50–12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	6·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·00–10·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	9	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	g8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	26	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·00	9·75–12·00	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	12·00	10·00	c15·00	6·00	c9·00	.....	27	10	20·00–24·00	14·00–16·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	11·00–12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	12·00–13·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–10·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	....	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	15·00	13·00	12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–11·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	13	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·00	c14·00	10·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·50–13·50	13·50	11·50	12·50	11·00	12·00	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·0**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–30	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18.00-20 00	52
10·128	**17·688**	**8·250**	**12·000**	**8·833**	**10·625**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**12·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h9·00–10·00	19·00	i7·00	i8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	.....	**11·333**	.....	**32·5**	**12·5**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	12·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	25	10	r	r	58
n5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	.....	8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·103	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·554**	**j35·1**	**13·0**	**25·938**	**20·250**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·25	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	26·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	37·5	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·00–11·00	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·00	4·50	30	11	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, from mines.

(Continued from page 1012)

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	July 1927	Aug. 1927
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·7**	**153·5**	**156·8**	**158·9**	**154·0**	**152·0**	**152·3**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	148·4	147·2	167·5	171·9	168·9	175·8	172·2
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	127·9	125·2	138·1	135·8	133·5	137·7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·2	196·2	199·7	193·0	172·0	155·6	159·3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·3	155·8	153·7	154·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	154·4	170·3	157·4	147·7	144·2	143·6	142·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·8	94·1	96·5	106·8	101·2	93·4	93·7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·4	183·2	184·2	177·8	175·8	169·5	168·5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·9	165·7	154·1	156·5	157·9	153·5	153·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·2	128·8	148·4	156·0	152·3	160·4	160·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	137·3	150·5	152·6	151·6	154·1
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·3	155·8	153·7	154·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·4	157·6	155·3	151·8	149·1	143·2	142·5
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	147·4	144·2	152·4	156·1	153·3	155·6	155·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·3	156·6	158·3	160·5	153·6	148·1	148·1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**153·4**	**148·9**	**150·8**	**155·5**	**158·5**	**151·5**	**152·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**145·2**	**144·9**	**147·8**	**153·9**	**155·1**	**152·3**	**153·9**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·4	222·5	233·7	234·5	237·7	227·3	233·9
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	161·8	183·3	172·2	177·0	173·7
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	169·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	126·1	150·5	152·6	151·6	154·1
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	203·0	204·8	192·2	188·0	159·9	183·6	184·7
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	147·0	135·4	128·6	148·1	156·7	134·7	135·6
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·0	133·5	128·2	139·8	127·9	134·0	137·6
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	216·1	184·1	146·4	140·7	151·0	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	148·9	188·4	222·4	158·8	245·8	231·7	208·8
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	101·0	121·0	123·8	116·8	117·8	146·0
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·7	159·6	148·7	148·7	160·1	159·2
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**153·9**	**154·5**	**157·6**	**162·7**	**150·5**	**150·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	161·0	153·6	151·7	152·8	152·9	152·9
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	154·8	159·4	165·9	149·8	149·8
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	322·7	321·3	321·2	320·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·5	153·9	158·3	164·8	148·5	148·5
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**146·8**	**145·6**	**151·7**	**156·2**	**148·0**	**149·9**	**149·2**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·7**	**188·1**	**181·2**	**182·0**	**174·2**	**174·3**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	205·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	184·7	187·5	181·1	182·3	174·7	174·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	179·8	197·4	180·1	169·4	156·1	157·5
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**142·6**	**141·5**	**147·8**	**153·5**	**144·4**	**147·3**	**146·5**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·6	167·9	154·4	153·6	148·4	147·8	147·4
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	167·5	150·5	150·1	148·4	148·5	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	188·3	195·0	186·8	191·0	177·7	164·1	162·4
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	166·7	161·6	159·1	145·8	144·7	140·9
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**137·8**	**135·5**	**146·8**	**153·5**	**143·5**	**147·1**	**146·3**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	178·3	204·4	222·6	195·7	171·1	154·0	158·4
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	304·8	219·9	231·5	362·7	474·6	472·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	110·8	95·3	96·4	104·0	90·0	121·8	118·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	115·5	118·8	113·5	116·1	111·2	106·7	106·5
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	160·7	155·5	152·7	150·4	160·8	149·3	149·3
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	111·3	103·4	102·3	119·1	114·1	123·5	117·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	131·8	127·6	161·5	183·2	164·0	181·6	178·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·2	147·3	154·8	154·7	151·4	151·6	150·8

sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	170	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef continued toward somewhat lower levels, sirloin steak averaging 32.4 cents per pound in August, as compared with 33 cents in July; round steak 26.8 cents in August and 27.4 cents in July; rib roast 24.4 cents per pound in August and 25 cents in July; and shoulder roast 17.9 cents per pound in August and 18.7 cents in July. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities. Veal was slightly higher at an average price of 20.2 cents per pound. Prices in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia were, on the whole, lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in the eastern provinces. Mutton was slightly lower at 29.8 cents per pound, as compared with 30.1 cents in July. Both fresh and salt pork averaged lower, the former at 28 cents per pound in August, as compared with 28.2 cents in July, and the latter at 26.3 cents per pound in August, as compared with 26.6 cents in July. Bacon was also lower at an average price of 38.5 cents per pound. Lard was unchanged at an average price of 21.5 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh averaging 40.3 cents per dozen in August, as compared with 37.8 cents in July and 36.2 cents in June, and cooking averaging 36.7 cents per dozen in August, 34.3 cents in July and 33.1 cents in June. Higher prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk was unchanged in the average. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of butter, dairy averaging 37.4 cents per pound in August, as compared with 37 cents in July, and creamery averaging 42.1 cents per pound in August as compared with 41.9 in July. Cheese was up from an average price of 30.7 cents per pound to 30.9 cents.

An increase in the price of bread was reported from Victoria. Soda biscuits and flour were unchanged in the average. Rolled oats advanced from an average price of 6.1 cents per pound in July to 6.3 cents in August. Rice was slightly lower averaging 10.7 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were slightly lower at 8.1 cents per pound. Onions declined from 9.1 cents per pound in July to 8 cents in August. Potatoes averaged $2.40 per ninety pounds in August, as compared with $2.43 in July. Higher prices were reported from many localities in the western provinces, but these increases were offset by declines in the eastern provinces. Evaporated apples showed little change at 19.3 cents per pound. Prunes were down from an average price of 15.1 cents per pound in July to 14.9 cents in August. Raisins and currents showed little change. Raspberry jam was up from an average price of 78.1 cents per four pound tin in July to 79.3 cents in August. Granulated sugar was lower in many localities, the price declining from 8.4 cents per pound in July to 8.2 cents in August. Tea was slightly higher, averaging 71.4 cents per pound. Both anthracite coal and bituminous coal were practically unchanged, the former averaging $16.19 per ton, and the latter $10.14. Hardwood was slightly lower at $12.07 per cord. Coal oil was down from an average price of 31.3 cents per gallon in July to 31.2 cents in August. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat declined, the monthly average price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being $1.597 as compared with $1.62 in July. The upward movement in corn continued, American yellow being up from $1.13 per bushel to $1.19. Flaxseed rose from $1.95 per bushel to $2, and western oats from 65¾ cents per bushel to 66½ cents. Western barley was down from 89½ cents per bushel to 84¼. Flour at Toronto was down from $8.94 per barrel to $8.72. Oatmeal was up from $4.78 per ninety-eight pound sack to $4.98, and rolled oats from $4.10 per ninety-pound sack to $4.30. Shorts advanced from $34.85 per ton to $36.25. Raw sugar was down from $4.09 per hundred to $4.02, and granulated from $6.31¾ to $6.12¾. Tea was up from 51½ cents per pound to 53½ cents. Lower prices for potatoes prevailed in practically all markets, Ontario varieties at Toronto being down from $2.38 per bag to $1.56, and Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from $1.35 per bushel to $1.26. Canned peas declined from $1.50 per dozen tins to $1.45. Oranges advanced from $7-$7.50 per case to $8-$8.50. Prunes declined from 10-11 cents per pound in July to 9-10 cents in August. Evaporated apples advanced from 12 cents per pound to 12¾ cents. Rubber was slightly higher, Ceylon being up from 35 cents per pound to 35¼ cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from $8.33½ per hundred pounds to $7.34, and choice steers at Toronto from $8.55½ per hundred pounds to $8.23¾. Hogs averaged higher at $11 per hundred pounds, as compared with $9.75 in July. Choice sheep were up from $5.50 per hundred pounds to $6. Meats followed the trend in live stock, dressed beef, hindquarter, at Toronto, being down from $18.40 per hundred pounds to $18, while dressed hogs ad-

vanced from $15.05 per hundred pounds to $15.38. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 37 cents per pound to 38 cents, prints at Toronto from 39 cents per pound to 41 cents, and solids from 37 cents per pound to 40½ cents. Cheese at Montreal advanced from 24 cents per pound to 25 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were substantially higher, being 47-50 cents per dozen in August, as compared with 37-40 cents in July. Canned salmon, due to the prospect of a smaller pack, advanced. Beef hides at Toronto fell from 18-19 cents per pound to 17-18 cents and calf skins from 19-20 cents per pound to 18-19 cents. Raw cotton at New York was considerably higher at 20 cents per pound, as compared with 18 cents in July. The higher price was said to be due to unfavourable weather conditions and reports of damage by boll weevil. The advance in raw cotton was also reflected in higher prices for cotton goods and yarns. Flax fibre advanced from 22-25 cents per pound to 24 cents. Jute rose from $9.17 per hundred pounds to $9.90, and hessian from $10.75 to $11.25. Raw silk continued to decline, the price being down from $5.20 per pound to $4.90. Foundry pig iron at Montreal was down from $26.50 per ton in July to $26-$26.50 in August, while basic pig iron fell from $21 per ton to $20. White pine advanced from $53 per M ft. to $55, and hemlock from $28 per M ft. to $30. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from $14.45 per cwt. to $15.50, copper sheets from 20¼ cents per pound to 21 cents, wire from 17 cents per pound to 17¾ cents, and zinc from $7.73 per cwt. to $7.95. Silver declined from 56¼ cents per ounce to 54½ cents, and antimony from 12½ cents per pound to 12¼ cents. Pressed brick was down from $30.40 per thousand to $26.03.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 141.1 for July, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. There was a decline of 1.6 per cent in foodstuffs, and an advance of 6.2 per cent in non-foods. There were declines in all food groups. Rises in cotton and other textiles and in the miscellaneous group were almost balanced by falls in iron and steel and in other metals and minerals.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 122.0 in July, showing a decline of 0.9 per cent on the June level. During the month the foodstuffs index declined 3.4 per cent, with a decline of 5.1 per cent in vegetable foods, owing to lower levels for potatoes, English wheat and flour; a decline of 2.9 per cent in animal food, owing to lower prices for beef, mutton and Irish bacon; and a decline of 0.7 per cent for sugar, coffee and tea. Materials rose 0.9 per cent with a decline of 1.2 per cent in minerals, and the same in sundries, and an advance of 5.4 per cent in the textile group, raw cotton, wool, flax and jute being higher. The general trend of prices is described as follows in the *Statist*, August 13:

> The price-level has now been trending steadily downwards since about the end of 1924, when the preparations were being made for a return to the gold standard. The fall, indeed, has been practically continuous except for the period of the coal strike of last year, when conditions were wholly abnormal. The July index is lower than the lowest point touched during the great depression period, and is the lowest on record since the end of 1915. It indicates a level of prices only 43½ per cent above the average of the three years 1912-1914.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.2 in July, showing a decline in the general level of 0.1 per cent. The index for foods declined 2.8 per cent from 149.0 to 144.9. For industrial materials the index rose 1.5 per cent from 138.6 to 140.7. There was a rise of 8.9 per cent in cotton. In cereals, wheat and flour prices declined while barley, oats and maize were dearer. A seasonal drop in the price of potatoes caused a sharp fall in the group "other food." There were downward movements in iron and steel and in copper, tin and coal.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office was 19,102 in August on the base prices in kronen, first half of 1914=1, as compared with 20,430 in June and 20,096 in July. During the two months food prices declined 10 per cent and industrial materials rose 1.1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1 was 15,160 in August,

a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month. The level of food prices was lower and all other groups were unchanged.

Denmark

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Statistical Department, now published quarterly, was 176 for the beginning of July, a decline of two points from the level three months earlier on the base July, 1914=100. Foods rose one point to 153; clothing declined one point to 192; fuel and light declined 5.2 per cent to 201; taxes and dues declined about 6 per cent to 237 and housing and sundries were unchanged at 189 and 172.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914=100, was almost stationary in June, being 633, a decline of three points. Native products declined 1.9 per cent and imports rose 2.2 per cent. All foods declined slightly and all materials rose slightly, the most noticeable changes being a decline of 4.3 per cent in vegetable foods and a rise of 4.6 per cent in textiles.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number for July on the base 1913=100, was 137.6, a decline for the monthly average of 0.2 per cent. The index of agricultural goods declined 1.7 per cent to 137.5 while that of industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods rose 0.5 per cent to 132.2 and that of industrial manufactured goods rose 0.8 per cent to 147.1.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, rose 1.6 per cent from the June level to 150.0 in July. Foods rose 2.6 per cent to 156.8 owing to seasonal changes in potato prices, following the inclusion of new potatoes, and to increased prices of eggs. Heat and light rose 0.9 per cent owing to the cessation of summer rates for domestic fuel. Rent and clothing showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 491.35 in July, a decline of 3.5 per cent for the month. Considerably large declines were shown by all the group indexes. The index of all foods fell 4.3 per cent and that of industrial materials fell 3.2 per cent.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director-General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 168 in July as compared with 171 in June. The index number for the foods section declined three points to 178 and that for materials declined one point to 159. The movements were slight with the exception of animal foods and vegetable foods which fell considerably. All materials groups declined or remained unchanged except textiles and leather which rose one point.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices, Madrid, on the base 1914=100, was 189 in July, a rise of 10 points or 5.6 per cent for the month. Animal foods rose 8.2 per cent; vegetable foods declined slightly and fuels and miscellaneous articles rose 11.2 per cent.

Sweden

COST OF LIVING.—The quarterly index of the Department of Social Affairs, on the base July, 1914=100, was 169 at July 1, a decline of one point for the three months period. Foods declined one point; fuel and light declined 4 points; clothing declined one point and housing, taxes and sundries were unchanged.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base June, 1914=100, showed no change in July from the June level of 160. Foods and clothing were unchanged; fuel and light declined one point and rent rose one point.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 144.6 for July, compared with 143.7 for June, an increase of two-thirds of one per cent. There was an increase of 1⅔ per cent in the group "farm products." Clothing materials and miscellaneous commodities averaged higher, while there were slight decreases shown by foods, fuels, metals, building materials and chemicals and drugs. No change was reported for the group house-furnishing goods.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was $12.9015 on September 1, a gain of 2.5 per cent over August 1. There were advances in textiles, especially cotton and cotton goods, and in live stock, provisions, oils, and naval stores. There were declines in fruits, hides and

leather, metals, building materials and the miscellaneous group. Other groups showed little change.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 162 in July, a decline of 3 points from the June level. The food index declined 6 points to 153, shelter declined one point to 168, sundries rose one point to 173 and clothing and fuel and light were unchanged for the month at 169 and 160 respectively.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 158.6 for July, on the base 1913=100, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the June level. Foods dropped nearly two per cent. Clothing declined about 1.8 per cent. Fuel rose slightly, increase in the price of coal being partially offset by lower prices of kerosene and gas.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100 was 173.4 in June, a decline of 1.3 per cent from the December figure, 175.6. Foods declined 2.2 per cent to 158.5; clothing declined 1.1 per cent to 164.9; housing declined 1.3 per cent to 162.1; fuel and light declined nearly 4 per cent to 180.8; furniture declined 1.2 per cent to 205.2, and the miscellaneous group rose 0.3 per cent to 204.5.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Wages not yet Earned cannot be Garnisheed

THE Cast of *Thoreson et al versus Board of Trustees, Blairmore School District,* which was reported in the Labour Gazette, June, 1927, (page 693), was followed by another action brought against the same trustees by three of the teachers who were involved in the first case. It will be recalled that under the decision of Mr. Justice Boyle the trustees obtained a judgment dismissing the action for wrongful dismissal brought against them by certain teachers. The trustees sought later to obtain payment in part of the costs in that case by garnisheeing the salaries due to the teachers for February, 1927. The garnishee summons was issued on February 26, but the salaries for that month were not due for payment until February 28. Three of the teachers applied to the Master in Chambers at Edmonton to set aside the summons on the ground that the wages for February, not being payable until the end of the month, were not earned at an earlier date and could therefore not be garnisheed. The Master refused the application, holding that, although the salaries were not due for payment until February 28, there was nevertheless an accrual of wages from day to day, and that this accumulated portion of the wages owed for February could in fact be garnisheed. The teachers appealed in the Alberta Supreme Court, which reversed the Master's decision. For the trustees it was argued that the sections of the School Act relating to wages contemplated an indebtedness accruing from day to day, on the principle that as each day passes there is a present debt, the payment of which may be postponed to the end of a period not greater than one month. In taking the opposite view the Court cited a British decision of 1877 (Hall versus Pritchett, 3 Queen's Bench Division, 215) to the effect that, where a salary is paid by the month, the future unearned salary for the month is neither a debt owing nor accruing, as there is no debt but only a possible liability, "because if the judgment debtor, in the interval before the next monthly payment became due, were to absent himself from his duties or be guilty of misconduct, the money would not be earned," and it was therefore held that the future salary could not be attached.

The appeal was allowed and the garnishee summons set aside, with costs to the applicants.*

—(*Alberta—Thoreson versus Board of Trustees, Blairmore School District.*)

Wage Contract with Bona Fide Intention on both Sides is Binding

A school teacher in New Brunswick, who had been engaged for two years in the same school, was visited shortly before the termination of her contract by two of the trustees, who discussed with her the question of re-engaging her for a third term. She declined to make a new contract for the same salary as formerly, and asked for an increase from $410 to $450. The two trustees agreed to this increase and accordingly a new contract was drawn up as required by the School Act, and signed by the two trustees and the teacher. After signing the contract the two trustees pro-

* Dominion Law Reports, Sept. 1, 1927, page 641.

ceeded to call on the third trustee, who refused his consent to the new arrangement. When, after two months, the school opened, the teacher on presenting herself at the school house was met by two of the trustees who refused her admission. She sought to obtain employment in other districts, but was informed by the inspector that there was no vacancy. She therefore brought an action for the recovery of the salary called for by the contract, or at least for four months at $45 per month. The case was tried in the County Court before a jury, who gave a decision in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. This decision was affirmed on appeal by the Appeal Division, New Brunswick Supreme Court. The question at issue was whether or not there was a contract which could be sued upon; and if so, whether it was the contract of the defendant corporation. The court found, as to proceedings of the two trustees in consulting the third member of the Board, that there was a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the School Act which require a full meeting of the Board, and that there was evident intention on the part of the trustees to make the contract which was entered into with the plaintiff.

—(New Brunswick—Des Rosiers versus School District No. 1 Balmoral and Dalhousie.)

Lumber Camp Cooks classed as "Lumbering" employees

Two men employed as cooks by a lumber company in British Columbia claimed that they were entitled to be paid the minimum wage of forty cents per hour, as fixed by the first order of the Board of Adjustment under the Male Minimum Wage Act of the Province, governing the lumbering industry. The case was heard at Fort George by the County Court Judge, who held that the men were not so entitled, as employment of this nature was not included in the order made by the Board. The legal argument in the case turned upon the question of whether the occupation of a cook was "incidental to" the lumbering industry. The plaintiffs laid the circumstances before the Board of Adjustment, stating that while they were dissatisfied with the ruling of the County Court Judge and desired to enter an appeal, they were not financially in a position to do so. Judging that it was desirable to have an authoritative decision on the matter, the Board instructed counsel to argue the case on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Court of Appeal. This Court, consisting of Chief Justice Macdonald, Mr. Justice McPhillips, Mr. Justice Galliher, and Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, unanimously reversed the decision of the County Court Judge, and held that the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid the legal minimum wage as laid down in the order affecting the lumbering industry.

Definition of Agricultural Employees

The British Minister of Labour recently referred to the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division) the question whether persons employed in the distribution of farm products should be considered as agricultural employees and therefore as not being insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, farm workers being exempt from the operation of this Act. Mr. Justice Roche formulated a working rule on this subject as follows:—

Persons are employed in agriculture and horticulture when employed upon any operations done about the production, preparation, or transfer of the products of farm or garden or orchard in the best saleable condition to a first buyer or to a salesman or agent for sale if one be employed, or to a distinct business under one proprietorship as in Daniel's case. But if the industrial status and occupations of the employed persons are such that, though they are working about or in connexion with a farm or garden or orchard, they may properly be said to be essentially pursuing their own special occupations, they are not employed in agriculture or horticulture within the meaning of this rule.

A signalman employed by a construction company in Quebec sustained serious injuries from the fall of a hoisting apparatus under which he was working. He claimed $17,545 in compensation, alleging that as the result of his injuries he would be unable to work for one year, and that his earning capacity would be reduced by 85 per cent for the rest of his life. A settlement, however, was reached out of court by which he agreed to accept $2,616 in full discharge of his claim and this settlement was ratified by the court at Montreal.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A CONTINUED improvement in the employment situation in Canada was shown at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,079 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 905,756 persons, as compared with 900,621 in the preceding month. The increase was rather larger than that noted on September 1 last year, and greatly exceeded the gain indicated at the same date in 1925. The employment index number (with January, 1920, as base= 100) stood at 109.7, continuing to be considerably higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920. On August 1, 1927, the index was 109.2, and on September 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it stood at 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a marked increase in the volume of business transacted by them during August, owing to harvesting operations, but this seasonal increase was less than that of last year. At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment reported among the members of local trade unions stood at 3.7, as compared with percentages of 3.3 at the beginning of August and 2.5 at the beginning of September, 1926. The percentage for September is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,602 labour organizations, with an aggregate membership of 170,024 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.87 at the beginning of September, as compared with $10.93 for August; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at 151.0 for September, as compared with 152.3 for August; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 213.7 for September, 1919; and 205.0 for September, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1927, was less than during August, 1927, and less than during September, 1926. Twelve disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 2,616 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 9,611 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1927, were: thirteen disputes, 4,894 workpeople and 13,339 working days, and for September, 1926, fourteen disputes, 2,347 workpeople and 20,922 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During September the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and investigation in connection with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees in the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union. One new application was received during the month, but the dispute in this case was settled later through the intervention of the Minister of Labour, and it was unnecessary to establish a Board. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 1040.

Recent Vocational Education Bulletins

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has recently issued Bulletins 22, 23 and 24 of the Vocational Educational Series.

Bulletin 22, entitled "Apprenticeship and Vocational Schools," consists of four papers read at the second annual convention of the technical section of the Ontario Education Association at its meeting held in Toronto during Easter week. They deal with the following subjects: Apprenticeships in the

Building and Construction Industry, by J. M. Pigot; Apprenticeship and Labour Organizations, by J. T. Marsh; Co-operative Apprentice Training, by R. V. Russell; and Co-ordination of Drafting and Shopwork, by J. B. Temple. These papers were published by the Department at the request of the conference. Complete proceedings of this convention are not printed, and it is felt that the papers comprising this bulletin are of sufficient interest and value to teachers and others interested in vocational education to warrant their publication.

Bulletin 23, entitled "Metal Trades," was compiled from material contributed by teachers in the metal trades departments of representative vocational schools throughout the Dominion. It is divided into three parts. The first part consists of outlines of courses in machine shop practice given to day and evening students; the second part deals with forge work, foundry practice and welding; and the third part with sheet metal work and plumbing. Each of these sections contains a list of textbooks and references suitable for students following the courses.

Bulletin 24, entitled "Electricity and Printing," was compiled from material contributed by teachers of these subjects in representative vocational schools throughout the Dominion. The bulletin is divided into two parts. The first part consists of outlines of the various courses in electricity given in day and evening classes, together with list of textbooks and reference on electricity. The second part consists of courses on printing. A list of text-books and references suitable for students following the courses in printing is also given.

Canadian safety expert at Geneva

The International Labour Office at Geneva recently extended an invitation to R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, to attend a conference of safety experts who will prepare material for discussion at the General Conference in May, 1928. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, made a strong effort to have one of the Overseas safety experts included in the committee work, and Mr. Morley was selected by the governing body of the International Labour Office. Mr. Morley leaves during October for Geneva to collaborate in the important work which the committee will have in hand. He is the only representative from Canada and the United States attending the conference.

Workmen's compensation within the British Empire

The Parliament of Great Britain, at its last session enacted the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927 (17 and 18 Geo. V, cap. 15), to give effect, as far as Great Britain is concerned, to a resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference last year. This resolution recommended that arrangements should be made between the different parts of the Empire whereby any sums awarded under the law relating to workmen's compensation in one part of the Empire to beneficiaries resident or becoming resident in another part of the Empire may, at the request of the authority by which the award is made, be transferred to and administered by a competent authority in that part of the Empire in which such beneficiaries reside.

For the purpose of giving effect to this resolution the Act provides that, in the event of any such arrangement being made between Great Britain and any other part of His Majesty's dominions, rules of court may be made for the transfer of moneys to that part of His Majesty's dominions, and for the receipt and administration by a County Court, of moneys transmitted therefrom.

Quebec examines compensation commission system

The Government of the Province of Quebec has appointed the Hon. Walter Mitchell, K.C., formerly provincial treasurer, and Mr. Louis Demers, K.C., of Quebec, to conduct an inquiry into the working of workmen's compensation boards in the neighbouring provinces. The Hon. Premier Taschereau in announcing this appointment, stated that the government desired to study this question in order to ascertain once and for all whether the commission system of administration would best suit conditions in the Province of Quebec in regard to workmen's compensation. Moreover the government desired to implement the promise made to labour representatives early this year that the subject would be finally dealt with at the forthcoming session of the legislature (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 346).

Massachusetts Commission on Compensation

A special commission appointed in the State of Massachusetts in 1926, to investigate the operation of the Workmen's Compensation law of the State, rejected a proposal to establish an exclusive state fund administered by a commission, and to exclude all insurance companies from the field of compensation. The report was signed by four commissioners,

while the fifth recommended the establishment of a so-called "monopolistic" state fund. The majority report, while opposing exclusive state control, declared that "there is nothing theoretically impossible or wrong in the exclusion of the insurance companies from workmen's compensation. They have no vested right in the business of insuring employers against the payment of compensation. Nor is there anything impossible or wrong in the State taking over this function. Nothing is gained by calling such a step monopolistic, nor is anything gained by calling the suggestion socialistic. A form of insurance which the law practically, though not legally, requires of employers by depriving them of their common law defenses is not a purely private business. The State may properly supply its citizens with what it requires of them. . . . Perhaps the best test," the report continues, "of the efficient operation of a workmen's compensation law is the speed with which the first payment of compensation is made to the employee; that is, the average number of days which elapses between the date of the injury and the receipt of the first payment."

Applying this test the commission found that in Ohio, which is regarded as the leader among the States having an exclusive state fund, the average period between the date of the injury and the payment of compensation to the employee is 37 or 38 days. In Massachusetts, the record of stock and mutual insurance companies showed that the average time between the day of injury and the first payment was 18.9 days. The commission considered further that "the board or commission which manages a monopoly of the insurance and at the same time hears and adjudicates claims, tends to be less liberal in its settlements, more technical in denying compensation, more narrow in its determination of injury, and on the whole less favourable and sympathetic to the employee. This tendency seems to be simply the natural and inevitable result of making the same board or commission both judge and insurer. It alone represents the employer at its hearings. It alone holds and administers the employer's fund. It naturally finds itself forced to take the employer's part and argue his case."

The minority report consisted of a draft act "to establish an exclusive state fund for the protection of those engaged in industrial pursuits and to allow employers to insure their own risks, under conditions, directions and control of a state industrial commission."

Progress in industrial safety

Further light on the recent increase of industrial accidents is given by Mr. Arthur W. Whitney, manager of the Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of the United States, in connection with a new safety movement now being organized. Some theories to explain this increase were noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1927, page 593. Mr. Whitney believes that while there has been an absolute increase in accidents to workmen in recent years, yet if the factor of production is considered there has been a relative decrease. "While there has been a recent increase in the hazard of industry per man-hour, production per man-hour has increased so much more rapidly that the hazard in terms of production has decreased. Today, a barrel of flour, a pair of shoes, an automobile, or a barrel of cement can be made with less loss of life and limb than ever before."

Further evidence that the extensive work carried on for promoting safety and health in industry has not been without result was afforded by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, in an address on the "Decline in lead poisoning," delivered at the Health Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, at Ghent, Belgium, last June. Declaring that "it is always a gratifying experience to be able to present facts and figures suggestive of progress in the vast field of industrial hygiene," Dr. Hoffman stated that in the United States, where regulation is the rule in most of the States, the rate of deaths from chronic lead poisoning in proportion to the total population have declined 40 to 50 per cent during the past decade. This decline was almost uniform for every section of the country separately investigated. "Considering the enormous industrial activity of the United States in all branches of lead using industries, it is certainly highly significant that during 1925 there should only have been 142 recorded deaths from lead poisoning, of which a fair proportion were attributable to non-industrial conditions." Dr. Hoffman states that, aside from improvements in the industrial hygiene of lead working establishments, the main causes of the reduction in fatal forms of lead poisoning is to be found in the better nutrition of the workman, in the lesser frequency of gross intoxication, in the shorter working hour, and in the decidedly improved methods of personal hygiene.

Federal commission on Maritime fishing industry

The decision of the Federal Government to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was noted in the August issue of the Labour Gazette (page 829). During September the names of the commissioners were announced as follows:— Mr. Justice A. K. MacLean, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, chairman; Mr. H. R. L. Bill, Lockeport, N.S.; Hon. Joseph Monbourquette, L'Ardoise, N.S.; Professor Cyrus MacMillan, McGill University, Montreal, and Mr. J. G. Robichaud, Shippegan, N.B. Mr. E. S. Carter, of St. John, N.B., has been selected to act as secretary to the commission

The Royal Commission on Maritime Claims (the "Duncan Commission") in their report published last year, referred to the great value of the maritime fishing industry, and mentioned some of the disabilities under which it is now carried on.

"The average value of the catch in the Maritime Provinces during the five years from 1920 to 1924 inclusive, was approximately $16,000,000, or over 36 per cent of Canada's total catch during that period. During the year ending March 31, 1925, the capital invested in the Maritime Provinces in equipment for fishing, such as boats, nets, traps, and general gear, was over $12,000,000, or 52 per cent of the total capital invested in Canada in such equipment. The capital invested in factories and curing establishments was $5,500,000, or 30 per cent of the total amount invested in all Canada in such establishments. Thus the total investment in the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces in primary operations and manufacturing was over $17,500,000, or 40 per cent of the total Canadian investment in the fishing industry. The total number of persons employed in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces during the year ending March 31, 1925 was over 34,000, or 50 per cent of the total number employed in this industry in all Canada. The success of the fishing industry may, therefore, be regarded not only as a matter of the utmost importance to the Maritime Provinces, but also as a most valuable asset to Canada."

The "Duncan Commission" stated that there was an "underlying fear" in all the witnesses who appeared before them "that the Dominion authorities were giving so much thought to the development of industrial and manufacturing activities that they were neglecting the development also of natural products." The fishermen and dealers asked that the Dominion Government should endeavour to secure a wider market for the products of the industry, particularly in the United States. The commissioners believed that there was need for educational work in regard to fisheries, similar to the work now carried on by the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the farming industry.

Cost of transporting coal from Prairie Provinces to Ontario

By an order in council dated February 13, 1926, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was directed to make a report as to the cost of transporting coal per ton in full capacity train-load quantities from producing points in Western Canada to consuming points in Ontario. The findings of the Board on this reference are given in full in its fortnightly publication of "Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings" (Volume XVII, No. 15). The opinion of the three members of the Board was not unanimous. Chief Commissioner H. A. McKeown and Assistant Chief Commissioner S. J. McLean gave the following estimate of the cost of transportation:

The out of pocket cost at..	$ 7.22 per ton.
The inclusive cost at.....	10.07 per ton.
Inclusive cost plus the element of profit.....	12.20 per ton.

Commissioner Frank Oliver estimated the cost as follows:

The out of pocket cost at..	$ 6.50 per ton.
The inclusive cost at..	Unable to draw definite conclusion from evidence submitted.
Inclusive cost plus profit	

The report contains detailed reasons and calculations upon which both opinions are based.

Co-operation as factor in economic reconstruction

At the 12th congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, held at Stockholm, Sweden, during August, vice-president Poisson commented on the important and significant fact that co-operative organizations were officially called to take part in the recent International Economic Conference (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 769, etc.) "Not only were two of our members appointed to the preparatory committee," he said, "but, in addition to the co-operative delegates from various countries, the Alliance itself was represented at the Conference and was recognized by the League of Nations and by the whole economic world. It was thus ranked among the greatest international economic organizations and represented as such. Here, then, co-operation is

considered from the point of view of general interests of humanity, as an institution which, through its consumers' and agricultural organizations, serves to promote public welfare and proper economic organization."

The congress passed a resolution placing on record its appreciation of the recognition given by the Council of the League of Nations to the International Co-operative Alliance as testifying to the widespread acceptance of the utility of the co-operative principle as a factor in the solution of world-wide economic problems and the re-establishment of economic peace.

Impressions of industrial conditions in United States

During the past two years several delegations from other countries have been visiting the United States in order to gain first-hand knowledge of industrial conditions, and to learn some lessons from American prosperity that might be applied in their own countries. The report of a delegation appointed by the British Government was outlined in the Labour Gazette, May, 1927. Similar delegations returned lately to Germany and Australia. The last issue of this Gazette contained a brief summary of a general report on industrial conditions in the United States, written by Mr. H. B. Butler, the deputy director of the International Labour Office, Geneva. The *Manchester Guardian* discussed the reports of some of these visitors in its issue of September 8. English observers are impressed chiefly by the extent of co-operation between employers and workmen. "The United States employers pool their information and give particulars about costs, prices, production, and other matters to their associations and to the United States Chamber of Commerce far more freely than is the habit in other countries. In this spirit a new movement has been launched. It is still in its infancy, but it is significantly strong in the most important industries. Employers call in their workpeople, set up works councils, give them functions and responsibilities, and seek to put the personal and corporate relations of the industry upon a basis of good will and confidence. The trade unions, on their side, have met this movement halfway. The trade unions represent, of course, a much smaller proportion of workers in the United States than in Britain, and they include as a rule only the small class of skilled and well-paid labour. They do not renounce the desire of a new and better ordering of industrial society, but they are ready to co-operate in increasing production."

English visitors are impressed also by the limits of trade union organization on this continent. The *Guardian* quotes Mr. Butler's remark that with two striking exceptions —the miners and the garment workers—trade union organization is almost confined to the "upper and medium strata among the native and Americanized wage earners." Of the trade unions in the United States the clothing workers are regarded as being the most interesting because they have sought to solve this particular problem and have achieved success in spite of special difficulties.

Clothing Workers' constructive policy

The "industrial strategy" of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to which reference was made in the preceding note, is described by the President Sydney Hillman, in a recent series of articles in the *Advance,* the organ of the Union. The union's policy consists, first, in carrying the fight into the territory of the "open shop" employees; and second, in co-operating with the employers of union labour. "The union is obliged to co-operate with the employers in maintaining the highest efficiency compatible with the maintenance of union standards . . . In opposing demands of the employers for breaking down union standards, the union have an open mind toward suggestions that will bring relief to the employer without endangering the interests of the union membership. The union cannot take the place of an outsider in relation to the industry; it must fight for a place in the councils of industry, a place of power as well as responsibility. Having achieved that place the union must proceed to utilize its new position. Proper union co-operation will place the union house at a great advantage in the field of competition . . . . . In numerous instances it has been possible for the union, through its experts, to point out actual shortcomings in the manufacturing process or show the way toward real improvement. We have co-operated to give to the employer the kind of garment that the market demands. It is hard for the outsider to understand, first, to what extent this kind of policy assists the employer, and second, to what extent the union thereby gains new power to use for the protection of the interests of its members."

Discussing the problem of unemployment in the industry President Hillman states that "by far the chief factors responsible for the lessened degree of work in the industry are the introduction of machinery and new methods of production, both of which make for greater efficiency and a larger output per person . . .

The continuous substitution of workers by machines has created a new national problem. We are confronted today not only with the permanent unemployment of larger numbers of people but also with the resulting decrease of the purchasing power of the community. How can we meet these problems? The proper solution is the reduction of hours of work and the adoption of unemployment insurance in all the industries of the country. Our organization since its inception has succeeded in reducing the number of hours of work in the clothing industry from 54 to 44. And further reduction from 44 hours to 40 would be a constructive change that would meet the need of the workers as well as of the industry."

President Hillman concludes that "there appears a joint interest of the union workers and the employer under contract with the union, both against the non-union employer. This situation, it is evident, offers great opportunities for the best as well as the worst of demagogues. It is in this connection that irresponsible and unscrupulous busybodies direct against the union co-operating with the employer, the charge of class-collaboration and other meaningless phrases which are likely to cause a good deal of confusion and demoralization."

Industrial arbitration in Australia

The Australasian Council of Trade Unions recently took exception to a wage award made by a judge for the engineering industry under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and resolved to ask for the enactment of legislation to provide for the substitution of the Industrial Peace Act of 1920 for the Arbitration Act. Objection was taken to the system of arbitration under the latter act, under which it was stated that the workman is required to appear before a judge in order to prove that he is entitled to a certain rate of pay. The Industrial Peace Act provides for the setting up of industrial councils consisting of representatives of the employers and workers, with an independent chairman. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921 (page 296). It is now in operation in the coal mining industry.

The various Commonwealth and State laws for the regulation of wages and terms of contract are described in the following paragraph, which is taken from the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 16, 1923.—

Two systems, based upon different principles, exist in Australia for the regulation of wages and general terms of contracts of employment. A "Wages Board" system exists in Victoria and Tasmania, and an Industrial Arbitration Court in Western Australia. In the industrial legislation of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, both systems are embodied, Industrial or Wages Boards, as well as Industrial Courts, being instituted. In accordance with the provisions of the Acts in New South Wales and Queensland, the Industrial Courts in these States have been exercising the functions of Wages Boards, and the work of the existing Boards has been greatly curtailed. Practically all the awards in these States during recent years have been made by the Industrial Courts. In Victoria, Wages Boards' decisions may be reviewed by the Court of Industrial Appeals. There is also the Arbitration Court of the Commonwealth, which has power, however, to deal with matters extending beyond the limits of a single State. The Arbitration (Public Service) Act, assented to on the 7th October, 1920, provides for the appointment of an arbitrator whose duties are to determine all matters submitted to him relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay, or terms or conditions of employment of officers or employees of the Commonwealth Public Service. This Act superseded that of 1911, under which Commonwealth Public Servants had access to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Industrial Peace Act 1920, which was assented to on 13th September, 1920, applies to industrial matters in relation to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Provision is made for the appointment by the Governor-General of special tribunals for the prevention and settlement of any industrial disputes.

Public intervention in industrial relations

The principle of public intervention in matters affecting the conditions of labour is discussed, from the side of the employers, in a recent report of the German Federation of Employers' Associations, the principal conclusions of which will be found in *Industrial and Labour Information*, a weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of September 12. Briefly stated, this view acknowledges that State interference in economic affairs is justified and indeed necessary so far as it is concerned with the protection of the weak, the prevention of developments prejudicial to the general well-being, and the settlement of differences, the immediate solution of which, by agreement between the parties, is not possible or is possible only at the cost of injury to the public interests. If this principle be accepted it follows that the more abnormal the conditions of existence, the more necessary is Government interference, and *vice versa*. The report admits that the situation immediately after the war was extremely abnormal and that the period of transformation is not yet over; at the same time it contends that undue interference by the State—and this, it

is thought, is now proceeding—involves the risk of weakening the feeling of responsibility on the part of employers and workers, disturbing their relations and hindering the transition from arbitrary Government to democracy which is taking place in the social sphere as well as elsewhere. Following up this point, the report examines the possibilities of promoting co-operation between employers and workers. Such co-operation is impeded not by real conflicts of interest, but by differences as to the means to be employed to achieve the same end. In view of this it is necessary to bring about a closer attention to facts and respect for the honest convictions of those who do not agree, but who should not on that account be regarded as enemies. The Federation also suggests that, without prejudice to the collective representation of the interests of the workers, the labour organizations should allow the development of relations between undertakings and their workers, which it regards as complimentary rather than obstructive to the work of the trade unions.

The human factor in industry

An article in the July, 1927, number of the *International Molders' Journal* (the official organ of the International Molders' Union of North America, Cincinnati, U.S.A.), draws attention to the recent change in the trend of scientific management in industry.

When scientific management first appeared in the industrial field, it was concerned solely with the machinisation of work and worker. Latterly, it has become evident to the experts or "efficiency engineers," that human problems must enter into their calculations as much as, or more than, machinery. "The attitude of these efficiency engineers, these industrial experts, supports the position which the trade-union movement took from the beginning, that industrial wastes should be eliminated, that the most efficient methods of production should be applied, but that in doing these things, management and capital must co-operate with labour, for without this co-operation, an effort to force upon labour methods of production which tend to enslave it was to commit an industrial sin, the price of industrial sin being failure."

The advisory board of farmers' institutes, representing the farmers of British Columbia, recently passed a resolution approving of a proposal made at a meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver, to the effect that a joint council of farmers and manufacturers should be established to discuss national problems. The resolution states that "no more important step could be taken to promote the welfare of the Dominion of Canada." Copies were sent to the headquarters of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Montreal and to the premiers of the four western provinces.

The Department of Health of Canada has published a Confederation Diamond Jubilee edition of "The Canadian Mother's Book" (Little Blue Books—Mother's Series, Number 1). This edition embodies the most modern ideas, and contains numerous illustrations and diagrams.

The Toronto *Globe* states that in 1921 the Toronto Teachers' Council put into operation a group life insurance plan, under which some 1,100 teachers were insured, and in 1926 this plan was revised and continued on very favourable terms for another five-year period. In 1926 the Secondary Teachers' Federation put into operation a sick benefit insurance scheme, which has been most successful.

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board announced during September that it would be called to set aside a quarter of a million dollars in order to care for the widows and dependants of Nova Scotia fishermen who have lost their lives at sea this year. Four schooners bearing approximately 80 men were lost in a storm on August 24, and of these crews at least 64 were Nova Scotians who would come under the Workmen's Compensation provisions. Last year when 44 Nova Scotia fishermen were lost the amount necessary for this purpose was $160,000.

The Alberta committee on workmen's compensation which was appointed last June in pursuance of a resolution passed by the legislature at its last session (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 700) has been engaged during the past summer in gathering information from other provinces of the Dominion and from other countries in respect to compensation legislation and methods, including rates of payment under various conditions and on different working scales. This material will be considered by the committee, which is composed of five members of the legislature, five employers, and five representatives of the employees. A report is to be brought in for submission to the legislature, and it is expected that a number of changes in the present Alberta law will be recommended.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the province of Nova Scotia the farming community was engaged in finishing up the grain harvest and harvesting roots; potatoes were not a very good crop owing to rot. The fishing industry reported good catches. The demand for workers in the logging industry had not really opened up to any great extent. Building construction was reported from Halifax and New Glasgow as fair. Manufacturing industries continued on a favourable basis. Coal production was being continued at a relatively high level. Transportation was fair. There were numerous orders registered at the offices for women domestic workers.

Except for potatoes the crops in the province of New Brunswick were reported to have been good. The fishing industry reported satisfactory catches, the catch of oysters being particularly good, with the price favourable to the fishermen. The logging industry in this province was fairly quiet, although there were some demands for piece workers. Building and construction were rather busy, with a substantial volume of buildings being proceeded with. Manufacturing industries appeared to remain normal. Trade was good, while transportation was reported to be active. There was a good demand for women domestic workers.

In the province of Quebec the employment offices reported that the demands for farm workers had decreased substantially. Orders for bushworkers exceeded the number of applicants, although numerous placements were being made. While the boot and shoe trade appeared to be decreasing in activity, other lines of manufacturing, including metals, textiles, clothing, printing and rubber, appeared to be maintaining a very satisfactory level of activity. Building and construction, including highway construction, was reported to be brisk; building tradesmen, generally speaking, were well employed, and there continued to be some demand for building labourers. Transportation and trade were both reported to be active. The decrease in the number of tourists visiting the province caused a falling off in the demand for women domestic workers. Throughout the province of Quebec the favourable situation earlier reported had continued, and prospects for the immediate future were bright.

In Ontario the demand for farm workers was fair for the season, and most of the offices reported their ability to place all workers of this class making application. With an encouraging volume of building under way, some increases in the numbers of workers engaged were noticeable, and most building mechanics were employed. After a slight recession largely due to stocktaking, manufacturing industries again showed a tendency toward expansion, and fairly full time was generally reported. The iron and steel industry at Sault Ste. Marie, however, furnished an exception, as a substantial decrease in activity there was reported. The demands for logging workers in the northern section of Ontario were gradually increasing in anticipation of the winter cut, and some offices reported that applicants, who were not plentiful, could all be placed. The mining industry maintained steady activity. There was a pronounced shortage of cooks-general throughout the whole province.

In Manitoba threshing was being finished as weather permitted, and no shortage of farm workers was reported. Farmers were starting ploughing and other fall work, but men were reticent about hiring for it in view of the possibility of securing further work at the threshing. Building construction was busy throughout the province, particularly in Winnipeg, where practically all trades appeared to be employed. While there was a good demand for casual labour the supply was amply sufficient. The demand for women domestic workers was fair, with the number of applicants about equal to it.

Throughout Saskatchewan harvest workers were generally sufficient, although there were some slight local shortages. Threshing continued where the weather was not interfering with it. In this province orders for general labour for jobs of short duration were not easy to fill, owing to so many workers being engaged in the agricultural industry. The construction industry was fairly busy. The supply of and demand for women domestic workers were about equal. Conditions generally were very busy just at this particular season, due to the stimulus given by the harvesting operations.

In Alberta favourable weather was hoped for in order that the grain still to be cut might be attended to. Men for harvesting were rather scarce, but satisfactory progress had been made. Building and railroad construction were both brisk, with tradesmen well employed and the demands for unskilled labour exceeding the applicants available at the moment. Due to a shortage of orders for

coal the mines were late in getting under way. However, men were not available in all cases to accept such vacancies as were offering, miners being engaged to a large extent at harvesting. There were a few calls toward the close of September for bush workers. Women domestic workers were scarce, but there was a surplus of harvest cooks.

In the logging industry in the province of British Columbia there were some demands for workers and some shortages of applicants, the latter being probably due to workers having left for the harvest in the Prairie Provinces. The metal mining industries in this province remained normal. Fair activity was reported in the building and construction group, some centres reporting all tradesmen employed. The manufacturing industries remained much the same, although canneries were showing greater seasonal activity. Conditions generally throughout the coast province were rather encouraging and unemployment appeared to be at a minimum.

Employer's Reports

There was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, when the 6,079 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 905,756 persons, as compared with 900,621 in the preceding month. This increase was rather larger than that noted on September 1 last year, and greatly exceeded the gain indicated on the same date in 1925. The index number standing at 109.7, continued to be considerably higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920. On August 1, 1927, it was 109.2 and on September 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively.

Somewhat larger payrolls were reported in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a slackening of activity, chiefly in the mining, transportation and highway construction divisions, while practically no change, on the whole, was noted in manufacturing. In Quebec, there were further gains in building and highway construction and in services, logging and mining, while manufactures showed no general change. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, while logging camps, construction, services, trade, transportation and mining showed improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, mining, transportation and highway construction afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker. In British Columbia, there was a reduction in employment, chiefly in fish-preserving, sawmilling and non-ferrous metal factories and in construction, while logging reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg advanced; in Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged, while in Hamilton and Vancouver curtailment was registered. In Montreal, manufactures showed general improvement, except in iron and steel works, and construction, transportation and services were also considerably busier. In Quebec, most of the gains took place in construction and manufacturing. In Toronto, manufacturing, services and trade recorded heightened activity. In Ottawa, slight increases in manufactures were practically offset by similar declines in construction. In Hamilton, iron and steel and building construction released help, while other industries showed little general change. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, quarrying and transportation were rather more active, while employment in automobile factories remained quiet. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, communications and trade registered most of the improvement. In Vancouver, reductions in personnel in lumber mills accounted for most of the contraction, although construction was also slacker.

Within the manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole, there were declines in iron and steel, lumber, fish-canning and building material plants, while vegetable food, electrical apparatus, electric current, boot and shoe, textile and some other industries reported greater activity. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and trade, on the whole, also reported increased employment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of September.

Trade Union Reports

The volume of unemployment among local trade unions at the close of August was slightly in advance of that recorded in the previous month, as was indicated by the returns received from 1,602 organizations with a combined membership of 170,024 persons. Of these, 3.7 per cent were without work on August 31, as against percentages of 3.3 in July, and 2.5 in August last year. The situation among the New Brunswick and Saskatchewan

unions was slightly more favourable in August this year than in the preceding month; in Manitoba the same percentage of idle members was indicated in both July and August, while in the remaining provinces there were offsetting reductions. When comparing with the returns for August last year Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions reported moderate declines and the remaining provinces small increases in activity.

A summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions at the close of August will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of August, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 56,164 workers to positions, and made a total of 54,624 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 44,776, of

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external, aggregate.... $	.....	195,303,235	172,155,516	178,889,595	181,332,805	200,204,841
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	99,348,340	91,368,667	85,562,911	89,669,575	88,610,048
Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	94,216,194	79,395,041	92,224,610	90,621,419	110,325,650
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	14,912,637	14,028,030	13,619,733	13,722,633	12,750,236
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	2,607,321,486	2,678,428,944	2,357,181,127	2,446,244,992	2,424,355,669
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,542,000,000	1,544,000,000	1,383,628,097	1,404,000,000	1,444,014,544
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	166,646,392	174,406,053	168,008,821	167,047,033	171,515,803
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,389,703,490	1,379,013,600	1,335,895,766	1,383,116 753	1,329,909,818
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	1,025,605,519	1,016,332,036	959,889,525	945,274,265	941,501,876
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	197·2	184·2	176·1	157·0	152·8	147·5
Preferred stocks.....	109·5	108·2	105·3	98·2	97·1	96·3
Bonds.....	111·6	111·1	111·1	109·6	109·5	109·7
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	151·0	152·3	152·0	152·5	153·9	156·2
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·05	21·11	21·10	21·15	21·32	21·30
†Business failures, number....	.....	146	143	.....	140	167
†Business failures, liabilities.. $	.....	1,680,886	1,783,084	.....	1,715,844	2,059,121
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.	109·7	109·2	108·4	104·9	104·2	103·7
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3·7	*3·3	*3·2	*2·5	*2·3	*4·1
Immigration.....	.....	10,242	12,288	12,409	13,946	16,227
Building permits..... $	.....	29,651,888	16,511,011	11,036,359	11,672,599	18,683,415
‡Contracts awarded..... $	32,787,700	29,881,000	37,401,200	20,760,000	31,696,000	33,865,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	52,470	63,234	50,997	64,187	58,780	67,232
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	††55,000	77,479	55,250	58,837	45,674	64,847
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,771	4,839	4,510	3,083	3,085	2,931
Coal..... tons	.....	1,306,928	1,229,104	1,406,675	.....	1,347,627
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,049,294	1,069,376	585,602	1,320,577	1,490,496	2,182,459
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	216,163,619	230,570,219	190,344,981	201,172,456	225,258,489
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	286,150	250,924	249,792	285,571	235,298	240,391
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings.... $	17,614,005	17,032,530	16,582,136	18,068,077	16,594,147	16,899,209
(2)Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	18,100,116	16,255,465	16,356,535	17,235,261
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	17,258,634	16,028,713	18,875,404	16,630,173	16,598,421
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	13,396,485	12,901,927	12,426,580	12,324,798	12,677,285
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,185,779,668	3,144,211,445	2,047,223,917	2,212,815,616
Newsprint..... tons	.....	180,187	162,564	161,387	162,545	163,037
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	10,139	8,719	12,444	12,782	12,953
***Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	††138·0	138·6	132·9	134·4	134·1
Industrial production.....	.....	††143·3	151·2	141·1	139·9	147·5
Manufacturing.....	.....	††139·7	140·2	145·8	134·6	145·6

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending October 1, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec.

which 39,703 were of men and 5,073 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 9,848. Employers notified the Service of 58,858 vacancies, of which 47,729 were for men and 11,129 for women. The number of applicants for work was 64,282, of whom 52,440 were men and 11,842 were women. A marked increase is shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, due to harvest operations in the west, but a decline is registered when a comparison is made with the corresponding month last year, the reports for July, 1927, showing 31,955 vacancies offered, 38,684 applications made, and 29,521 placements effected, while in August, 1926, there were recorded 77,501 vacancies, 78,519 applications for work, and 70,980 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in certain Industries

Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1036.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of business in Canada was practically maintained in August as compared with the preceding month. The index was 138.0 in August as compared with 138.6 in July, month-to-month comparison being facilitated by adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The report states further that "favorable weather during the last two months did much to offset the handicap of a backward seeding season, and the harvesting of one of the largest crops on record has brightened the economic outlook for the next twelve months. The physical volume of business was less in the third quarter of the present year than in the second. The reaction was moderate, however, and the movement of the new crop to ultimate markets will tend to expand many of the factors which enter into the Canadian volume of business. In the manufacturing division the production of newsprint reached a new record in August and the primary iron and steel industry was more active than in July. Automobile production was in greater volume than in the preceding month, but much below the level of last year. Activity in the mining industry was nearly maintained, while contracts awarded in the construction industry were in lesser amount. The movement of freight was in greater volume, the revenue carloading showing a substantial increase in August.

"The index of industrial production maintained in the Bureau is designed to measure the trend of industrial activity in the four branches of construction, mining, forestry and manufacturing. The index in August showed a drop of about eight points, due chiefly to the falling off in the volume of construction contracts, though the statistics of building permits indicate the projected construction in cities and towns was at at high level in August. The mining index was slightly lower in the month under review in spite of increases in gold, asbestos and coal; the first of these is measured by comparing from month to month the exports and the receipts at the Royal Mint and the Vancouver assay office; the exports of asbestos and employment in coal mining are used as an indication of the production in these lines. Heavier output by the pulp and paper industry resulted in an increase in the forestry index, the exports of lumber being at a lower level than for some time. In the manufacturing division an uneven development was in evidence, the declines slightly more than offsetting the gains. The primary iron and steel and automobile industries were somewhat more active compared with the preceding month; the inspected slaughterings were also in greater volume and the sugar refineries reported a larger output.

"The high level of 109.7 reached by the index of industrial employment confirms the comparatively high level of the indexes of physical volume, though the employment series is inclined to lag behind the production index for several months. The seasonal nature of the employment index tends to obscure the real trend of the index, and comparisons may only be satisfactorily made after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. After such adjustment the index of employment was 107.9 in August compared with 107.5 in July. These adjusted indexes were only exceeded in recent years by April and June, when the corrected indexes were 108.9 and 108.0 respectively."

The output of coal from Canadian mines during July decreased 15 per cent from the production for the preceding month, but it was 29 per cent greater than the average for July in the past five years. The figures were 1,229,104 tons in July as against 1,443,405 tons in June and an average of 953,549 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal producing provinces showed a decrease in production as compared with the preceding month, and the provinces of Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and British Columbia showed decreases as compared with the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during July numbered 26,237, of whom 20,223 worked underground and 6,014 on surface,

as compared with a total of 25,717 in June, of whom 19,739 worked underground and 5,978 on surface. Production per man was 46.8 tons in July as against 56.1 tons in June. During July the production per man day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 2.4 tons in June. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of August 1927, amounted to $29,651,888, as compared with $16,511,011 in July, 1927, and $11,672,599 in August last year.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in September, 1927, at $32,787,700. Of this amount $16,975,200 was for business building; $9,951,700 for residential building; $4,097,300 for engineering construction, and $1,763,500 for industrial building. The apportionment of contracts awarded, by provinces, during September, 1927, was: Ontario, $18,212,600; Quebec, $9,810,500; Prairie Provinces, $2,400,700; British Columbia, $1,954,200, and the Maritime Provinces, $409,700.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during September, 1927, according to the same *Review,* totalled $30,675,800, $11,051,500 of this amount being for residential building; $8,532,900 for business building; $2,709,500 for industrial building, and $8,381,900 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Dominion during the January-September period, 1927, was $304,873,700, and was classified as business building, $110,898,800; residential building, $90,979,400; public worke and utility, $70,944,300, and industrial undertakings, $32,051,200. The distribution by provinces during the same period was: Ontario $138,863,000; Quebec, $96,826,800; the Prairie Provinces, $39,588,300; British Columbia, $22,500,100, and the Maritime Provinces, $7,095,500.

External Trade

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in August, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $99,348,340, as compared with $91,368,667 in July, 1927, and $89,669,575 in August, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $94,216,194 in August, 1927, as compared with $79,395,041 in July, 1927, and $90,621,419 in August, 1926.

The chief imports in August, 1927, were: iron and its products, $23,310,387; fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,688,079, and non-metallic minerals and products, $15,056,410.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $26,878,059; wood, wood products and paper, $26,817,198, and animals and animal products, $16,032,696.

In the five months ending August, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $167,620,826; wood, wood products and paper, $118,988,784, and animals and animal products, $59,983,365.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1927, was less than during August, 1927, and less than during September, 1926. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 2,616 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 9,611 working days, as compared with thirteen disputes in August, involving 4,894 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 13,339 working days. In September, 1926, there were in existence fourteen disputes, involving 2,347 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 20,922 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September terminated during the month and one of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during September also terminated during the month. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, effecting 178 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.87 at the beginning of September, as compared with $10.93 for August; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a substantial seasonal fall in the price of potatoes, although the prices of beef, mutton, beans, evaporated apples, prunes, yellow sugar and tea were also somewhat

lower. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.05 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.11 for August; $21.15 for September, 1926; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to increases in the prices of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 151.0 for September, as compared with 152.3 for August; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 213.7 for September, 1919; and 205.0 for September, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups declined, three advanced, while two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, potatoes, rubber, hay and straw. The Non-Ferrous Metals group declined somewhat, because of lower prices for copper, lead, tin and spelter, while silver and zinc sheets were higher. The Chemicals and Allied Products group also declined. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, the former mainly because of advances in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; and the latter due mainly to higher prices for cotton, gingham, cotton bags, sash cord, and hessian. The Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced, chiefly because of higher prices for anthracite coal. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Iron and its Products group were unchanged.

Empire Marketing Board

The Empire Marketing Board, appointed in the early summer of 1926 upon the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee, has published its first annual report. The object of this organization is to further the marketing of Empire produce throughout the British Empire, its membership including representatives of every part of the Empire. The work of the Empire Marketing Board includes the active advertisement in the United Kingdom of the Empire produce home and overseas, but such publicity is regarded as the last stage only in the attempt to promote the organization of Empire production and Empire marketing. Scientific Research constitutes the first work of the Board. It has striven to strengthen and perfect existing scientific institutions rather than to establish new institutions. Research work has been carried on in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world, and efforts have been made to eliminate the pests and diseases of plants and animals. Financial assistance to this end has been given to the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad and to the Amani Institute in Tanganyika. The Low Temperature Research Committee at Cambridge is working on the development of coal storage processes upon which the successful marketing of overseas produce depends. Animal breeding and fruit growing have been the object of special investigations designed to improve present methods.

The Board's work in the economic field concerns the efficient organization of Empire marketing and the elimination of waste in its various stages. Special investigations have been conducted into the marketing of fruit, dairy produce, and Indian ground nuts with a view to the elimination of unnecessary waste.

Publicity, the last stage in the promotion of Empire marketing, embraces newspaper advertising, posters, exhibitions, empire shopping weeks, window dressing competitions, and lectures. The report mentions the co-operation of the retailer as essential to the success of the publicity work, and expresses the hope that an increasing number of retailers will join the endeavour being made to place before the consumer the variety of excellent produce that the Empire can provide.

The National Conference of Friendly Societies (Great Britain), at a recent convention, adopted a resolution recommending the inclusion of a new miners' disease in the schedule of industrial diseases under workmen's compensation. This disease consists of a contraction of the dense tissue known as the palmar fascia, which is found in the palm of the hand under the skin, extending to the bases of the fingers. It is often the result of work in mines.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

DURING the month of September the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, high tension trouble men, groundmen, shopmen, armature winders, machinists, wiremen and helpers, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton Branch.

Application Received

One application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during the month from locomotive engineers in the employ of the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railways. Seven thousand employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the men's request for a 15 per cent wage increase. The Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, requested representatives of the railways and of the union concerned to meet him in Ottawa, where a conference, over which he presided, was held. As a result of the conference, it was agreed that suggestions made by the Minister as to a basis of settlement of the dispute would be considered by the railway companies and the men. Pending the outcome of these efforts to effect an amicable agreement, no steps were taken looking to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Other Proceedings under the Act

The Board established to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, members of Divisions 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was completed during September by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., the appointment being made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the employing company and employees, respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and Its Electrical Workers

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Ltd., and certain of its employees, being linemen, high tension trouble men, groundmen, shopmen, armature winders, machinists, wiremen and helpers, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton Branch. The board had been completed during the month by the appointmtnt of Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, Ontario, as chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Colin G. Snider, K.C., and John L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, Ontario, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, sixty employees being directly affected and three hundred indirectly. The report was signed by the three board members, Mr. Snider dissenting, however, regarding a certain point.

Report of Board

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a Dispute Between, The Dominon Power and Transmission Company (Employer) and certain of its Employees being linemen, high tension trouble men, ground men, shopmen, armature winders, machinists, wiremen and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton Branch, (Employees).

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN.
Minister of Labour.
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation appointed in connection with the said dispute held sessions on the 15th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 30th of September and first of October. The employers were represented by Messrs. George E. Waller and W. G. Angus, and the employees by A. M. Barnetson, Albert Wild and Alexander Jenkins.

All parties to the dispute were given full opportunity to present arguments and make

such statements as would be helpful to the Board in arriving at a conclusion.

After giving due consideration to said statements, arguments and the evidence presented, the Board unanimously agree and join in recommending that the agreement as to wages and conditions made between the parties on the first day of April, 1922, be restored and continue in force until the first day of May, 1928.

The Chairman and Mr. John L. Counsell, a member of the Board, further report that the employees have based their claim for increased wages on the fact that the Hamilton Hydro Commission has recently made substantial increases to their employees doing the same kind of work.

A comparison of the rates of pay and working conditions of the two companies discloses that the per diem wages earned by both groups of employees are practically the same, but that the daily working hours of the Hamilton Hydro Commission are now eight hours whereas the employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company work nine hours a day. The employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company believe that their daily working hours could be reduced to eight hours and paid for at the present per diem rate without substantially increasing the payroll of the company. The Chairman and Mr. Counsell recommend that, when wages and working conditions are being negotiated after the expiration of the agreement of the first of April, 1922, if the Company's application to the Ontario Railway Board for increased fares be granted, the employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company be placed in the same position as the employees of the Hamilton Hydro Commission with regard to hours and wages.

Mr. Colin G. Snider does not join in this recommendation, or in any way agree thereto.

Dated the 1st day of October, A.D. 1927.

(Sgd.) Jno. M. Godfrey,
Chairman,
J. L. Counsell,
Colin G. Snider

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SEVENTEEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council, dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. Earlier cases were outlined in the Labour Gazette for August, 1927, and in previous issues. The new decisions are as follows:—

Case No. 293—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

The employees protested against the assessment of demerit marks against the record of a conductor who had the rear end of his train struck by another train while standing on the tracks. The Board sustained the action of the company, which was taken on the ground that the conductor took no precautions to protect his train while standing on a sharp curve.

Case No. 294—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

A conductor was dismissed from service for attempting to collect credit for mileage earned when he was booked "off duty." The employees claimed that there were doubts as to the evidence that he was so booked, and submitted contrary evidence. As a matter of leniency the company subsequently reinstated the conductor, the time off duty being entered in his record as "suspension." The employees claimed payment for this period at the rate of 100 miles per day.

The claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 295—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

Conductors of crews in freight service at a certain point are required, to walk about one mile to deliver bills and register their train after it has been placed on the designated track in the yard. They claimed that the time so spent should be paid for as "terminal time," in addition to the miles and hours made on the trip. The Railway contended that this point had been decided already in connection with Case No. 262 (Labour Gazette, October, 1925, page 965), and that the terminal time rule did not apply unless the yard is blocked or a similar delay occurs. The alleged grievance of the mile walk, moreover, occurred at all other points where the yard office is at the extreme end of the yard. In the opinion of

the Board the case was in substance a request for a new rule.

The contention of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 296—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

Rule 5, article 5, of the conductors' schedule provides that conductors "deadheading", or travelling as passengers in the course of their duties, are to be paid at the same rates as the conductor on the train by which they travel, except a conductor who is "deadheading" to take a preference run or promotion to which he is entitled by change of time table, etc. In this case a conductor claimed "deadhead mileage" from his distant terminal, the train by which he usually returned having been cancelled by a change in the time card. The company denied the claim on the ground that the circumstances were similar to those prevailing when new runs are created, no "deadheading" being paid in the latter case. Evidence at the hearing showed that the conductor was "deadheading" in order to exercise his seniority rights.

The contention of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 297—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

This case concerned a controversy as to the payment of a monthly guarantee to trainmen in freight service. Article 3, clause E of the Canadian Northern Trainmen's schedule provides that conductors employed on regular through and way freight trains are to be paid for a minimum of 3,000 and 2,800 miles respectively a month. A conductor followed a regular through-freight car for an entire month, but the distance covered was 40 miles short of the minimum guaranteed. He claimed for the 40 miles to make up the guarantee, but payment was refused by the company, it being alleged that the conductor had booked an unnecessary amount of rest and that he had had ample opportunity to make his guaranteed mileage during the month. In view of these circumstances the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 298—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A regularly assigned train crew failed, owing to a derailment, to reach their headquarter station in time to take out their train, and another crew was ordered to relieve them. The employees claimed that the relieving crew should be paid for this trip as unassigned service, and not as part of the regular assignment. The company on the other hand contended that the relieving crew were subject to the conditions of the assignment. Under the circumstances the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 299—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew were called to proceed to the scene of a fire. For this duty they presented time tickets at through-freight rates, but the company reduced them to work-train rates. The mileage of the crew was thus cut from 169 "through-freight miles" to 100 "work train miles." The company pointed out that there was nothing in the schedule to justify the employees' claim, and that crews ordered to take out equipment for the purpose of fighting fires had always been considered as being engaged in work train service and paid accordingly. The claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 300—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose on the question as to the moment when "detention time" starts when crews are delayed at terminals or "turn around" points. The conductors' and trainmen's schedules provide for payment for such delay at through-freight rates in addition to the mileage or hours made on the trip. The employees contended that detention time starts from the moment of the first stop inside the yard limits. The railways contended, on the other hand, that it starts when the train is placed on the designated track in the yard, and that a stop for the purpose of throwing the switch to enable the train to reach the designated track does not constitute a delay calling for detention pay. The Board ruled that detention pay is not due when crews are not delayed on entering the yard at turn around points. The claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 301—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The conductor and crew of a freight train were assigned to special service calling for considerable work during their trip. They arrived late at the distant terminal the de-

lay bringing them under the special "road detention" rates of pay. After their arrival at the terminal they had their regular duties to perform in yarding, delivering the engine and bills and registering the train. For this work they claimed straight time on an hourly basis from the time of starting to work until they were actually relieved of duty at the distant terminal. This claim was in accordance with the conductors' schedule which provides that a crew making less than 12½ miles per hour shall be paid overtime on a basis of 12½ miles per hour. The company contended however that the schedule provided for certain exceptions to this rule and that it did not cover the present case.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees under the special conditions of the case the crew being on overtime.

Case No. 302—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor was discharged for irregularities in the performance of his duties while in charge of a passenger train. He had fallen into a trap prepared for him by three "operatives" who boarded the train, two of them paying full fares, while the third offered him 50 cents, the correct fare being 90 cents. The conductor accepted the offer in presence of the three operators, who reported the transaction to the local superintendent. The case was subsequently heard before the general superintendent, the conductor being accompanied by the local chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors. The conductor was soon afterwards dismissed. An agreement was reached later to submit the case to the Board. The employees contended that the charges were not proved as required by Article 10 of the conductors' schedule. The contention of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 303—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A switch tender was demoted from his position in consequence of an accident and was assigned a position of crossing flagman at a lower wage. The employees protested against the demotion, and asked that the man should be restored to his former position and paid for any time lost through no fault of his own. The company contended that the man had not the qualifications required for this position. The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 304—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew were dismissed from service for booking rest on arrival at their terminal, thereby holding up loading of stock. They were reinstated after four days, but each member of the crew was assessed 20 demerit marks. The employees claimed payment for lost time, and also the removal of demerit marks. They stated that their action in booking rest was justified by Rule 27 of the conductors', and Rule 32 of the trainmen's schedule which provide that conductors or trainmen on arrival at terminals are not to be called for immediate duty if they want rest, and that they are to be judges of their own condition. The rule states that "required rest must be booked on arrival and will be given complete before being called." The company contended that this rule had never been construed to mean that crews would not be required to do certain important yard work or switching on arrival at terminals where no switch engine is employed. On investigation it was found that the crew had been on duty only for nine hours and 45 minutes before they arrived at the terminal.

The Board found that the conductor and crew should have rendered the service required before going off duty, and the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 306—Canadian National Railway (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The trainmen's schedule (clause D article 1) provides that trainmen on passenger trains who are required to accompany engines to or from the shop tracks at certain specified points are to be paid for this service at overtime rates, with a minimum of 20 minutes in addition to other payments. In the case of a trainman who was required to perform this service, the company used the time required for the work to make up the monthly guarantee of 4,500 miles, considering that this practice did not conflict with the above rule. The employees contended, on the other hand, that the rule expressly required this time to be allowed "in addition to other payments."

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

Case No. 307—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case concerned the interpretation of the rule governing the payment of "detention time." The trainmen's schedule guarantees

payment for monthly mileage of a 4,500 miles "exclusive of detention." The company contended that this expression referred to "terminal detention," while the employees claimed that the company had not the right to include any detention time to make up the monthly guaranteed mileage, as had been done in the case of a particular trainman. The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

Case No. 308—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A Grand Trunk Pacific passenger trainman submitted a claim for the payment of "preparatory time" under Article 3 of the trainmen's schedule, which requires passenger trainmen to be on duty for 15 minutes before a train is due to leave, payment being made "for terminal detention *pro rata* at detention rates from time train is due to leave until it departs." Terminal delays after arrival are paid for on the same basis from time of arrival until the crew is relieved from duty. The employees stated that at some points trainmen are required to report for duty 30 minutes or more before starting, but 15 minutes of this time is always deducted by the company and not paid for. The company contended that the article quoted clearly meant that passenger trainmen are not to be paid for the first 15 minutes that they are required to be on duty before the train is due to leave. This practice had always been followed, without any protest from the men until this case. The contention of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 309—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rule 10, article 5 of the trainmen's schedule provides that train baggagemen and freight brakemen handling government mail on regular runs are to receive payment at the rate of $10 per month for this service, while those handling such mail only intermittently are to receive 50 cents per trip, with a maximum of $10 per month. The trainmen on a certain run handled government mail regularly twice a week and every time they were required to do so, and for their service they claimed to be entitled to payment at the monthly rate. The company held that the word "intermittently," as used in the rule, was applicable to the case, and paid the men 50 cents per trip.

The contention of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 310—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Two assistant yardmasters, formerly employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, claimed standard wages for the period since the amalgamation of that railway with the Canadian Northern Railway in September, 1920. The application to the Board was made *ex parte*, the general manager of the system having declined to take part in the proceedings. The employees stated that these assistant yard masters, since the amalgamation received $40 per month less than the Canadian Northern employees of the same class who were employed at the same terminals. Prior to January 1, 1918, the assistant yard masters on the Canadian Northern received $135, and this amount was increased to $150 per month on January 1, 1918. The McAdoo award later raised the rate to $205 per month, but the Grand Trunk Pacific assistant yard masters did not participate in that advance. The Chicago award came into effect in 1920, giving these employees an increase of $35 per month, bringing the Canadian National Railways yard masters up to $240 and the Grand Trunk Pacific yard masters up to $200.

The Board found that there was no violation of agreement on the part of the Railway Company and that there was no schedule rule involved in the case. Under these circumstances the case was not properly within the Board's jurisdiction.

The Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, at a convention held at Edmonton in September, considered a draft bill submitted by the Winnipeg unit to provide unemployment insurance on a federal basis. The draft bill was referred by the convention to all units in Canada for further consideration, and also to all units of the Canadian Legion, with a recommendation that the principle contained therein should be approved. According to press reports, the proposed measure would require the compulsory payment of contributions to an unemployment fund by employers and workers, supplemented by contributions from the provincial and federal governments. The benefit provided would be at the rate of $6 per week for single persons and $10 per week for married persons, these rates after the first year to be raised respectively to $12 and $30. The bill proposes that state insurance 10 cent stamps should be on sale at all post offices.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during September was twelve, as compared with thirteen during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during September, 1926, being 9,611 working days as compared with 20,922 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Sept. 1927	12	2,616	9,611
Aug. 1927	13	4,894	13,339
Sept. 1926	14	2,347	20,922

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Nine disputes, involving 1,486 workpeople, were carried over from August, and three disputes commenced during September. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September terminated during the month, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during September also terminated during the month. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; pulpwood cutters, Sudbury, Ont., and District; and sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely, fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926, and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927. The dispute of cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q., in existence since March 24, 1925, and the dispute of men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., in existence since July 28, 1926, are reported to have lapsed.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month, two were for increases in wages and one was against a decrease in piece rates. Of the four strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month two were in favour of the employers and two resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, New Aberdeen, N.S.—The miners in one of the collieries were involved in a cessation of work from August 30 to September 6, owing to a demand of the drivers for extra pay for taking the horses to the stables. The miners decided to return to work pending negotiations between the executive of the union and the management. In negotiations which followed it was arranged that the stables would be placed nearer the working places.

Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.—Toward the end of September an agreement was reported between some of the employers involved in this dispute, providing for increases in wages substantially as demanded. At the end of the month there were still on strike twenty-six of the seventy-three employees involved at the beginning.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of the strikers involved in this dispute secured work elsewhere, reducing the number from forty-two at the beginning of the month to ten at the end.

Blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.—The number of employees involved in this dispute increased during the month from four to nine, some who had secured work elsewhere being again unemployed.

Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.—This dispute, beginning June 6, 1927, for an increase in wages, was reported as having lapsed during September, none of the strikers demands being secured.

Electrical Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—The cessation of work occurred on July 14, 1927, the employees demanding an increase in wages to $9 per day and a five-day week, 40

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to September, 1927.			
MINING—			
Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—			
Coal miners, Aberdeen, N.S...	1,250	3,750	Commenced August 30, 1927, for change in working conditions. Work resumed Sept. 6, 1927, in negotiations following employees partially successful.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	54	1,040	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	3	78	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	42	676	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piecerate system and to maintain union conditions. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing—			
*Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.	3	78	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
*Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.....	9	234	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q..	80	1,560	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.....	.....	.....	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Lapsed during September. In favour of employers.
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	45	270	Commenced July 14, 1927, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated Sept. 8, 1927. In favour of employers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1927.			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Sudbury District, Ont.....	65	325	Commenced Sept. 24, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Salmon fishermen, New Westminster, B.C., and district....	1,000	1,000	Commenced Sept. 21, 1927, against decrease in price of fish. Work resumed Sept. 22. Compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	65	600	Commenced Sept. 1, 1927, for an increase in wages. Unterminated.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

hours. On September 8 the strikers returned to work on the same conditions as before the strike, namely $1 per hour and eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week.

Salmon Fishermen, New Westminster, B.C., and District.—A dispute was reported in the press, involving salmon fishermen on the Fraser river in a cessation of work on September 21, 1927. It was reported that the canneries had reduced prices from 75 cents per fish for sockeye salmon to 40 cents, and from 8 cents to 4 cents for pink salmon. It was arranged that the price would be 50 cents for sockeye and 8 cents for pink salmon.

Pulpwood Cutters, Sudbury, Ont., and District.—A number of pulpwood cutters demanded an increase in the rate from $2.25 per cord to $2.50, which was refused by the employers, the men ceasing work and seeking work elsewhere. Some firms, however, were reported to have granted the increase. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of sheet metal workers in various shops ceased work when certain employers refused to sign agreements presented by the union similar to that signed by several other employers (Labour Gazette, September, 1927, p. 1003). One employer was involved from September 1 and five from September 21. By the end of September forty-three out of the sixty-five employees on strike had secured work elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of new disputes reported during August was 22, and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 34 disputes in existence during the month. The number of workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) in all disputes in progress in the month was 19,000, and the time loss 169,000 working days.

Of the 22 disputes beginning in the month, 6 were against proposed reductions in wages, 5 over other wages questions, 4 on questions respecting working arrangements and 7 on other questions. Settlements were made in the cases of 20 disputes, 6 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromise, leaving 14 disputes unterminated.

The strike of 2,000 coal miners which began in May, when the miners refused to work one shift on Saturday rather than two shifts on alternate Saturdays, the dispute involving stoppages of work on Saturdays only, had not been settled at the end of August.

Another coal mining dispute, involving directly and indirectly, about 1,650 workpeople, began on August 26 against proposed reduction in rates of wages and of piece-work rates. No settlement had been made at the end of the month.

The general lockout of slipper operatives at Rossendale, which began July 20, was withdrawn on September 7, and an agreement reached, establishing a conciliation board for the industry.

Australia

For the year 1926, the number of disputes reported was 360, involving 803 establishments and 113,034 workpeople, of whom 80,768 were directly and 32,266 indirectly involved. The time loss for all disputes in progress was 1,310,261 working days, and the estimated loss in wages £1,415,813.

In the first quarter of 1927, the number of disputes reported was 110, involving 277 establishments and 63,604 workpeople, of whom 44,992 were directly and 63,604 indirectly involved. The time loss for all disputes in progress was 792,645 working days, and the estimated loss in wages £810,071.

The railway service in the State of Queensland was completely tied up for a week owing to an industrial dispute. A strike of sugar mill employees against the employment of European labour took place, and the cane cutters' union induced the railway union to refuse to handle

freight to or from the mill involved. The railway system in Queensland is state owned, and on September 3, the Government dismissed the entire staff of 18,000 railway workers and stated that it would re-employ only those who would obey the instructions of the Railway Commissioner. Motor transportation services were organized by the Government and were reported to be operated successfully. A large number of railway workers reported for work during the week, on the terms of the government. On September 10 the dispute was declared at an end, and by September 12, normal service was resumed. The strike of sugar mill employees continued.

South Africa

In the year 1923 two disputes began, involving 50 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 740 working days with an estimated loss in wages of £960.

In 1924, seven disputes began, involving 1,856 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 10,129 working days, with an estimated loss in wages of £20,958.

In 1925 there were no disputes involving stoppages of work.

United States

The number of strikes and lockouts beginning in July was 62, of which 42 involved 32,876 employees, making the average number of employees per dispute 783. Of the 62 disputes, 16 were in building trades, 16 in the clothing industry, 9 in coal mining and the others in various other industries.

The strike of 2,000 labourers and hod carriers in Rhode Island, who went out on June 1, for an increase in wages, had not been settled at the end of July.

A dispute regarding jurisdiction between the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions was the cause of a cessation of work by 6,000 building trades workers in Baltimore, Maryland, from July 12 to July 25.

About 6,000 teamsters and truckdrivers in New York City went out on strike on September 7 for an increase of the average wage from $40 to $45 per week, with an 8-hour instead of a 9-hour day. A settlement was reached granting the $5 increase with a continuance of the 9-hour day, and work was resumed September 12.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—After two unsuccessful attempts to settle this dispute in Illinois by joint conferences, the third conference, convened on the suggestion of union officials, succeeded on October 1 in reaching an agreement by which work would be resumed at the same rates as prevailing before the stoppage. This agreement is to be in force until April 1, 1928. In the meantime a joint commission of four, consisting of two operators and two union representatives was provided for, to make a study of the wage question, and their report was to be the basis of negotiations for a new agreement to come into force on April 1, 1928. In Indiana a similar agreement was reached on October 7.

In the other states comprising the "Central Competitive Field," namely, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, no settlement was reached. Minor disturbances occurred both in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and new court injunctions were granted restraining union members from interfering with the operation of the mines, and certain restrictions were placed on picketing. Protected by these injunctions, open-shop operations continued and production was reported to have increased. In Indiana, it was reported at the middle of September that 55 per cent of the mines were in operation under the terms of the former agreement.

In the Southwest field (Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas) an agreement was signed on October 6 by operators and union representatives, providing that work be resumed on practically the same scale as before the suspension of work.

Belgium

During July, 9 strikes began and 14 disputes were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 23 disputes in progress during the month. The number of workpeople involved was 10,039 and the time loss 180,288 working days. Of the 9 disputes beginning in the month, 5 were over wages question. Sixteen disputes were terminated, 6 in favour of workpeqople, 6 by compromise and 4 in favour of employers.

Germany

During the first quarter of 1927, 83 strikes and 7 lockouts were terminated, involving 1,012 establishments. The total number of workers affected was 132,727, of which 130,952 were directly affected. The time loss for all workers involved in disputes was 1,038,760 working days. Classified according to causes, 37,923 workers were involved in disputes concerning wages, 92,489 in disputes concerning hours, and 2,287 in disputes over other questions. Classified by results, 119,731 workers were involved in disputes which ended in favour of workers, 9,130 in disputes which ended in compromise and 2,091 in disputes which ended in favour of employers.

Netherlands

During July, 22 disputes began, involving 967 workpeople.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING CONCILIATION MACHINERY FOR RAILWAY SHOPMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

AN agreement was signed on August 15, 1927, between the British railway companies and the trade unions which include in their membership employees in the railway workshops, providing for the establishment of machinery for dealing with questions affecting wages, hours and conditions of service of male wages staff employed under shop conditions. The unions which are signatories to the agreement are the National Union of Railwaymen, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the United Patternmakers' Association, the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, the National Union of Foundry Workers, the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, the Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Machine, Engine and Iron Grinders and Glazers' Society, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a shop committee in each shop where not less than 75 workpeople are employed, consisting of a number of representatives of the employees, and of representatives of the company not exceeding the number of employees' representatives. Provision is made for the grouping of shops for the same purpose where less than 75 workers are employed. At any works or depot where, in the same department, there is more than one shop committee, a works committee is to be set up. A third type of body, a line committee, is also to be established for each department, for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting detached bodies of workers in the same department at centres where the number of employees is not large enough to enable a shop committee to be formed.

Any employee, or group of employees, desiring to raise a question within the scope of the scheme, may make representations in the first place to the foreman of the shop. If the answer is not satisfactory reference is to be made to the shop committee, or if there is no such committee the question may be discussed with the local management. Matters not settled by a shop committee may be referred to the works committee or discussed between the district staff officer of the trade union and the local management or referred by the shop committee to the head of the department. At places where there is no shop committee the question may be referred to the line committee. If the employees in two or more shops desire to raise a general question the matter is referred to the local management, and failing satisfaction, to the works committee. Employees at different centres where there are no shop or works committees wishing to raise a question collectively are to refer in the first place to the head of the department, and failing satisfaction, to the line committee. Matters which are not settled by the works or line committees may be discussed between the district staff officer of the union and the local management, or between headquarter officials and the general manager of the company. If the trade unions wish to raise a question of a national character they are to take up the matter with the general managers, and a national railway shopmen's council is to be established to deal with such matters. Any questions which the company or companies may wish to raise are to be referred to the employees' secretary of the appropriate committee or of the national council. Provision is made for the expediting of cases referred to the new bodies, and also that, where the parties concerned desire to submit a question to arbitration, the reference is to be to the Industrial Court. No withdrawal of labour or unauthorized action is to be taken pending negotiations on the lines set out in the agreement.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), discussing the "turnover" problem in its issue of September 10, made the following suggestion: "First in the course of investigating an excessive turnover is to find out why the employees quit. The method of doing this is simple—ask them. The exit interview, as it has been called, is of much importance. Conducted by a third person it serves as a check upon the shift boss or foreman or whoever has been the immediate superior of the employee who is throwing up his job. It may show that the man has not been assigned to the work for which he is best fitted. Tact and courtesy in most cases will bring out the real reason for the man's dissatisfaction. Also, even though he persists in his intention to go elsewhere, he will have kinder feelings toward his late employer."

ADOPTION OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agreement Executed by Dominion Government With Provincial Government Under The Old Age Pensions Act

REFERENCE was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 925-926) to a proclamation which was issued by the government of British Columbia on August 25 authorizing the provincial government to enter into an agreement with the government of Canada pursuant to the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion Parliament (Statutes of 1927, Chapter 35), and pursuant also to a provincial statute respecting Old Age Pensions (Chapter 50 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1926-27) for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in British Columbia, the cost of such pensions to be divided equally between the Dominion Government and the provincial authorities. Reference was also made to an Order in Council which had been adopted by the government of British Columbia entrusting the administration of the proposed old age pensions system to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board.

A federal Order in Council was approved during the month of July entrusting the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, to the Minister of Labour. The Honourable Peter Heenan, federal Minister of Labour, conferred with the provincial government of British Columbia during the month of August in regard to the inauguration of the proposed system of old age pensions there. On September 28, shortly after the return of the Minister of Labour to Ottawa, an Order in Council was approved authorizing the Minister of Labour to enter into an agreement with the province of British Columbia for the inauguration of a system of old age pensions there under the terms and conditions which had been provided in the federal Act of Parliament of last session on this subject. The agreement with the government of British Columbia was accordingly signed by the Minister of Labour on the same day. It had previously been approved by the provincial authorities and signed on their behalf by Honourable A. M. Manson, the provincial Attorney General and Minister of Labour. British Columbia is, therefore, the first province in which the old age pension system, which was approved by the Dominion Parliament last session, will go into effect.

The Dominion-provincial agreement in question provides that old age pensions will be payable from September 1, 1927, It is provided in the Dominion-provincial agreement that,—

(1) On, from and after the first day of September, 1927, the Province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

(2) The Province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisoes and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

(3) The Dominion agrees to pay to the Province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

Instructions to intending applicants for old age pensions in British Columbia have been issued by the Old Age Pensions Department of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver, in the terms following:—

Under the Act an application may be submitted by any person who is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage has attained the age of seventy years; has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of proposed commencement of pension; has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date; is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act; is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365) a year; and has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

It will be necessary for any applicant to prove his or her age and nationality. Useful documents for that purpose are a certificate of birth, or certificate of baptism, certificate of marriage showing age, certificate of service in any of His Majesty's Forces, certificate of naturalization or entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family. Satisfactory proof of age and nationality should be filed with the application.

Proof of residence in Canada for the period of twenty years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension and proof of exact period of residence in this Province are essential in determining the eligibility of the applicant and the amount of pension payable. The proofs you propose to file covering this twenty year period of residence should accompany the application. State what other proofs you can secure as to the exact period of residence in this Province and period in Canada.

An application for pension cannot be considered until proofs of residence, age and nationality are produced.

THE PROBLEM OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN INDUSTRY

Results of Study by Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission

THE report of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, made public early this year, was noted in the Labour Gazette, March, 1927 (page 246). After an exhaustive study of pension plans in existence in the United States, the commissioners found that these plans were inadequate and insecure, and unanimously expressed the opinion that "a state system of old age pensions or insurance is by far superior, from every point of view, to any of the existing forms of aged relief." The commission has lately published a summary, prepared by Mr. Abraham Epstein, research director, of the facts and figures revealed in the course of the inquiry. Some of the findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The United States Census of 1920 reported a population of approximately five million persons 65 years of age and over, and this figure was estimated to have increased by half a million in 1925. Of this number it is estimated that between 15 and 20 per cent are dependent upon private or public relief, while 20 per cent in addition are dependent upon children or relatives for their support. If the ratio of dependence that exists in Massachusetts were true for the entire country it would follow that about 1,800,000 persons 65 years of age or over are now dependent on others for their support in old age.

The commission rejects the opinion that this widespread condition of dependence on others is the result of improvidence during the past working life of the aged. "All theories about thrift and independence," it is stated, "and all objections to paternalism notwithstanding, employers of labour have found that, in practice, the average wages paid in most industrial establishments have proved insufficient to provide for those periods of life when the wage earner is no longer able to participate actively in industry. Even when the worker succeeds in accumulating considerable savings he is frequently deprived of these through some circumstance over which he has no control, and is left dependent in old age, despite his conscientious practice of thrift." Few wage-earners, it is pointed out, are able to continue at work until the end of their days. Moreover the employment of elderly persons in industry is becoming more difficult. The percentage of persons over 65 who were recorded as gainfully employed has declined nearly 20 per cent in the course of the last thirty years.

Many employers have been impressed by the problem of old age, and have established private industrial pension systems for the benefit of their employees. The report describes the most typical plans now in effect, and estimate their value as a means of solving the national problem. The total number of persons in receipt of pensions from all industrial concerns in the United States does not exceed 100,000, this number being only 5 or 6 per cent of all the needy aged persons. The average amount of the pension thus provided is about $485 per year. About four-fifths of all the pension systems in existence are in the public utilities and metal industries group. Seventy-two per cent of all the concerns which notified the commission that they were operating old age pension systems employ over 1,000 workers each. That the pension systems are mainly confined to the large employing firms is evident from the fact that the bulk of wage earners in the country are still employed by comparatively small concerns, the census of 1920 showing that only six per cent of all industrial establishments employ 101 workers or more.

The report describes the various types of private pension systems now in existence. These types include (1) provision of lighter jobs and informal gratuities for old employees; (2) formal discretionary plans, in which the employer retains full power in regard to the working and continuance of the plan; (3) formal limited contractual plans, in which the employer relinquishes the right to abandon the pension allowance where pensions have actually been granted; (4) contributory pension plans; (5) single premium deferred annuities; (6) modified deferred annuity premiums; (7) employee-managed pension funds.

Discussing these types of pension the report notes that in nearly all the benefits provided are precarious and insecure. "Hardly any pension fund now in force provides legal guarantee of the continued payment of pensions to all the employees in the service of the concern operating the fund. With their long service requirements, stringent character provisions and disciplinary clauses, these funds can only apply to a small proportion of all the workers." Extensive studies of labour turnover, conducted by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics show that only 3.4 per cent of male workers and 2.4 per cent of female workers remain with the same concern over 20 years. The deferred single premium plan (that is, the service annuity granted from year to year without long service requirements, which becomes the pro-

perty of the employee whether he stays or leaves the concern), is obviously the most equitable of all the plans, but apparently American industry does not see its way to pay the heavy cost of this plan.

In regard to the financial structure of the existing plans the report states that "one of the most important disclosures of this study is the lack of financial provision to meet the pension payments. With rare exceptions, the concerns having pension plans have not set aside special funds to take care of the pensions as they fall due, but expect to meet these liabilities simply out of operating expenses. Almost none of the companies which established pension systems made scientific calculations in advance of the probable cost to themselves over a period of years of these pension systems. And in the case of the companies which are establishing new pension systems this habit of largely trusting to luck that future pension costs will be within their capacity to pay, is still being adhered to. The fallacies of this system have been repeatedly pointed out by actuaries and all those who have studied the problem. None of the American systems have yet reached, or have nearly approached the peak of costs, and it is simply on account of this fact, the experts declare, that most concerns have found it possible to continue operating their pension systems without finding the outlay involved a serious financial burden.

"Actuaries contend that it is difficult to make a mathematically reliable estimate of the probable liabilities which an industrial establishment undertakes when establishing a pension system without constant revision and checking. Insurance companies and independent authorities criticize the whole principle of allowing private firms which are not subject to public regulation in this respect to engage in what amounts to the business of writing annuities."

In proof of the uncertainty of even the best contractual plans the report refers to the failure of the pension fund of Morris and Company. This well-known packing firm established a separate fund in 1909 on basis of contributions from employees and the company. The workers' contributions were at the rate of three per cent of their wages and were deducted from their pay, while the company contributed $25,000 a year, setting its maximum liability at $500,000. When Armour and Company merged with Morris and Company, the liabilities of the Morris pension fund to its 600 retired pensioners alone had grown to a sum over $7,000,000. Armour and Company refused to assume this responsibility and the Morris and Company employees were left "high and dry." The former employees took the case to the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois, which ruled that the pension plan, as actually drawn up, created no contractual liability on the part of Morris and Company.

At one time it was believed that industry in the United States would gradually work out the problem of the aged workers and that the voluntary provision of private pensions would obviate the need for public pensions. These expectations have not been realized. "The earlier hopes that the introduction of a pension plan would greatly lessen the labour turnover, increase the loyalty and stability of the service, etc., have, after a number of years of experience not been realized." The report concludes as follows:

"Perhaps the failure of a few more pension plans is necessary to awaken public opinion to the dangers inherent in the present condition. But it would seem inescapable that some provision for the great mass of workers who are unable to qualify under the strict requirements of the private pension plans, cannot for long be delayed. Modern old age dependency is a direct hazard of industry. The principles underlying workmen's compensation laws must also apply in the case of old age pensions.

"Fortunately, many employers of labour with pension plans of their own, are coming to recognize, as expressed by the president of one large concern, that sooner or later we must face the necessity of adopting a scientific system under state control. Whether this should take the form of a contributory or a non-contributory pension plan need not be discussed at this juncture. What does seem obvious and inevitable from this investigation is the immediate necessity of some program of state action."

The first conference between officials and men of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, the largest railway in Great Britain, was held at London in September. It concluded with resolutions declaring that the company's policy of co-operation with labour is in harmony with the trade union policy, that other meetings will be arranged, and that every possible assistance to the furtherance of the object of the movement which is to restore the prosperity of the railroads and ensure a maximum of co-operation between employees and owners.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND YUKON TERRITORY IN 1927

New Brunswick

DURING the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature, which opened on March 10 and closed on April 21, 1927, several measures of interest to labour were enacted.

The Mechanics and Wage Earners' Lien Act consolidates and considerably amends the law of the province on this subject, bringing it more into harmony with the laws in force in other provinces. Municipal corporations and railways are expressly included in the list of organizations whose property is subject to lien. The percentage to be retained by the owner is twenty per cent of the contract price, unless the price exceeds $15,000, when the percentage retained is fifteen per cent. A workman, labourer, servant, mechanic or other person employed in manual labour may not, unless his wages exceed $10 per day, waive his right to benefit under the Act. The lien of a mechanic or labourer for wages has, to the extent of thirty days' wages, priority over all other liens, derived through the same contractor or sub-contractor, on the percentage to which contractor or sub-contractor is entitled, all such mechanics and labourers ranking equally. A wage earner may enforce a lien in respect of an uncompleted contract and may serve notice of motion on the proper parties returnable in four days. If the contract is not completed when the lien is claimed by the wage-earner, the percentage is calculated on the value of the work done or materials furnished by his employer. A contractor or sub-contractor who makes default in completing his contract may not, as against a wage-earner claiming a lien, apply the percentage to the completion of the contract or the satisfaction of a claim or for any other purpose. Every device by an owner, contractor or sub-contractor to defeat the priority given to a wage-earner for his wages, and every payment made for the purpose of defeating or impairing a lien, are declared by the Act to be null and void.

A claim for lien for wages may be registered at any time during the performance of the work or within thirty days after its completion. A lien for which a claim has been registered expires ninety days after the completion of the work or service or the placing of the materials or the expiry of the period of credit whichever date is latest, unless an action is commenced to realize the claim and a certificate thereof is registered.

A lienholder may, at any time, make a demand in writing for information regarding the terms of the contract, the state of the accounts or the terms of a mortgage.

The sections dealing with actions to realize claims give the judge wide powers to ensure the equitable treatment of all parties concerned. The form of a judgment may be varied by the judge in order to meet the circumstances of the case, so as to afford any party to the proceedings any right or remedy to which he may be entitled. All cases are appealable except those in which the aggregate amount of the claims of the plaintiff and all other persons do not exceed $100. In the latter case, however, the judge who tried the action may, upon application within fourteen days after judgment, grant a new trial.

The Mining Act as revised and amended contains the same provisions as the old law with regard to grants of land to coal miners for the erection of dwelling houses. These provisions were enacted in 1907.

An amendment to the Vocational Education Act extends the time during which vocational committees may be reimbursed for expenditures on buildings or parts of buildings to June 30, 1927.

Prince Edward Island

The General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, which was opened on March 15 and closed on April 12, 1927, passed a new Public Health Act containing several provisions of labour interest which were not included in the Act of 1908. A "house" is defined to include a factory, which is thus subject to inspection and regulation under the Act. The Provincial Board of Health (which is the Lieutenant-Governor in Council) is charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of varying rates of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people. Regulations may be made governing various matters, among which is included the licensing of plumbers. No person may establish, conduct or maintain a camp or boarding house for the accommodation of his employees without a written permit from a local medical officer of the district in which such camp or boarding house is to be established, stating that the sanitary conditions of the house or camp are satisfactory. This permit may be revoked at any time by the medical health officer if he considers the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory or that any occupant not

immune to vaccination against smallpox has not been successfully vaccinated within five years.

Yukon Territory

The Yukon Council at its recent session passed an Ordinance Respecting Old Age Pensions which empowered the Gold Commissioner to negotiate and make an agreement with the Federal Government for the purpose of putting into effect in the territory or otherwise obtaining the advantages of any Act respecting old age pensions, which has been passed or may be passed by the Parliament of Canada.

NEW YORK STATE LABOUR LAWS OF 1927

THE State of New York Department of Labour has published a special bulletin (No. 151) giving the text of the labour laws enacted in 1927, together with the text of the federal Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, effective July 1, 1927 (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 397). The latter act was modelled upon the New York Workmen's Compensation law, and is in some respects more liberal in its terms. It affects a large number of employees on the waterfronts in New York City, Buffalo and elsewhere, covering injuries to workmen employed on navigable waters, including rivers, canals and drydocks.

Workmen's Compensation.—The main group of state laws enacted this year was that of workmen's compensation. Consideration of this subject is the main function of the State Industrial Board, a body to be composed henceforth of five instead of three members, two each representing the employers and workmen, and one being an attorney. The maximum weekly compensation for total disability was increased from $20 to $25. For temporary disability the maximum was raised from $3,500 to $5,000 for total, and $4,000 for partial disability. Sixty weeks' compensation was granted for loss of hearing of one ear, the loss of hearing of both ears only having been compensated previously. The Board may now reclassify a disability within a year after the accident that has caused it, upon proof of error, injustice, or change in condition. Uninsured employers are made liable for payment of $500 to the special fund for the compensation of employees totally and permanently disabled by accidents occurring at separate times and by unrelated causes, and in case of death for the payment of $1,000 to the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. Compensation was provided for volunteer foremen, a class hitherto held to be exempt.

Hours of Labour.—In regard to the 8-hour law provision was made for investigations, under judicial procedure, of hours of labour under public work contracts. Penalties for wilful violation consist of fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of contract. For women and female minors the working week was limited to 48 hours daily, except that 78 hours of overtime is permitted in the course of the calendar year. The hours per day may be adjusted to permit one short working day each week. These new hour limits supersede the 9-hour day and 54 hour week that have prevailed in factories since 1912 and in shops since 1913-14. Prior to those dates the state had a 10-hour day dating for factories from 1886, and for shops from 1896.

Fair Wages on Public Works.—Provision was made that wages on public works shall not be less than the rate prevailing in the locality where such work is carried on. Employees may take action to recover the difference between the actual payment and the determined rate. In addition the employer refusing to pay such rate is subject to fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of contract. This legislation follows a decision of the United States Supreme Court enjoining criminal prosecution under the similar law of Oklahoma on the ground that the terms "current rate" and "locality" were too indefinite. The amending act defines "locality" as the town, city, village or other civil division where the work is being done, and "prevailing rate" as the rate in said locality for a majority or forty per cent plurality of workmen, labourers or mechanics in the same trade or occupation.

Mrs. Adam Shortt resigned during September from the Ontario Mothers' Commission, of which she was vice-chairman. She had been a member of the Commission since its establishment in 1920.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OF ONTARIO FOR 1926

THE sixth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, recently published, in detailing the work for the past year, emphasizes the fact that it has "enjoyed the favourable co-operation of both the employers and the employees of the province." Since the first conference with a group of employers, the Board has been in constant touch with them and their successors, and at the present time, in the words of the report, "they regard us as their friends." According to the report, the cordial relationship with the employers has resulted as follows:

> They tell us that their industry, as a whole, is in a sounder state, with increased production from the workers and a higher efficiency in management, and they generously give us credit for having helped them to reach this happy condition.
>
> All of the forty-three orders we have issued have been framed in a similar fashion, in collaboration with representative employers, and their effect upon the several industries has been likewise beneficial. The better employer has been protected against his unsocial rival. The bewildering variety of wage rates has been brought to some degree of semblance and conformity. Some employers, whose aim had simply been to reduce wage-cost, have learned the wiser plan of assessing wage cost as against production cost. Best of all, those workers whose wages had been below the line of decent support have been lifted into independence.

Dealing with the relationships of the Board with the employees and organized labour, the report continues:

> The workers whom we exist to protect are almost entirely without organization or any means of framing and expressing their opinions as a class. This has made it difficult for us to consult them, and every conference held respecting any trade presents the problem of selecting and gathering representative employees. They are numerous, widely scattered, unknown to each other, and comparatively helpless in the midst of the turmoil and haste of the industrial arena they have entered. Yet after six years they and we have come to know each other, and the readiness with which they turn to us when in trouble is the best evidence possible that they have accepted us as their protectors.
>
> Organized labour, while largely male in membership, is yet keenly alive to the interests of women who work. We have to acknowledge much assistance from trade unions. There are some trades where the men are organized but not the women, and other trades partially organized without reference to sex lines. We have always asked the help of whatever organization exists. It has been freely given, affording us an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the problems involved. Moreover, in the enforcement of our orders, we are much helped by labour councils and public-spirited members of unions.

The Board determines the minimum wage levels by studying the cost of living in the workers' place of residence. The cost of living budget of an average working woman at Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budgets of workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as revised to October, 1926, allows $364 per year or $7 per week for board and lodging; $124.65 per year for clothing; $162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, car fare, amusement, church, etc.), making a total of $650.40 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows: Board and lodging, $7; clothing, $2.39; sundries, $3.11, making a total of $12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

The Board has been gathering information during the past five years regarding the employment of married women in Ontario, and this section of its report is as follows:

> There are in Ontario (census of 1921) 1,451,772 females, or about 49.5 per cent of the total population. Of these about one half are of the working age (between fifteen and fifty). Of these again, perhaps 140,000 are gainfully employed, and about 100,000 are under the orders of the Board. Nearly 80 per cent of the women who have reached the age of twenty have been married, for we are one of the most married communities in the world.
>
> In the five years for which we have figures it is impossible to discern either increase or decrease in the proportion of married women working for wages. There can be no doubt, however, that women do not now always quit their jobs when they get married. This is a fact of great moment as all will recognize. Without giving details, our information shows that married women at work are more likely to be found in the larger cities than in the smaller cities and towns. They are most prominent in hotels, restaurants and laundries, making up about one third of the female working force in these employments. They are present in all the other trades, and on the whole make up from ten to twenty per cent of the female workers.

In regard to administration, the procedure followed is outlined. The Board gathers each year from all firms in the factory trades, and from a considerable number in other trades, particularized wage sheets as to their female employees. From these returns statistical tables are compiled, and these enable the Board to

discover whether or not its orders are being obeyed. Each sheet is analyzed and, where any deviations appear, the firm is interrogated. Sometimes the deviations are explained away. Sometimes they represent inadvertencies on the part of foremen or accountants and are at once set right. In respect to deviations, the report observes that as a rule such oversights are corrected as soon as pointed out. "Another type is of the employer—none too efficient himself and none too prosperous in his business—who would save himself by reckless wage-cutting. Others again are newcomers to Ontario, and have not learned to appreciate the wholesome standards of living which have made this province one where it is desirable to live and do business. Thus we have some cases which involve considerable negotiations."

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO

—	Firms	Female Employees		Average Weekly Wage		Average hours per week	Minimum wages (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				$	$		$
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (Toronto)	41	1,131	1,000	12 54	12 21	46·9	12 00
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	32	462	435	13 02	10 20	48·5	12 00
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (rest of province)	38	407	358	10 80	9 71	48·5	11 06
Confectionery, etc. (Toronto)	84	2,530	2,132	13 46	12 24	46·1	12 50
Confectionery, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	65	813	112	12 61	11 44	46·5	11 50
Confectionery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	76	503	109	12 08	10 84	52·8	11 00
Confectionery, etc. (rest of province)	33	220	26	12 92	12 19	51·9	10 00
Retail stores (Toronto)	25	410	33	16 44	11 44	48·5	12 50
Retail stores (other cities over 30,000)	19	1,066	41	14 46	9 13	47·7	12 00
Retail stores cities 5,000 to 30,000)	67	872	64	14 20	9 06	50·4	11 00
Retail stores (rest of province)	21	117	5	13 19	7 60	51·9	8 00–10 00
Departmental stores, having more than 150 employees, Toronto	2	3,020	410	15 69	9 57	47·9	12 50
Textile factories (Toronto)	35	2,069	213	15 13	11 43	45·	12 50
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000)	23	3,417	685	13 90	11 14	48·2	11 50
Textile factories (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	63	3,592	1,026	12 85	10 21	49·9	11 00
Textile factories (rest of province)	61	2,026	437	12 44	9 60	51·2	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto)	324	7,615	538	15 69	10 47	43·9	12 50
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000)	73	891	42	14 42	8 82	46·3	11 50
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	58	1,432	174	13 98	9 16	47·6	11 00
Needle trades (rest of province)	19	210	58	13 11	9 20	46·5	10 00
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (Toronto)	68	577	116	15 60	9 46	43·5	12 50
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	27	172	34	15 27	11 51	.....	11 50
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	12	108	10	16 27	10 81	42·8	11 00
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (rest of province)	15	177	14	11 87	10 14	45·6	10 00
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (Toronto)	33	570	111	15 07	9 90	45·6	12 50
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (other cities over 30,000)	9	181	25	16 69	9 49	48·4	11 50
Boot shoe and other leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	23	434	104	14 77	9 19	49·2	11 00
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (rest of province)	19	414	126	12 56	8 91	50·5	10 00
Electrical trades (Toronto)	16	449	42	14 16	11 44	46·2	12 50
Electrical trades (other cities over 30,000)	8	415	32	14 08	11 24	47·7	11 50
Electrical trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	7	286	36	12 97	12 04	49	11 00
Electrical trades (rest of province)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	44	10 00
Tobacco trades (Toronto)	5	213	6	14 80	10 98	42	12 50
Tobacco trades (other cities over 30,000)	5	285	23	12 21	9 83	42·6	11 50
Tobacco trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	1	9	.....	10 66	.....	38·3	11 00
Tobacco trades (rest of provinces)	2	33	6	12 02	10 35	48·7	10 00
Rubber trades (Toronto)	6	415	19	16 61	13 36	45·8	12 50
Rubber trades (other cities over 30,000)	2	3	.....	21 79	.....	40·6	11 50
Rubber trades (cities of 5,000 to 30,000)	8	402	115	13 25	9 52	48·9	11 00
Rubber trades (rest of province)	3	200	55	15 03	12 89	54·1	10 00
Jewelry trades (Toronto)	20	141	18	14 96	9 02	44·0	12 50
Jewelry trades (other cities over 30,000)	6	14	3	14 40	7 33	46·1	11 50
Jewelry trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	5	51	10	13 56	11 21	47·1	11 00
Jewelry trades (rest of province)	1	1	.....	9 00	.....	.....	10 00
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (Toronto)	162	2,197	317	15 08	10 42	45·7	12 50
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	64	582	60	13 64	9 70	46·5	11 50
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	59	509	70	13 35	9 39	47·5	11 00
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (rest of province)	95	231	19	13 31	10 13	47·3	10 00
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto)	138	1,925	24	15 58	14 53	49·8	12 50
All other factory trades (Toronto)	95	1,020	169	14 75	10 18	45·7	12 50
All other factory trades (other cities over 30,000)	54	701	78	14 28	11 47	47·3	11 50
All other factory trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	72	924	199	13 32	11 08	48·7	11 00
All other factory trades (rest of provinces)†	56	830	142	12 76	9 96	48·7	10 00

†Excepting seasonal canneries).

The Board has collected during the year arrears of wages due a number of female workers. Twenty-nine firms have made such payments to ninety-five workers. The total sum collected was $4.899.31. In no case was it necessary to prosecute.

During the year covered by the report two orders were issued. One of these covers the custom millinery trade in the city of Toronto, and is known as Order 41. The other covers hair-dressing and similar establishments in the same city and is listed as Order 42.

The tables in the report give particulars of wages, hours, and the numbers employed in each of the industries covered by Minimum Wage Orders. The table on page 1056 gives some particulars concerning each industry for the year 1926.

"A PRACTICAL PHASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE"

A Recent issue of *Canadian Finance* in commenting on the fact that "suggestions have been made that insurance companies add unemployment to their list of risks," quoted Mr. Haley Fiske, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as being in favour of insuring against unemployment and at the same time pointing out that special legislation would be required in both Canada and the United States before any of the great companies could undertake it as a private venture.

In connection with this endorsation of unemployment insurance in insurance circles, it may be of interest to recall that in an interview published in the *New York Evening World* on December 7, 1925, Mr. Fiske stated that the Company "is willing to experiment with unemployment insurance.....and it already has formulated rough plans on which to work, once the Legislature has given us the requisite laws."

These "rough plans" of which Mr. Fiske spoke are outlined in a pamphlet entitled "A Practical Phase of Unemployment Insurance" by Reinhard A. Hohaus, assistant actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the pamphlet being an enlargment of remarks made at the Round Table on "Unemployment Insurance" at a joint meeting of the American Association for Labour Legislation and the American Economic Association in December 1925.

At the commencement of his treatise Mr. Hohaus stated as follows:

> It will be assumed that the question of the advisability of this type of insurance has been settled and that insurance companies are permitted to offer protection against unemployment. It will be further assumed that the coverage will be offered on a basis similar to that of group life insurance that is, a contract made with the employer covering all of his employees, or a class thereof determined by conditions pertaining to employment.

Dealing with one of the chief objections against unemployment insurance—that of the possibility of malingering—the report continues:—

> One of the first objections always raised against unemployment insurance is that there would be a great amount of malingering because it is "a voluntary act." If this be true it is a very powerful objection. However, the claim that "malingering will occur as it is a voluntary act" can be raised against almost every kind of insurance. A voluntary act on the part of the insured can cause the occurrence of the contingency insured against in life, health, fire, surety, property, and other kinds of insurance. Rain insurance is a rare exception where the insured is powerless to do so. To prevent the occurrence of such voluntary acts is the function of underwriting and a purpose of the contract.
>
> It is an axiom of health insurance that the benefit payable should be less than the income received by the insured while actively at work. Obviously the reason is to reduce malingering so that the insured will not be able to remain disabled without suffering financial loss. Likewise any unemployment insurance benefit should be less than the wages received while actively at work, and the maximum benefit would be limited to a percentage of salary—say 66.2-3 per cent—with a further maximum as to the amount in dollars and cents. Both the percentage and the maximum amount might vary according to the type of industry and employment involved. A weakness of the present British plan is that the weekly benefit is a flat amount for everybody, so that for some the benefit may be larger than the wages received at active work.

Touching further on this phase of the problem, Mr. Hohaus advocates a short waiting period before the payments of benefits, and suggests the incorporation of the following feature in any scheme of unemployment insurance:—

> As a matter of expediency and saving of expense in administration, a waiting period would be satisfactory as that would eliminate a great amount of the short duration unemployment for which the expense and trouble of paying claims would be very great. It might be suggested that the benefit be made retroactive after six days of unemployment. However, until sufficient experience is obtained, it would be wise to disregard the retroactive feature. An insured who has been unemployed for four or five days might be tempted to remain unemployed for another day or two in order to be

entitled to benefit. It is probable that practical experience will furnish a satisfactory method of protection against abuse of this nature and allow the benefits to be retroactive.

Meeting this situation from another angle, Mr. Hohaus points out that if desired by the employer, proportional benefits would be payable for part-time employment, and the waiting period would be an amount of partial unemployment equivalent to six days of complete unemployment. A standard working day—for example 8 hours—would be agreed upon, and that standard would determine the amount of unemployment.

Referring to the conditions governing payment of benefits, the report outlines these as follows:—

The amount of benefit would be a function of all or some of the following: salary, years of service, incidence and duration of employment, and would be determined by a formula which would preclude individual selection. Any scheme of benefit which varies according to the marital status, the number of children, or other such provisions would probably be avoided.

No employee would become eligible for coverage until he had completed a certain period of service—one year, for example. Obviously the purpose is to eliminate "drifters, floaters, casuals, etc.," from the benefits and, therefore, from the cost. Moreover, the average employee who remains in service generally proves more satisfactory to the employer not only mechanically but probably morally, so that a probationary period may be expected to have some effect as an automatic selection of risks.

Co-operation on the part of the employer is considered as essential to the success of unemployment insurance. On this factor in the problem Mr. Hohaus says:—

Probably the most important factor in the underwriting of this type of insurance is the co-operation of the employer. If he gives the insurance company active and sincere co-operation, the insurance should be a success. If his co-operation is only passive and half-hearted, the insurance may quite easily prove a failure. In order to encourage full co-operation, the insurer would require that the employer pay all or a substantial share of the cost of the insurance, so that he will have a considerable financial "stake" in the success of the plan. This "stake" is especially emphasized as part of the cost may be returned to him through dividends, if his claim experience be satisfactory.

The co-operation of the employer is very essential in devising a procedure for paying claims. The British requirement is that claimant for benefits must be capable of, and available for, work, but unable to obtain suitable employment. As this requirement puts the burden of proof upon the individual, an elaborate organization with employment exchanges, various judicial bodies, etc., has been developed in England, and it is quite likely that if the insurance company had the same requirement a similar organization would have to be developed. It is always advisable to have a claim dependent as much as possible upon fact, and as little as possible upon opinion. "Suitable" is, of course, a matter of opinion and hence causes much disagreement.

The primary requirement of the insurance company would be that the benefit be based upon unemployment caused by the inability of the employer to provide employment. This is a matter of fact—either the employer can provide work or he cannot—and so there is not the field for disagreement as in the English requirement. Of course, this inability would be limited to trade depression, and will specifically exclude unemployment caused by trade disputes, misconduct, voluntary separation, disability, etc. The claimant would also be excluded from benefit while he is an inmate of any institution because of ill-health or action of law, or is a resident, whether temporarily or permanently, outside the United States.

The underlying thought of such requirement is that if the previous employer cannot give the employee work, it is not likely that any other employer can give him suitable employment and he should not be discouraged in taking temporary work at something else—such as snow shovelling.

As a basis for the calculations of premiums, the three elements which should determine the scale of premiums are given as:—

1. The rate of unemployment for which benefits are payable.
2. The rate of interest.
3. Expense of administration.

Commenting on the first of these factors, Mr. Hohaus considered that it is affected by three separate influences—cyclic, seasonal and age. The cyclic influence is ascribed to variations occurring at the different stages of the business cycle, the rate of unemployment being low in times of prosperity, and high in a period of depression. As regards the seasonal influence, the building and clothing industries are classed as being considerably affected by it. While the available material indicates that the rate of unemployment increases with age, it is pointed out that "there is a strong possibility that the increase stops temporarily about age 30 or 35 and that the rate decreases for about ten years, at which time it increases again. Mr. Hohaus considers that while all these influences should be carefully measured and used in the premium calculations, the material by which they can be accurately measured does not exist, and that the problem resolves itself into a search for available data.

Developing his tentative plan, Mr. Hohaus states that as the rates of unemployment vary widely by industry, the premiums charged should reflect this variation, and that each industry should pay a premium commensurate with the risk in that industry. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company believes that it is "highly advisable to have the scale of premiums vary by industry and would adopt such a scale in actual practice."

Dealing with the expense of administration, Mr. Hohaus observes that "in view of the comparatively large premiums which would have to be charged, it seems reasonable to assume that the business can be administered, after the pioneer work has been completed, by an insurance company for a cost of not more than 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the income."

The ultimate purpose of the plan is thus defined:—

> The purpose of the insurance should be more than the payment of an indemnity when a contingency occurs; it should also try to prevent the occurrence of the contingency. Therefore, the insurance plan should be one that will induce the employer to reduce unemployment—especially seasonal. Probably the best inducement is to make it to the direct financial advantage of the employer to do so. Consequently the cost of the insurance will be subject to a reduction—either in the form of dividends or reduced premium—and the amount of reduction will be determined primarily by the employer's own experience. It is felt that this method, which in other branches of insurance is known as experience rating, should have the desired effect as it has had in other branches of insurance.

In conclusion, the faith of the company in the feasibility of unemployment insurance is stated as follows:—

> At least one insurance company feels that the problems of writing unemployment insurance are not insurmountable, and it is optimistic about the practicability of this type of insurance. As soon as the insurance laws are amended so that it may offer this type of coverage, it will do so.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY

After a considerable amount of preparatory work extending as far back as 1919, a bill dealing with compulsory unemployment insurance has passed the last stages of parliamentary procedure in Germany and has become law by the decision of the Reichstag. The act, which came into force on October 1, sets up a system of compulsory unemployment insurance, closely co-ordinated with the work of the public employment exchanges, and covering more than 16,000,000 workers. The system is founded on the basis of financial contributions from the employers and the insured persons, supplemented in emergency periods by grants from the authorities. The original draft of the Act entrusted the administration of unemployment insurance to district unemployment funds, attached and subordinated to the provincial employment exchanges, but the solution finally adopted was not on the lines of decentralization, but of concentration.

Central Insurance Institute.—A new central autonomous administration of insurance is set up by this act, a kind of federal employment exchange and unemployment insurance institute with a legal personality, which also controls vocational guidance and the placing of apprentices. To this federal institute are also attached the existing public employment exchanges, which constitute, according to their importance, provincial administrative organizations. Each municipality must be served by an employment exchange.

Joint Basis of System.—In all their degrees the various administrative organizations, which are appointed for five years, are constituted on a joint basis, including an equal number of the representatives of the government, the employers and the workers. One at least of the latter must represent the interests of the employees. In the administrative councils of the municipal offices, each of the three groups must include at least five representatives. The number must be seven in the councils of the provincial offices and ten on the council of the central institute. The Act provides for the participation of women in all councils.

Technical Sections and Conciliation Councils.—The employment exchanges must be subdivided into technical sections for various occupations according to requirements. Means are provided for the settling of disputes. It will be the duty of the central institute and its various organs to supervise the work of private employment exchanges, both fee-charging and other. Fee-charging employment agencies will be prohibited from January 1, 1931, but those whose license dates as far back as June 2, 1910, will, when they are abolished, receive an indemnity to be determined by a special Act. Even before January 1, 1931, the Minister of Labour may abolish fee-charging agencies for certain occupations. Fee-charging vocational guidance is prohibited.

Scope and Benefits of the System.—The benefits of the unemployment insurance system are cash benefits, sickness relief for the unemployed, and preventive measures connected with the campaign against unemployment

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Scope.—The scope of the unemployment insurance system coincides with that of sickness insurance including the special insurance system for employees, and thus extends to more than 16,000,000 workers. The categories of workers excluded are almost the same as those at present excluded, and include among others, the following:

(1) Workers in agriculture and forestry who:

(*a*) possess or work a certain area of land which allows them to supply the essential requirements of their family; or

(*b*) are employed under a written labour agreement with a minimum duration of one year, or involving for the employer the obligation of giving three months' notice before dismissal, save in the event of bad conduct. (This written agreement must be produced at the moment of the request for exemption); or

(*c*) are boarded and lodged by their employer, and in his household;

(2) Fishermen employed in coastal fishing, or those remunerated on a share basis;

(3) Apprentices with a written contract of apprenticeship of at least two years' duration (the exemption lapses six months before the expiry of the contract).

Similarly, manual workers whose annual income exceeds 3,600 marks, and employees whose earnings exceed 6,000 marks per year, are excluded from the compulsory insurance system. On the other hand, domestic servants, who have hitherto been excluded, are now insured under the new act, as also are seamen, who were previously under a special system. The law also allows an employer who has himself set up a system of unemployment insurance for his workers, providing insured persons an allowance higher than that fixed in the act, to demand for his workers exemption from the general system.

Conditions of Grant of Allowance.—The conditions required of the unemployed person before the grant to him of the unemployment allowance are, that he should be both capable and desirous of working. The criterion of capacity to work is the fact that the worker can, by work corresponding to his occupational knowledge and physical strength earn, at least one-third of what workers, sound in mind and body, can earn in the exercise of the same occupation in the same district. Refusal to work on the part of an unemployed person is justified only when he is not paid at the usual wage rate, or when the work offered him does not correspond to his previous training or his physical capacity, or when the post in question is vacant as the result of a strike or a lock-out, or finally, when the post offered is such as to endanger the physical or moral health of the worker or to prevent him from supplying adequately the needs of his family.

After receiving unemployment allowance for nine weeks, an unemployed person may no longer refuse work for the sole reason that it does not correspond to his occupational training.

For workers under 21 years of age, and for workers of all ages who are in receipt of the emergency allowance, the grant of the allowance may be made conditional on the performance of some work which is in the public interest, and which corresponds to the age and state of health of the person concerned and constitutes no obstacle to his re-engagement in normal employment. If, without good reason, an unemployed person refuses to undergo a re-education or vocational guidance course calculated to restore him to employment, he is deprived of his allowance for the four weeks following his refusal. The same is the case with the worker who has lost his employment through his own fault.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—Workers whose unemployment is the result of a strike or lock-out on German territory lose their right to the allowance for the duration of the dispute. Nevertheless, when the unemployment is the indirect result only of the dispute, and in particular when the dispute arises outside the undertaking in which the unemployed person concerned was occupied, or outside the occupation to which he belongs, or away from his place of residence, the allowance may be granted if, in the view of the authorities, the withholding of it would be an undue hardship.

Duration of Allowance.—In order to be entitled to the allowance, the unemployed person must have been insured for 26 weeks during the year preceding his application. The maximum duration of the allowance is, in principle, 26 weeks per period of twelve months. The right to the allowance is, in principle, only renewed when a further stage of 26 weeks has been completed. In exceptional cases the administrative council of the central institute may prolong the duration of the allowance to 39 weeks, limiting this, if necessary, to certain districts or to certain occupations. In periods of acute and prolonged unemployment, the Minister of Labour may, on the advice of the authorities concerned, institute a special system of allowance known as the emergency allowance. This exceptional allowance, which is in addition to the normal period, applies only to unemployed persons in distress. Generally speaking, the provisions governing this part of the act are in accordance with existing legislation.

Composition of Allowance.—For this purpose the Act sets up eleven classes with weekly

wages ranging from ten marks to sixty marks and upwards, and total allowances ranging from eighty per cent in the first and second classes to sixty per cent in the four top wage groups. The allowance is granted for six working days a week. The waiting period is seven full days. During the period of allowance the unemployed person is insured against sickness, and sick pay is, when necessary, automatically substitued for unemployment insurance.

Partial Unemployment.—Insurance against partial unemployment is not provided as a right, but may be granted in particular cases by decision of the administrative authorities.

Prevention of Unemployment.—One of the main objects of the act is the prevention of unemployment, and in default of this, the return of the workers to employment as soon as possible. In this connection the object is to develop, as far as possible, the activity of the public employment exchanges. The act maintains all the provisions at present in force regarding the payment of journey money in the event of employment being found away from home, the distribution of working clothes, tools, etc., and the organization of relief works, which are already well known in Germany under the title of "productive unemployment relief."

General provisions.—An unemployed person who wishes to claim his right to an allowance must present himself personally at the employment exchange of his place of residence. Similarly, an unemployed person who is in receipt of an allowance must present himself regularly at the employment exchange in search of employment. After nine weeks' allowance the unemployed person is no longer allowed to limit his search for work to the technical section connected with his own occupation, but must accept any employment offered him.

Reciprocity Arrangement.—It is the duty of the Minister of Labour to determine to what extent the rights acquired from foreign legislation on unemployment insurance can be granted in Germany. Assimilation is only allowed when the benefits of the foreign system are equivalent to those under German law, and when there is a reciprocity agreement between Germany and the foreign State in question.

The act abrogates all previous provision concerning public employment exchange work and unemployment relief.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PLAN OF EMPLOYEES' STOCK OWNERSHIP

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company recently offered to those in its employ the opportunity to subscribe for shares in its ordinary capital stock under the following terms and conditions:—

1. Fifty thousand shares of Stock are offered at a price of $150 per share.

2. Subscriptions will be received until October 20, 1927.

3. One or more shares may be subscribed for. The maximum number of shares for which an employee may subscribe shall not exceed one share for each $200 of his annual rate of pay at the time of subscription, based on his average earnings for the three months immediately preceding the month in which subscription is made, and in no event shall subscription be made for more than twenty shares.

4. The Stock shall be paid for in monthly instalments to be deducted from the pay of the subscriber. The first instalment shall be deducted from the November, 1927, payroll. Where payrolls are semi-monthly, deductions shall be from the payroll for the second half of the month. Subscribers may indicate the amount of the monthly instalment to be deducted upon the payroll, but no instalment shall be less than $5 per share or more than $15 per share. Instalments must be in even dollars.

5. Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be allowed and credited to the employee's account quarterly on amounts deducted from employee's wages from the dates of the respective credits until the date when dividends will begin to accrue upon the Stock when issued after the subscription is fully paid.

6. Subscription for the Stock will be cancelled upon the happening of any of the following events:

(1) Upon termination of service of the subscriber voluntarily or by discharge.
(2) Upon pledge or assignment by the subscriber of his rights under the subscription.
(3) Upon discontinuance of payments by the subscriber without the consent of the Company for three consecutive months. See Paragraph 7.
(4) Upon termination of service by death or permanent disability, except as otherwise provided in Paragraph 7.

A subscription may not be cancelled in part. The cancellation of a subscription forfeits all right and interest of the subscriber, and all persons claiming under or through him, in and to the Stock subscribed for. The Company will thereupon refund the full amount of the payments made on the subscription so cancelled with the accrued interest.

7. In the following circumstances the required monthly payments shall be made directly to the Treasurer of the Company.

(1) If the subscriber is granted leave of absence.

(2) If the subscriber is temporarily disabled.

(3) If the employment of the subscriber is suspended temporarily.

In any such case the monthly payments required under a subscription may, at the option of the subscriber given in writing to his employing officer, be suspended for the period during which his name is off the payroll, not, however, exceeding three months.

The subscription of a subscriber whose service is terminated by permanent disability or death may at the election in writing of such subscriber, or, in case of death, at the written option of the estate of such subscriber, be continued until the full price of the Stock subscribed for has beeen paid; the required monthly payments under such subscription to be made directly to the Treasurer of the Company.

8. The subscriber may, by written notice to the Treasurer of the Company at any time and from time to time, prior to the issuance of a certificate of Stock to him, designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom in the event of his death he desires the Company to pay all amounts to which his estate would otherwise be entitled under his subscription, and the Company will make payment of all such amounts in accordance with the designation so made, subject to any limitation imposed by law.

9. All subscriptions shall be subject to the following express conditions and agreements:—

(1) That allotments of Stock for which subscriptions are received hereunder will not be made until immediately after expiration of the subscription period.

(2) That if subscriptions are received for more than 50,000 Shares the entire 50,000 Shares hereby offered will be allotted, but the Company reserves the right in its discretion to allot to a subscriber either (a) less than the full number of shares subscribed, or (b) the full number of shares subscribed.

All questions concerning subscriptions or allotments and interest thereunder shall be decided by the President and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

10. Subscriptions shall be delivered to the immediate employing officer of the subscriber, by whom it shall be forwarded to Mr. J. Leslie, Vice-President and Comptroller, Montreal.

11. For the purposes of this Circular Letter and accompanying subscription form officers and employees of the following Companies will be regarded as being in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Canadian Pacific Express Company; Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited; Dominion Atlantic Railway Company; Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company; Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company; Grand River Railway Company; Kettle Valley Railway Company; Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company; New Brunswick Coal and Railway; Quebec Central Railway Company.

Trade Union Report on the Indian Textile Indusry

The United Textile Factory Workers' Association of Great Britain recently published the report of an investigation made on behalf of the Association by Mr. J. Hindle and Mr. M. Brothers, who were appointed to visit India in 1926. The report showed that, taken as a whole, the mills in India compare favourably as regards building construction, modern machinery, and up-to-date labour-saving devices, with the mills in Lancashire. Eighty per cent of textile operatives are men or boys. Women as a rule are only employed as reelers and winders. Four times the number of operatives per loom or spindle are employed in mills in India that are necessary in Lancashire, the Indian textile operatives lacking the skill, stability and stamina of the British work-people. With very few exceptions, the textile mills have a sixty-hour working week of ten hours per day for six days, but the report states that it is questionable if more than eight hours' productive labour is obtained from the individual operatives, as time is allowed for prayers, bathing, smoking, etc. The system of recruiting labour lends itself to many abuses, and operatives have often to pay bribes to obtain or retain their employment. It is said that ninety per cent of operatives are in debt to money lenders, who charge interest at the rate of from 150 to 300 per cent per annum.

The Indian workers have no national unemployment or health insurance Acts, and there are no minimum wage Acts or standard lists, nor are there any agreements between employers' and employees' associations. A workmen's compensation Act became effective in 1924. Trade Unionism is not at the moment making progress, and is at a very low ebb. The Trade Union Act, by which trade unions are for the first time recognized as within the law, has only recently been placed upon the Statute Book.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Apprentice Classes at Saskatoon

A TRAINING class for carpenter apprentices will be conducted this winter by the Saskatoon Vocational Committee, students being given training in academic subjects as well as practical shop work. This is stated to be the first attempt in Saskatchewan to supply a full apprentices' course. At a recent meeting of the vocational committee it was pointed out that the builders employ apprentices during the summer and give them practical work, but it is compulsory for these apprentices to follow out this school course for a period of three years to secure their papers. It is the desire of the builders that the apprentices receive training during the winter in necessary academic subjects, such as English, mathematics, drawing and the theory of the trade, as well as in practical shop work.

The arrangement so far is that accommodation for the study of the academic subjects will be provided at Bedford Road Collegiate Institute, and it is anticipated that students will receive their shop work at Cushing's mill. The classes will start when the building season ends.

The question was raised as to whether or not the committee could afford to extend this training to bricklayers' and plasterers' apprentices, to which it was replied that the committee is very anxious to make this first training class a success, and while it would be willing that bricklayer and plasterer apprentices might take academic classes at the collegiate, the committee would not undertake to provide any practical winter training for them. A program of studies for the classes during the winter is being worked out and will be ready before winter. Already the Builders' Exchange has apprentices enrolled, and ten at least will be ready to start the classes at once and others are expected.

Conference on Rural Education in Nova Scotia

Some months ago a standing committee was appointed to collaborate with Dr. Munroe, the Superintendent of Education, in the matter of rural education. The committee consists of three men appointed by the Department of Education, three by the Department of Natural Resources and three by the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association. This committee met in Truro on September 15 and devoted a full day to the discussion of rural education. The superintendent of education presented the problems to be considered, suggesting certain remedies. The deliberations of the committee crystallized into the following three resolutions which were passed unanimously:—

1. Whereas the problems, experience, interests and environment of rural pupils are somewhat different from those of the cities and towns, therefore resolved that rural teachers should have special training in the interpretation and handling of rural problems, such training to include a knowledge of agricultural science, home economics, social activities and the organization of rural community life.

2. Whereas the curriculum now prescribed for rural schools is the same as that for the town schools, and whereas it is interpreted by teachers with a grading examination uppermost in mind; resolved that the rural curriculum be so modified that a fair portion of school work be based on rural life activities; and that rural pupils be graded on useful, intelligent performance rather than solely on the regularly recognized academic tests.

3. Resolved that school grounds shall be sufficiently large (approximately two acres) to provide ample facilities for supervised play.

Loans to Workers in the United States

A study carried out by the United States Department of Labour of 4,000 loans to workers made by American credit unions shows that these loans were most commonly required to meet the expenses of illness (including dental treatment and childbirth), 37 per cent of the women's loans, and nearly 19 per cent of the men's, being for this purpose. Coal bills were responsible for the second largest number of claims—generally in order to enable purchasers to avoid the expense and inconvenience of small quantity buying. "Family expenses," and "various bills," covering ordinary household expenditure, came next on the list; and these four groups included 80 per cent of all the loans granted. The remaining 20 per cent was composed of loans for the purchase, improvement and repair of houses; for investment; that is, the purchase either of securities, or of stock-in-trade for small shopkeepers; and for education. Only 5 per cent of the men, and 1 per cent of the women asked loans for educational purposes.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

New Safety Magazine for Quebec

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently published the first number of a monthly pictorial magazine, the *Safety Signal* (*Signal de Sécurité*).

The new magazine is devoted to accident prevention, with special reference to Quebec. Its editor in chief is Mr. Arthur Gaboury, the secretary of the League, who is assisted by an advisory board of expert safety engineers representing the safety movement in Canada. The *Safety Signal* is an attractive publication with numerous illustrations, and gives promise of becoming a very useful agent for furthering the work of the Quebec League and of its parent organization, the Canadian National Safety League. Subscriptions and inquiries regarding rates, etc., are to be addressed to Signal Publishing Company, Box 176, Station "H", Montreal.

Neglect of Machine Guards in Certain Factories

Several of the district factory inspectors in Ontario, in their annual reports to the Factories Branch note that the mechanical safeguards provided under the regulations are not properly used. One report states that "one of the biggest difficulties to be contended with is workmen removing the guard to adjust some part and neglecting to replace it in its proper position. No class of machines require more protection than those used in wood working factories, as proven by the large number of accidents that occur in these places even with guards on machines. Very few of the operators will keep them in their proper position, and in one factory visited every saw guard was two inches at least from the top of the saw. In taking up this matter with the operators they claimed that they wanted a full view of the saw and that the change in the class of work came so often that they could not take time to adjust them, as they were working piece work."

The inspector in another district states that "more than persuasion is necessary sometimes, employers often objecting to modern safety equipment being placed on their machines, fearing it will retard production and guards which have been provided by employers and managers are found cast aside. In some cases this has been done during repairs to the machine, but they are promptly replaced when attention is drawn to the fact that they are placed there for the protection of life and limb. This shows how necessary it is to carry on persistent education on Safety First. It is probably not generally known that where an employee persists in removing a safeguard from the machine which he or she operates after being warned not to do so, it is within the power of the inspector to prosecute the employee concerned. Accidents are sometimes caused by employees disregarding rules laid down for safety."

A third inspector notes that "guards may often have to be removed so that easy removal and reinstatement are important considerations, and if the guard interferes in any way with the working of the machine, there will be an inclination to leave it off the machine. The proper type of guards are those which keep the worker's hands out of any danger zone or push them out if left there too long."

Poisons Affecting Eyes of Industrial Workers

Eye injuries caused by working with methanol and with lead and lead compounds are described by Mr. J. E. Hannum, research engineer of the Conservation Council of America. "This group of eye injuries is rapidly increasing in importance owing to the enormous increase in recent years in the production of dye-stuffs and other chemicals and the consequent growth of the chemical industry.

Methanol he calls 'probably the most deadly of industrial poisons.' Widely used in many industries, it is said to produce such serious effects upon the retina and optic nerve that total blindness almost invariably develops and it may cause blindness if taken internally. Industrial groups exposed to the hazards of methanol include art-glass workers, artificial-silk makers, bronzers, celluloid makers, dimethyl sulphate makers, dye makers, felt-hat makers, gilders, incandescent-lamp makers, ink makers, japan makers, linoleum makers, perfume makers, shellac makers, soap makers and methanol distillers.

Lead and lead compounds are considered among the most dangerous industrial poisons, producing, among other things, atrophy of the optic nerve. Permanent blindness is the outcome of complete atrophy.

Lead, it is said, demands special consideration because it is used in more than 125 operations employing amber workers, babbitters, dry and storage battery makers, brass polishers, colour makers, dye makers, gal-

vanizers, lead burners, lead miners, lead smelters, painters, paint makers, petroleum refiners, rubber workers, zinc smelters and other classes.

Poisons were found to enter the body most frequently through the respiratory system in the form of gas, vapour or dust. They may, however, enter by absorption through the skin, and in some instances they are carried into the body by food that has come in contact with the poison on the hands of the worker."

"The big problem in safety work," the report adds, " is gaining the co-operation of the workmen. This is especially true in providing effective eye protection, for in most instances the safe guards must be worn by the workers."

Recommendations of American Engineering Council

The American Engineering Council published early in September the results of a study of industrial safety and production, undertaken at the cost of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, the latter body having found evidence of an alarming increase in the number of severity of accidents. The investigation covered 13,898 companies, 122,028 company years, 2,454,413 employees, 13,142,569 man-years, and 54,430,707,000 man-hours. A. W. Beresford, of Detroit, past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, was Chairman of the investigating committee.

During the last decade, the report says there has been amazing increase in the productivity of the individual American industrial worker, and an accompanying decrease in the accident cost assessed against each unit of product. The hazard per man-hour, it is asserted, has increased and is a cause of serious disquiet.

The following six general recommendations are made:

" That the same executive direction and control be given to decreasing industrial accidents as is given to increasing productivity.

" That those agencies which collect and disseminate accident statistics adopt uniform terminology and standardize their records so that they may be compiled on a comparable national basis.

" That the executives of these plants having accident frequency and accident severity rates initiate, direct, and control ways and means of lowering such rates to at least the low rates obtained by other plants in their industry.

" That industrial trade associations, engineering societies and other agencies, concerned with the improvement of industrial operation, bring to the attention of their members the necessity of improvement in safety performance as a vital step in the strengthening of their industrial position.

" That industrial trade associations secure, compile and analyze accident statistics for the purpose of determining the lowest accident rates possible of attainment for their respective industries.

" That industrial trade associations endeavour to secure such action on the part of executives of their industries as will result in each plant having the lowest accident rates obtainable."

November No-accident Month for Electric Railways

A meeting of the committee on safety and accident prevention of the Canadian Electric Railway Association was held at Montreal on September 12 under the chairmanship of R. M. Reade, superintendent of the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company Limited. Those present were : H. MacLean, superintendent, New Brunswick Power Company; W. R. Robertson, superintendent of Hydro Electric Railway Company of Ontario; J. F. H. Wyse, general manager of the Canadian National Safety League; and A. Gaboury, general manager of the Province of Quebec Safety League. There was also present on special invitation, D. E. Blair, past president of the Canadian Electric Railway Association, and general superintendent of the Montreal Tramway Company; Ed. Quinn, chairman of transportation and traffic section of the Province of Quebec Safety League; E. A. Cunningham, efficiency engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and vice-president of the league.

The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to draft a program of the committee for the coming twelve months. It was unanimously resolved that a safety trophy, along with gold, silver and bronze medals should be established to serve as a stimulant to the safety movement throughout Canada.

The various member companies of the association are to be asked to sponsor the adoption, in their respective cities, of standard traffic rules and regulations. The member companies will be asked to adopt a standard form of accident classification.

The month of November was designated as a no-accident month, this month being chosen as being the worst month during the railway year owing to falling leaves, greasy rails and sudden changes in temperature.

The question of posters specially adaptable to the railway companies was fully discussed

and it was suggested by Manager Gaboury that the accident hazard in the railways should be staged and photographed and that special posters be made showing special risks.

Safety Contest in New York

In order to decrease in the number of industrial accidents in New York, the Merchants' Association is about to inaugurate an industrial safety contest among metal manufacturing factories. Any metal manufacturing shop which is a member of The Merchants' Association may enter the contest. Shops will be grouped according to the degree of hazard involved in their business, and a cash prize of $100 will be awarded to the shop having the best record and showing the greatest successful effort for improvement from September 1 to December 31. This prize will be given to the employees of the winning shop to be used as they see fit. In addition, certificates will be awarded by the Merchants' Association to all shops having a no-accident record for the period ending December 31. The metal industry was selected as the field of the first contest because of the frequency of industrial accidents in it.

If the present contest is successful new prizes will be offered for 1928, and similar competitions will be started in other fields of industry.

International Mine Rescue Contest

The Sixth International Firt Aid and Mine Rescue Contest was held recently at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines, the highest honours being won by the team from the Penelec mines at Seward, Pennsylvania. The competing mine-rescue teams were composed of five men provided with oxygen breathing apparatus and other necessary equipment used by rescue crews in coal and metal mines following fires and explosions. The teams were required to work out in a specially prepared gas-tight, gas enclosed room, filled with unbreathable gas, practical problems such as might be encountered in underground rescue operations. After leaving this smoke room, the team entered an outdoor area roped off to represent mine workings. At various points, signs were placed indicating conditions encountered, such as "bad roof" "gas" or "entry caved tight, hot gases issuing from crevices." The crew entered the imaginary mine, testing the roof as they proceeded and frequently testing for gas with a safety lamp. At several points, a gas box was placed which contained carbon monoxide or natural gas. The team captain used his safety lamp in examining the atmosphere of each box, also testing with a carbon monoxide detector and a canary. When a "victim" was found, oxygen breathing apparatus was adjusted on him and he was removed to fresh air and "revived."

Safety Codes for Various Industries

The annual report of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions shows that there are now thirty-six active members of the Association including the following Canadian representatives: the Department of Labour of Canada, and the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. To date the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published the following safety codes in the formulation of which the Association took part:—

Bulletin No. 331—Code of Lighting: Factories, Mills, and Other Work Places.

Bulletin No. 336—Safety Code for the Protection of Industrial Workers in Foundries.

Bulletin No. 351—Safety Code for the Construction, Care and use of Ladders.

Bulletins 364.—Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus.

Bulletin 375—Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations.

Bulletin 378—Safety Code for Wood-working Plants.

Bulletin 410—Safety Code for Paper and Pulp Mills.

Bulletin 433—Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions.

Bulletin 436—Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels.

Bulletin 447—Safety Code for Rubber Mills and Calendars.

Copies of these codes, it is stated, can be obtained on request from the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Hazard of Benzol Poisoning

A treatise entitled "Benzol Poisoning as an Industrial Hazard" written by Leonard Greenburg, Associate Sanitary Engineer of the United States Public Health Service, which appeared in a recent bulletin issued by that body, details the result of studies on this subject conducted by the Public Health Service in co-operation with the Sub-Committee on Benzol of the Committe on Industrial Poisoning of the National Safety Council.

The first section of the report consists of a review of the chemical and industrial uses of benzol (commonly called Benzene) as well as of the existing literature of benzol poisoning.

In order to ascertain the extent of the benzol hazard in industry in the United States a preliminary list was prepared of 324 industrial establishments, which, from the nature of their products, might be expected to use benzol. The six largest users included three rubber companies and three chemical concerns. It was noted that out of 15 companies reporting cases of benzol poisoning, only 2 were among those using less than 100 gallons of benzol per week; 4 were among those using between 100 and 1,000 gallons; 3 were among the 6 firms using over 1,000 gallons; while 6 were among the 36 firms giving no information as to the amount of benzol used. Out of 23 establishments with 10 or more employees exposed to benzol poisoning, 8 were rubber factories, 5 were chemical works, 4 were paint and varnish makers, 3 were gas plants making benzol as a by-product, and 3 were plants of other types. Out of 44 establishments with less than 10 employees exposed to benzol poisoning only 4 reported having experienced cases of poisoning. Of 17 firms with from 10 to 49 employees exposed, 6 had experienced cases of poisoning, while of the 6 firms with more than 50 persons exposed to benzol all but one had experienced industrial poisoning by benzol.

The report observes that "the result of this preliminary study was to indicate that the industrial firms using benzol were generally alive to the dangers involved and had in most cases taken definite precautions for the protection of their employees."

In its general conclusions the report states in part as follows:—

Benzol is used in industry under more or less distinct sets of conditions. In the manufacture of benzol from coal and coal tar, in the blending of motor fuels, and in the chemical industries the solvent is necessarily handled in closed containers and pipe systems. Here chronic poisoning is unlikely to occur and the chief hazard arises from acute poisoning due to carelessness in the cleaning of tanks, breaks in the apparatus, and similar accidents. With regard to this type of process it seems certain that with proper care in construction, maintenance, and operation, the use of benzol can be made sufficiently safe to warrant its employment. . . . .

In the rubber industry, in artificial leather manufacture, in sanitary-can manufacture, in dry cleaning, and in the use of paints and varnishes benzol is employed as a solvent or vehicle under conditions which, almost of necessity, permit more or less evaporation of the solvent into the atmosphere. Here there is relatively little danger of acute benzol poisoning but very great danger of chronic poisoning, arising from prolonged or repeated exposure to the fumes. In order to minimize such hazards as far as possible there are two general types of precautions which should be taken, tending (1) to decrease the degree of exposure and (2) to detect and control incipient poisoning in its earliest possible stages.

The Civil Service Association of Ottawa

The Civil Service Association of Ottawa held its annual general meeting on October 8, 1927. The officers and executive council of the Association reported the results of their year's work, which may briefly be summarized by saying that representations were made to the Government under the headings of salary revision, superannuation and civil service councils. Subsequent to representations being made on the subject of salary revision, it was stated, the Government had placed the sum of $2,700,000 in the supplementary estimates in order to provide a flat increase of $120 to civil servants. While all civil servants had not participated in this increase, the majority of the members of the Association fell within those classes to which the advance was made. The suggestion before the Government regarding superannuation and civil service councils were still under consideration. The adoption of the annual report of the executive constituted an endorsement by the members of the Association of the executive's action and an authorization to proceed further along the same lines.

A proposal laid before the meeting to change the name of the organization to "Civil Service Association of Canada" and to extend eligibility of membership to civil servants situated at points other than Ottawa was discussed at length, but finally withdrawn, the meeting deciding that the Association should continue on its present basis of organization. The membership reports showed the membership at well over 3,000.

The following officers were elected: President, W. J. Callaghan; vice-presidents, Miss Jane McInnes, R. T. Montgomery, A. S. Richardson; secretary, V. L. Lawson; treasurer, J. Lawson.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Typographical Union of North America

THE seventy-second convention of the International Typographical Union was held in the National Guard Armoury in Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 8, 1927, this being the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization, which was established at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 3, 1852.

Those who addressed the convention were: Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labour; George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; John J. Manning, Secretary-treasurer, union label trades department of the A. F. of L.; John B. Haggerty, President, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; James C. Shanessy, President, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; Daniel J. Tobin, President, International Union of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and W. T. Keegan, President, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

The report of President Howard covered the period from November 1, 1926, to May 31, 1927, and recommended that sections of the constitution and general laws of the organization be amended or clarified so as to eliminate any ambiguity that might exist. To guarantee against irregularities and undue influence in connection with election of officers the president suggested that a new code of laws be drafted; he favoured the idea that conservative provisions be made for the recall of elective officers. The president also recommended numerous changes in the keeping of accounts and records so as to conform strictly with business practices. A detailed report was given of the wage scales negotiated during the period under review. According to the report of J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer, there were as at May 31, 1927, 807 local unions with a membership of 74,829, an increase over last year of 2,125. The balance to the credit of the union in the several funds amounts to $5,245,683.30.

Some of the amendments to the constitution, which are to be voted on by the membership on Wednesday, October 26, 1927, are: (1) To dissolve the Mailers' Trade District Union and place mailers unions on the same basis as other locals; (2) Changing the date of the convention from the second Monday in August to the second Monday in September; (3) To make two years the terms of representatives appointed by the president with the approval of the executive council, and providing that their terms shall expire with that of the president appointing them, and also setting forth how representatives may be removed; (4) Specifying the manner in which vacancies in any elective offices other than the executive council may be filled; (5) Setting a rate of dues for all classes of members and requiring every member working to contribute to the support of the pension and mortuary funds. A number of additions and amendments were also made to the general laws.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Expressing the thanks of the convention to the Hon. Peter Heenan, the Hon. G. D. Robertson and the Hon. J. G. Taylor, "trade unionists in the Canadian Parliament," in connection with the securing of amendments to the Trade Mark and Designs Acts; (2) Dissolving trade district unions now in existence and preventing future organizing and functioning of these unions; (3) Sustaining the action of President Howard in the matter of removal of representatives and disallowing claims for services and expenses; (4) Requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labour and affiliated organizations to urge Congress to adopt a labour policy for the government printing office that four hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday of each week; (5) Instructing the delegates of the International Typographical Union to the convention of the American Federation of Labour to introduce a motion appealing to the Congress of the United States to provide for federal pensions to industrial veterans; (6) Endorsing the program of the joint conference on retirement for a maximum annuity for government civil service employees of not less than $1,200 per annum, with graduated annuities for all who come within the purview of the civil service retirement law, and optional retirement after thirty years of service to all groups; (7) Ordering that congratulations be sent to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, upon the occasion of the diamond jubilee celebration of the confederation of the Dominion of Canada.

Charleston, S.C., was chosen as the convention city for 1928.

International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America

The International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America held its twenty-eighth annual convention August 15-21, 1927, in Kansas City, Mo., with 52 delegates present, representing 31 locals or 6,750 members, approximately 85 per cent of the total membership.

President Woll, speaking of wage standards attained and maintained, stated that "the effectiveness of a trade union is largely measured by the success experienced in maintaining standards of compensation during periods of depression and of elevating these standards in a time of prosperity. Thus a gradual and progressive advancement is realized in the economic and social life of the workers and their dependents, and the trade union organization which realizes these ends may fairly be said to have been consistently successful." The president informed the delegates that measured by the standard referred to above it would show that the Photo-Engravers' organization had been exceptionally fortunate in the successes achieved. A list of the new commercial agreements was presented and showed very conclusively that substantial increases had been secured by the majority of locals negotiating while the others retained their former scale. The delegates were further informed that all agreements entered into included a maximum work week of 44 hours for day workers and with a constant lessening of hours of work per week for night workers. In fact it was the opinion of the president that from the present tendency the 40-hour work week as a maximum standard for all night workers seemed assured in the near future. President Woll stated that "during the past year increasing interest has been aroused in the further shortening of the maximum work week standard to 40 hours per week distributed over five days of the week. This enlarged vision of labour has been presented thus far more in terms of future attainment than for immediate accomplishment, though it must be said that a number of trades, especially in localities where a large portion of the membership is of Jewish faith, the five day week of 40 hours per week has been established more or less throughout the year." As what might be an approach in the right direction in the reduction of hours worked per week it was suggested by the speaker that the members seek a vacation period of one-half day each week during the summer months, a suggestion which was given without thought of a compulsory procedure, but merely as a guide that should influence the attitude and conduct of the members upon the subject. Speaking on the subject of apprentices, President Woll stated that "if there was need for a change in our apprentice provisions then such change should more properly take the form of a greater rather than a lesser restriction." Almost every activity of the union was touched on in the report of the president.

According to statistics presented by Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer, the total receipts for the year were $150,980, expenditure $136,995, while the grand total balance on hand June 1, 1927, was $202,297.

Some of the amendments to the constitution adopted were: (1) That moneys received through the official journal shall be placed in a special journal fund, while all moneys derived from monthly *per capita* tax shall be divided into three separate funds as follows: 55 per cent to the general fund, 25 per cent to the Defense Fund, and 20 per cent to the tuberculosis fund; (2) Any amendments which has for its purpose the removal of any existing law, an increase of taxation, the increase of any designated fund or increase in international officers' salaries, must be submitted to a referendum vote of the individual members; (3) That no member shall educate or indenture any person in the work of a photo-engraver without first having received the sanction of the International executive council.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Instructing the executive council to devise ways and means whereby ex-members may retain some kind of a connection with the organization by paying a nominal sum, thereby entitling them to the death benefit feature; (2) Providing that in future no member shall be admitted to the gravure branches under any other condition than that prevailing for photo-engravers.

The following officers were elected: President, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; First Vice-president, E. J. Volz, New York City, N.Y.; Second vice-president, Frank H. Glenn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Third vice-president, C. H. Horrocks, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, St. Louis, Mo. The Canadian representative is Wm. C. Golby, 67 Day Ave., Toronto, 10, Ont.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was the convention's choice for the 1928 annual meeting.

United Garment Workers of America

The twenty-first regular and first quinquennial convention of the United Garment Workers of America was held in the assembly room of the Fort Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, August 8-13, 1927, and was attended by approximately 190 delegates. In the report of president T. A. Rickert, reference was made to many subjects of interest which had engaged the attention of the general executive board since the previous convention. Mention was made of the dispute which had arisen between a manufacturer in the City of Montreal and the International Union over the use of a certain label other than that recognized by the union. The dispute was settled out of court and an agreement signed which was acceptable to both parties (Labour Gazette, May, 1927, page 587). Earlier in the year, it was stated, the Federal Government amended the Trade Mark and Design Acts whereby trade unions may register their labels (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 380). The report drew attention to the use of prison-made goods to compete against goods made by free labour and in this respect cited the efforts being put forth by Canada to prevent the importation of prison-made goods into that country. Reference was also made to the secession which had taken place in the ranks of the union since the Nashville convention in 1914, and also to the revocation of charter of local union No. 26, St. Louis, Mo., which had taken place recently. The president informed the delegates that the executive officers had placed the question of the five-day week before the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association and stated "that at a favourable opportunity would urge that organization to grant this change." In conclusion president Rickert stated "that since the last convention the international union has suffered no setbacks or losses of any kind. It has made continued progress in securing many changes beneficial to the general membership. It has accepted no general reduction in wages anywhere, and secured increases in many markets. It has successfully established and put into operation the forty-four hour work week, the death benefit fund and with it many changes that have made for a stabilized membership and a stronger international union. It has initiated and carried out with much success a campaign of publicity and advertising in favour of union-labelled products and against prison-made and non-union made products. It has resisted all attempts of the secession movement to make inroads upon our membership, carefully safe-guarded and managed the finances and affairs of the organization, and your officers feel that they have the right to believe from the lack of complaints and the cordial spirit of co-operation that seems to exist throughout the international union, that they come to this convention believing that the management and conduct of the affairs of the international union has met with the approval of the rank and file."

According to the report of A. B. Larger, general secretary, there were, as at June 30, 1927, total assets of the union amounting to $519,950.34, an increase in total assets since the last convention of $278,238.51.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Instructing the general executive board to take up with the Overall Manufacturers of Winnipeg the question of working conditions so that wages will not be reduced by the practice of forcing old operators to share work, in slack times, with new help taken on for rush work; (2) Instructing the general secretary to address a fitting communication of thanks and appreciation to Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Hon. J. D. Taylor and all others who assisted in securing amendments to the Canada Trade Mark and Designs Act; (3) Asking that a better way be planned and devised to create a demand for union label goods; (4) Recommending that the union label of the United Garment Workers of America be made of such material and printing that it will not fade out. Other resolutions presented to the convention referred to the general executive board for attention.

The officers elected were: President, Thomas A Rickert, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, B. A. Larger, New York, N.Y.; Treasurer, Henry Waxman, New York, N.Y., W. F. Bush, Greenwood, Ontario, was re-elected member of the general executive board.

Kansas City, Mo., was chosen the city for the next meeting.

Cigar Makers' International Union

Approximately 170 delegates, representing 336 local unions attended the 26th convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which was held in Chicago, Ill., August 8-19, 1927, President I. M. Ornburn presiding.

The president in his address suggested that there should be amendments made to the constitution and changes in the strike laws, and that the initiative and referendum system be replaced by one more workable and

up-to-date in its application. The attention of the delegates was drawn to the passing of the individually-owned small and medium-sized shop in practically all industries, but particularly in the cigar and tobacco trade, which has been supplanted by stock-owned corporations, operating under different and modern means of production, such as mass production and mass distribution. The Cigar Makers' International Union, in the opinion of president Ornburn, must adopt methods that will co-ordinate with and be workable under these changes.

A great number of amendments, as well as many new provisions in the constitution were recommended by the Committee on Constitution, the majority of which were adopted by the convention. Some of the most important changes made were: (1) Providing for the payment of $350 death benefit for all members who have complied with the laws and requirements; (2) Elimination of sick benefits; (3) Providing for one year agreements and the signing of contracts; (4) The payment of monthly dues of $2; (5) Centralization of funds; (6) The holding of quadrennial conventions; (7) Election of officers to take place on the last day of convention. (The nominations and election shall take place under this law in 1931 and every four years thereafter.)

Before the close of the convention the president announced that those portions of the proposed revised constitution such as sick benefits, death benefits and dues when submitted to a referendum vote would be combined in one proposition.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Asking for the establishment of a Department of Labour for the Island of Porto Rico; (2) Endorsing the movement for the establishment of the five-day work week; (3) Instructing delegates to convention of Label Trades Department to prepare and submit a plan to that body whereby a general trade-mark in the form of a distinct emblem or distinguishing mark of the A. F. of L. may be adopted; (4) Recommending that a representative be present at the convention of the Mexican Federation of Labour and that that body be asked to organize the cigar makers all along the Mexican border; (5) Asking that the laws of the American Federation be amended so as to require all labour unions affiliated with the federation to affiliate with city central bodies; (6) Instructing the president to visit the Island of Porto Rico some time during the year 1928; (7) Endorsing the day work plan and the establishing of a minimum wage scale for all machine work; (8) Recommending the moving of the headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D.C.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America

President Edward Flore presided over the twenty-fourth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America which was held in Portland, Oregon, August 8-12, 1927. The convention was attended by 180 delegates from 98 local unions, representing a membership of 26,318, or approximately two-thirds of the total membership of the organization.

The president in his report urged the members to make a closer study of conditions of production, capital, profit, dividends, markets, distribution and other factors in the make-up of food and beverage costs and sales, in order to place themselves in a strong position when negotiating wage scales and working conditions. President Flore strongly advocated the principle of arbitration and mediation in all trade disputes. The delegates were informed that the international union had thirteen locals in Canada, with a membership of 1,219.

According to the report of J. L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer, there were situated in thirty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone and the Dominion of Canada, two hundred and seventy local unions with a total membership of 39,880, an increase of 1,453 over that reported at the last convention in 1925. The total receipts for the two years, including the cash balance as at April 30, 1925, amounted to $507,977, while the expenditure, together with investments, amounted to $308,481.70, leaving a cash balance of $199,495.30. The report also showed that the international union stood eighteenth in the voting strength at the last convention of the American Federation of Labour.

Some of the amendments to the constitution were: (1) Death benefits will be paid where the deceased has been in continuous good standing at least six months immediately preceding death; (2) That all organizers of the international union be under the direction of the president; (3) Increased the salary

of the president from $400 to $500 per month and the secretary-treasurer from $450 to $500 per month; (4) The agreement blank to be amended so that the employer agrees to employ his help through the office of the local.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Recommending that organizing campaigns be carried out on the basis of organizing the entire establishment at the same time; (2) Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to interview the directors of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of securing recognition of our organization in Canada; (3) Appointing the president or one other member of the General Executive Board to represent the international union at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; (4) Recommending the appointment of a permanent Canadian Organizer whose full time will be devoted to organizing work in Canada; (5) Authorizing the setting aside of $5,000 for organization work in Los Angeles and that an international organizer be stationed in that city for a period of one year; (6) Instructing the delegates of the international union to the convention of the American Federation of Labour to endeavour to record that body as favouring the withdrawal of American soldiers from Chinese territory.

Among the officers elected were: President, Edward Flore, Buffalo, N.Y.; Secretary-treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kansas City, Mo., was chosen as the next convention city.

Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada

The fourth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada was held at Winnipeg on September 1-3, was attended by approximately fifty officers and delegates, amongst whom were representatives from the three new branches located respectively at Halifax, N. S., Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont. President F. Knowles, in his address, called attention to the efforts that has been made at co-operation with other civil servants' organizations. These efforts had one object in view, namely one united organization for all civil servants. The president was of the opinion that the uniting of civil servants of Eastern Canada into one organization could not be effected through existing organizations but only by establishing local councils of the A.C.S. of C. in the east,. He referred to the request of the Winnipeg local council for the appointment of a Royal Commission for the purpose of investigating the operation of the Winnipeg Post Office as it affects the working conditions of the employees. President Knowles suggested that a serious effort be made by all delegates to conventions of the A.C.S. of C. to obtain leave of absence with pay and thus materially reduce the cost of conventions.

The report of secretary-treasurer Gardner showed that the membership of the organization was steadily increasing having 700 in 1923, 1,400 in 1925 and 2,700 in 1927. Total receipts together with balance from last audit amounted to $10,158.05 while the expenditure totalled $6,488.38, leaving a balance in the bank of $3,669.71.

A letter was received from the All-Canadian Congress of Labour suggesting that the Amalgamated Civil Servants' organization should affiliate with that body. This suggestion was not concurred in by the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Asking for a minimum salary of $100 per month for full time adult labour, with an increase in the maximum of $300 per annum over the salary adjustment of 1924; (2) Reducing representation at conventions to one delegate for 150 members or less, 2 delegates for 151 to 300 members, 3 delegates for 301 to 500 members, and 4 delegates for over 500 members; (3) Asking the Government to add a clause to the Superannuation Act granting a gratuity of one year's pension to widows on re-marrying; (4) Requesting the Board of Railway Commissioners to consider the granting of half-fare vouchers on the Canadian National Railways to all full time Dominion Government employees; (5) Requesting the Government to class the staffs of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Soldiers' Settlement Board, and Dominion Income Tax Branch as permanent civil servants effective from the date that their services commenced; (6) Recommending that all branches of the Public Works Department be granted the same privileges as to hours of labour, statutory holidays, and statutory increases in salaries; (7) Requesting that all overtime performed by any class of civil servant be paid at the rate of double time on Sundays and legal holidays and time and one-half on other days; (8) Recommending that the payment of civil servants' salaries be made semi-monthly; (9) Asking the Government to give effect to the 44-hour week throughout the service; (10) Recommending that entrance into the civil service be ac-

quired through competitive examinations; (11) Urging that all vacancies in upper grades be filled from the ranks of employees already in the service who may be occupying lower grade positions but who are eligible and competent to fill same.

The officers elected were: President, F. Knowles, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary-treasurer, Charles Gardner, Regina, Sask.; Vice-presidents: Harold Baker, E. E. O'Connell, E. Eggleston, P. C. Shaw, J. E. Hanson and S. A. Prudhomme.

Trade Unions in Sweden

The International Federation of Trade Unions has issued Bulletin No. 6 of the International Trade Union Library, on the Trade Union Movement in Sweden, by Sigfrid Hansson. In this booklet of 56 pages, the author gives a graphic description of the very close co-operation between the political and industrial sides of the Swedish labour movement, its educational activities, the organization of the intellectual workers and civil servants, etc. The chapter dealing with the form of organization indicates the importance which the question of organization by industry has attained in Sweden, and that in spite of exhaustive discussions and decisions taken at previous Congresses, it has as yet been impossible to arrive at a solution satisfactory to all parties. Sweden is one of the few continental countries where the trade union movement has remained immune from the effects of dissension generally occasioned through diversity of race and language or through political and religious views. At the end of October, 1926, the membership of the unions affiliated with the National Centre numbered over 400,000, while that of the organizations outside of the National Centre amounted to about 100,000.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Publication Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, price 20 cents.

Death of R. S. Ward

Mr. R. S. Ward, of Winnipeg, Man., died in his compartment on the Canadian National Railways train while proceeding from Moncton to St. John, N.B., where he was attending the annual sessions of the Associated Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, which had concluded its business a few days previously. The deceased was chairman of the provincial bank and a member of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board since its inception. He went to Winnipeg from Moncton in 1904, having secured a position as a machinist in the shops of the Canadian Northern Railways in Fort Rouge. As an active union man in Winnipeg branch No. 189 of the International Association of Machinists, he became its secretary, then president, and later secretary of district lodge No. 2 of the Machinists with offices in Winnipeg. In 1910 he was elected to the presidency of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council. The funeral service was held in the Winnipeg Labour Temple, and interment made in Elmwood cemetery.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE fifty-ninth annual Trades Union Congress* was held at Edinburgh on the 5th September and the five following days. The President was Mr. G. Hicks, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 646; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 98,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 170, with a membership of approximately 4,164,000, comprising the following groups: Agriculture, 30,000; Mining and Quarrying, 830,355; Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc., 549,329; Textile, 423,251; Clothing, 162,288; Woodworking and Furnishing, 56,408; Paper, Printing, etc., 95,277; Building, Public Works Contracting, etc., 299,564; Food, Pottery, and other manufacturing industries, 47,202; Railway Service, 433,803; Other Transport, 397,142; Commerce and Finance, 164,652; Government, 167,916; Entertainments and Miscellaneous, 34,189; General Labour, 472,618.

The Chairman, in his opening address, reviewed the progress of the trade union movement for the past year. Amongst other matters he touched upon the desirability of much fuller use being made of the machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employed.

Considerable space in the General Council's Report was devoted to the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act (Labour Gazette,

* This account of proceedings is taken from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1927.

September, 1927, page 944); and on this question the General Council submitted one resolution, while other resolutions, and an amendment to the General Council's resolution, were submitted by various trade unions. The first and the last two paragraphs of the General Council's resolution (which was passed unanimously, the amendment having been withdrawn) were as follows:—

"This Congress emphatically protests against the action of the Government in its attack upon the Labour Movement by forcing the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill through the House of Commons without any attempt at impartial preliminary inquiry or mandate from the people.

* * * *

"This Congress hereby affirms its determination to maintain in their entirety the rights and liberties which the past efforts of the organised workers have secured, including the full right of combination by all workers, and the application of the strike, to be used as and when and in what manner may be found necessary, either to secure improvements in their working conditions, to establish a rightful status of labour in the economic life of the country, or to resist any attempts to depress the workers' economic conditions.

"This Congress pledges itself to work steadfastly for the repeal of this iniquitous measure, and calls upon the working class of Great Britain to exercise its fullest political power to remove from office the present Government, which, dominated by organised capital and hereditary class privilege and prejudice, has so unscrupulously used its position to injure the industrial and political organization of the workers."

Six resolutions had been submitted on the question of trade union organization; but the debate took place on a report from the General Council, which had had the matter under consideration for some three years on a reference instructing them to examine the problem of organization by industry. This report showed that careful consideration had been given to the matter, and concluded by stating that "it is impossible to define any fixed boundaries of industry." The advocates of this form of organization sought to have this point referred back, but were defeated on a membership ("card") vote by 2,062,000 to 1,809,000.

A resolution on unemployment was carried, in the following terms:—

"That this Congress views with grave concern the continued failure of the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment; it reiterates its firm conviction that the problem can be satisfactorily dealt with only by drastic economic changes on the lines laid down by the Labour Movement; pending a satisfactory solution of the problem it demands full recognition of the principle of work or maintenance.

"This Congress further protests against the exclusion of home and out-workers from the benefits of the Unemployment Acts, and instructs the incoming General Council to support legislation that will enable such workers to participate in the benefits of these Acts on an equality with workers employed on the premises of the employer."

The question of the British trade union movement's relation to the Russian movement was very fully discussed. The question arose on the consideration of a supplementary statement which was submitted by the General Council during the sittings of the Congress. The statement dealt at some length with the proceedings of the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council. It reviewed the great difficulties under which consultations had been conducted, because of the apparent inability on the part of the Russian representatives on this Council to give any heed to the democratic basis upon which British trade unionism was built; also to the abuse which followed any difference of opinion expressed by the British representatives. Under the circumstances, the General Council "advised the Congress that no useful purpose will be served by continuing negotiations with the All Russian Council of Trade Unions so long as their attitude and policy are maintained." The reference back of this statement was defeated by 2,551,000 votes to 620,000. The statement was then endorsed.

Another resolution, deploring the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the termination of the trade agreement with Russia, was passed unanimously.

An official reply to the Prime Minister's appeal for fuller co-operation between employers and workers was submitted by the General Council and carried, after a discussion in which the proposer and seconder spoke of the possibility of those engaged in the various industries meeting together for the discussion of their own problems. Its terms were:—

"This Congress, having noted the repeated appeals of the Prime Minister to the leaders of Labour on the subject of collaboration for industrial peace, points out that no section of the community is more desirous of industrial peace than the workers. It is compelled, however, to inform Mr. Baldwin that the greatest hindrance to a response to these appeals is the legislative and industrial policy pursued by him and his Government, and especially their attacks on the wage standards and liberties of the workers, their action in lengthening the miners' hours, and the deliberate class bias displayed in the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act.

"The immediate repeal of such repressive legislation would be the best evidence of the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Baldwin and his

Government. Failing this, Congress declares that the country should be given an immediate opportunity of pronouncing a verdict upon the present Government's policy."

On the question of the Blanesburgh Report (Labour Gazette, March, 1927, page 284), a strongly worded resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Labour representatives on the Blanesburgh Committee (the Committee on Unemployment Insurance) in signing the Report. One of the members of the committee defended her action, but the resolution was carried by 1,836,000 votes to 1,419,000.

A resolution condemning the Government for their continued refusal to ratify the Washington Hours Convention was carried unanimously.

The Chairman submitted a recommendation, which was adopted, to the effect that, in view of the situation that had arisen out of the Paris Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the General Council should be given power to review the whole question of the international relationships of Congress and to take such action as the Council might deem necessary. Another resolution, pledging the Congress to assist in the setting up of one United Trade Union International, and protesting against the attitude of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was rejected by 2,211,000 votes to 1,068,000.

A resolution was passed unanimously calling on the General Council to approach the Government with a view to obtaining alterations and amendments to the Factories Bill, to secure, among other objects, a maximum working week of 48 hours. Resolutions were also adopted refusing to allow the affiliation of "break-away" trade unions.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives submitted a resolution requesting the General Council, in conjunction with the Labour Party, to conduct an inquiry into all aspects of the importation of commodities manufactured in other countries under conditions that are below those obtaining in this country. The resolution was carried unanimously. Other resolutions were carried on the question of the effect of tariff restrictions on trade, etc., and on trusts and cartels.

A debate arose on a motion which sought to instruct the General Council to further a policy having for its object the creation of a European public opinion in favour of Europe becoming an economic entity. On a card vote this was agreed to by 2,258,000 to 1,464,000 votes.

An attempt to suspend Standing Orders so that the action of certain unions in giving financial support to the miners' non-political union might be discussed was, on the initiative of the General Council, defeated on a show of hands by 291 votes to 63. The question was left to the General Council.

Other resolutions dealt with the observance of the Fair Wage Clause in contracts for public bodies; the establishment of municipal banks; the proposed abolition of the Ministry of Transport; the undermanning of trailers attached to mechanically propelled vehicles; the admission of trades councils to Congress; employment of blind persons; proposed deputation to India to report on labour conditions; codification of factory legislation; extension of Workmen's Compensation Act; health research; repeal of Coal Mines act, 1926; improvement of young workers' conditions; shop hours; abolition of night baking; continuance of the Rent Act; encouragement of building of houses "to let"; and the amendment of the Theatrical Employers' Registration Act.

The election of the General Council resulted in the return of all the old members, with the exception of Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., representing the mining and quarrying group, who retired and was replaced by Mr. A. J. Cook.

During the week, the annual Conference of Trade Union Women was held, when resolutions dealing with factory legislation were adopted, condemning the Factories (No. 2) Bill, and urging the adoption of a maximum of 48 hours per week, the prohibition of overtime (subject to certain conditions), the abolition of the two shift system for women and children, and the provision of proper welfare arrangements. Another resolution called attention to the necessity for improved organization of women.

The Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia has undertaken an inquiry into conditions of employment in hotels, restaurants and rooming houses, with a view to extending the provisions of the act to cover these occupations. Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of Labour, and chairman of the Board, announced recently that the Board would be reconstituted so as to comprise members familiar with this branch of industry. The existing orders relate to all branches of the lumbering industry (Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 948, etc.).

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"THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN SOVIET RUSSIA"

THE International Labour Office at Geneva has recently issued a book of 287 pages entitled "The Trade Union Movement In Soviet Rusisa." It is stated in the preface that for the purposes of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which met in May and June 1927, the International Labour Office prepared a comparative study of the situation in various countries as regards freedom of association, this question being one of the items on the Agenda of the Conference. During the course of this work, it became evident that, so far as Russia was concerned, it was impossible to treat the subject on the general plan adopted for other countries, and "that a simple comparison, restricted by the limits of this plan, between the legal status of workers' associations in U.S.S.R. and that of the trade unions in other countries might result in misleading readers not fully cognisant with the fundamental principles of Soviet trade unionism." Furthermore, it was pointed out that in Russia the very conception of trade unionism and all that is entailed thereby depends so directly upon the doctrines of the Soviet regime that no direct comparison with other countries is possible. Hence the presentation of this study in separate form.

The first part of the volume is devoted to an account of the trade union theories professed by the Russian Communist Party, and the application of such theories during the strictly "communist period" from 1917 to 1921. The second and third parts deal with the organization and activities of the trade unions after the introduction of the New Economic Policy. This study is based on a wide range of sources, chief among them being documents received by an exchange arrangement from the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council.

In a conclusion summarizing the development of the Russian trade union movement both prior to and since the revolution of 1917, several interesting observations are made on the various phases and transitions of such development. In the few years prior to the war, such trade unions as did exist led a harassed existence, and when the world war broke out their activities were brought to an immediate end by the declaration of martial law. However, with the development of wartime industry, a field of activity was open up for the workers' movement, particularly after the formation of Industrial Committees of National Defence, for which the workers were authorized to choose their own representative. In each of these committees a workers' group was constituted to protect the interests of the wage earners. These groups seized the opportunity of getting the workers together and encouraging among them habits of trade union organization. Consequently, while trade unionism did not function as such, yet actually the working classes of Russia found themselves on the eve of the revolution in February, 1917, if not completely organized, at least prepared to enter into an organized movement. Immediately after the overthrow of the Czarist regime, the working class movement was thus able to develop rapidly. The Provisional Government which came into power at the revolution in February 1917, supported the movement by authorizing trade unions to register with the local courts, and by granting the workers full freedom of association and combination, with the result that by July, 1917, the number of trade unionists was estimated to be 1,500,000, comprised in about 1,000 organizations. The author then points out that while the February revolution encouraged the development of trade unions, the Communist revolution of October, although resulting in a further extension of the movement, imposed such changes of policy that the whole nature of the movement was changed. From October onwards the duty of the trade unions was "to group the proletariat in a single organization which, under the direction of the Communist Party, would apply the dictatorship of the working classes." Accordingly, the Communist Party "took immediate steps to gain control of most of the unions then existing, but this was not accomplished without a certain amount of resistance. In many cases force had to be used, especially against those workers whose occupations were of an intellectual character, such as civil servants, bank clerks, etc." Then "to facilitate the creation of a single arganization the formula 'one undertaking—one union' was advanced, and all administrative and financial activities strictly centralized." The workers were enrolled automatically by the factory committees, and, after a certain lapse of time, their contributions were automatically deducted from their wages.

Detailing the development of this policy, the author states that while it resulted in a vast increase in membership, the moral results were "the estrangement of the members from their unions and a total distortion of the minds of the leaders." He states the condition of the Russian worker and the trade union movement at that time as follows:

The worker, forcibly enrolled in a union and having no influence on his union's policy, came to regard the trade union organization as a newly-created and badly-managed administration which afforded him no protection against industrial risks and fatigue, which moreover, had increased owing to the disastrous economic situation of the whole country; an administration which not only did not obtain for him the barest necessities of daily life but even opposed any increase in wages; an institution of a military character which at any moment could despatch him to the front or to a far distant factory; an administration which, after having promised all sorts of educational facilities had, in fact, permitted the destruction of the greater part of the educational institutions previously existing or created by the workers themselves in the early days of the revolution.

The trade union movement had become undoubtedly very widespread and important, but to maintain this position it was necessary, according to Seniuschkin, "to apply persuasion and even force to the more backward elements of the working classes."

Conditions forced a modification of policy, and "the realization of hard facts led to the evolution of a definite program" which ushered in the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.). The writer tells of the first effects of the N.E.P. on the trade union movement as follows:

The outstanding features of this new phase of the proletarian dictatorship were the return to capitalist methods of production and a consequent clash between the interests of the workers and the requirements of commercially managed industry.

It was necessary to convince the workers that the real object of unions was to protect their interests.

The first step in this direction was obviously to grant the workers full freedom to form their unions themselves, and thus it came about that the principle of trade union freedom was re-established, though only after a whole year's hesitation. At the same time the Communist conception of trade union freedom only went so far as to admit the workers' right to join or remain outside the existing unions. The unions themselves were not free agents and had to follow the general policy of the trade union movement taken as a whole.

The second step was to get the unions to curtail their zeal in regard to the protection of the workers' interests. This compelled them to renounce their exclusive competence as regards questions of wages, and in general to separate their activity from that of economic departments and the managements of the undertakings. To all intents and purposes this change of policy meant that the action of the unions was confined to being a party to collective agreements.

To put it briefly, liberty of the individual and action by means of collective agreements may be said to be the lines along which the trade union movement developed from 1922 onwards.

The return to freedom of affiliation led at once to a reduction of almost 50 per cent in trade union membership, but from 1923 the situation changed and by 1926 the unions had a total membership of over 9 millions. Freedom of affiliation was gradually completed by a return to the system of voluntary payment of contributions, and this necessitated the complete re-organization of the whole administrative and financial machinery of the unions. Three years were necessary to re-introduce order in this domain, special difficulties being encountered in accustoming the unions to depend only on the members' contributions.

The first friction occurred over the matter of wage questions: "It is certain that during the first months following the reforms of 1922, the trade union leaders successfully endeavoured to extract a number of promises from the Government authorities; but it is as certain, when it came to realizing these promises, that the position changed. This change was most noticeable as regards wage questions. Although trade union leaders had succeeded in getting included in collective agreements special clauses relating to the payment of wages at fixed dates and had made efforts to guarantee wages against the depreciation of the currency, the economic organizations none the less continued to delay payments in order to reduce the real value of wages."

The workers temporarily abandoned their claims for wage increases, and even accepted a certain decrease in order to facilitate financial reform but not for long. Soon, especially in 1925, a certain effervescence was to be observed among the working classes which after the great efforts they had made, failed to find any improvement in their situation and believed themselves deceived by their leaders. This agitation gave rise to great uneasiness in trade union circles, which uneasiness became evident for the first time in a speech made by Andreev, one of the most influential persons in the trade union movement, to a plenary sitting of the Central Committee of the Railwaymen's Union held in March, 1925. This speech sounded a real note of warning, Andreev declaring bluntly that the moral position of the trade union movement was distinctly bad, that the workers were tired of paying contributions without receiving in return the right to express themselves on questions which closely concerned their welfare, that the unions would soon be permeated by discontent and that it was time to set their house in order, to call to order the trade union leaders who had again fallen into the habits of the Communist period, and, to put it briefly, to introduce the new trade union policy which had been promised in 1922.

The operation of the principle of "one undertaking—one union," also proved difficult in practice. How this problem developed is described as follows:

The strict application of this principle has resulted in the grouping of most diverse classes

of workers who belong to trades having no connection one with the other. Some unions are organized according to the character of production, others according to the aims of production, others according to the raw materials used, and still others according to the finished products manufactured. The chemical workers' union includes, besides chemical workers, all those engaged in the india-rubber industry, petroleum refineries, pottery and glass works, etc. The food and drink workers' union includes, in addition to those working in foodstuffs properly so-called, all persons engaged in tobacco factories, distilleries, the Astrakan fisheries, etc. The inclusion of such a diversity of trades in each union obviously makes the satisfaction of the economic and general requirements of the whole union a very difficult problem, and this is further accentuated by the fact that the members of the union are spread over vast territorial areas.

While not repudiating the principle of the "single union," the leaders of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions asked the Seventh Trade Union Congress to encourage the organization of trade sections, which hitherto have always been considered as an evidence of individualistic tendencies and only suitable for the technical trades.

The proposals made by the A.C.C.T.U. at the Congress met with some opposition from certain trade unionists, who feared that they would result in a complete transformation of the present system of organization. The leaders of the A.C.C.T.U. have endeavoured to dispel these fears, but the role and character of the proposed sections have not yet finally been determined. Tomsky admitted that although the formation of sections was likely to promote closer relations between the unions and the masses, it nevertheless tended to break up the unity of the organization. At the same time, after considering the pros and cons, he decided in favour of the organization of sections.

On the problem of private undertaking the report states that latterly the trade unions have found themselves faced by a rather delicate question, namely, that of defining their attitude in private undertakings and in concessions. In undertakings of this class the number of workers affiliated to trade unions has in recent years shown a tendency to increase, being 198,915 in April 1925 and 207,189 on April 1, 1926. In conceded undertakings only 12 per cent of the foreign workers are trade unionists, and this percentage is considered unsatisfactory in trade union circles. In general the mass of the workers in the undertakings is still "impotent, ignorant, and oppressed." The workers are afraid to expose their conditions of labour to the representatives of the union and avoid giving any information as regards the amount of wages earned, the length of the working day, contraventions of collective agreements, etc.

The employer, moreover, has managed to get the workers into his power by instilling into them his own ideas and by advancing them wages and loans. The worker, perpetually in debt, is entirely dependent on his employer, whom he considers as a sort of benefactor who helps him when necessary and whom he supports against the unions. Again, owners of private undertakings make every endeavour to satisfy their workers by loyally carrying out their obligations and according them certain privileges.

Faced with the advent of foreign capital into the Soviet State, the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions issued in December, 1926, certain instructions in a circular letter to the factory committees. These committees were authorized "in view of the inadequacy of trade union action in privately owned undertakings, to cease all attempts to collaborate with the managements." At the same time the circular went on to say that it was in the interests of the workers and the Soviet State to attract foreign capital into the Soviet Union, as far as this was compatible with the general policy of the State, and "for this reason the trade unions ought not to make claims which might lead to the closing of private undertakings."

Another problem was the absorption of a large number of non-industrial workers. Economic conditions in the provinces were forcing country workers to seek employment in the towns, and one Communist writer, Senuishkin, was reported to have declared that "the workers coming from the country are entirely devoid of all class consciousness."

Stating the actual position of the trade union movement in Russia at the present time, the author of the volume declares that the improvement in the economic situation in the country has resulted in a considerable increase in number of wage earners, the total now being nearly ten million. In July, 1926, the number of persons affiliated to the trade unions, including 1,200,000 unemployed, was 9,278,000, these being grouped in 23 national unions, several of which have over a million members.

Summing up the condition of the trade union movement, the author of the study states as follows:

> It is in a matter of internal organization that must be seen the characteristic which separates the Russian trade union movement from similar movements in other countries. The term trade unionism, with the idea of individual freedom and consent which it suggests, serves very inadequately to describe the grouping of the workers as understood by the leaders of the Russian trade union movement.
>
> Every wage earner, says the Soviet legislation, is entitled to be represented by a trade union organ, and the State intervention in the movement stops here. At the same time, workers who desire to unite to form a union are not free to do so outside the structure of the existing movement, that is to say the Com-

munist movement. If a union, on formation, does not meet with the approval of the higher authorities, it is refused the title of trade union and all the privileges attached to such organizations. In practice the policy of exclusiveness is even more complete than is suggested, for not only is the worker not free to choose the union he joins—this being decided for him by the undertaking by which he is employed—but he has no option but to join it.

Having made this fundamental point, the State grants the unions far greater prerogatives than those received by trade unions in other countries. In social affair, without actually possessing legislative powers, the unions play a predominant part, while in economic matters, although they no longer hold the guiding reins, they must be, and insist on being consulted. In exchange for these privileges, the State, or the party in power, counts on them to govern the working masses and to lead them to work in harmony with society as a whole.

The author quotes Tomsky's statement at the Seventh Trade Union Congress, who in defining this point said: "We do not conceal from anyone that the trade union movement has been, is, and will be, directed by the Communist Party in the most centralized fashion."

The volume concludes with the following statement:

"To sum up, although the idea of trade union freedom was practically abolished during the Communist period, it has shown a distinct tendency to revive during the last few years. We use the word 'idea' because, in the first place, trade union liberty depends entirely on the leaders, who are to all intents and purposes, chosen by the Communist Party, and secondly, because, as a result of labour being abundant and the workers virtually obliged to join the unions in order to obtain the privileges of membership, individual liberty, and hence trade union liberty, is still greatly restricted."

Consumers' Co-operation in Soviet Russia

A pamphlet entitled "Consumers' Co-operation in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," published by the Co-operative Printing Society of Great Britain, was reviewed in a recent issue of the *Co-operative News* (Manchester). The writer, N. I. Popoff, states that in four years Russian co-operative trade has increasd fourfold, and now amounts to 44 per cent of the total trade of the country, the state doing 34 per cent and private trade 22 per cent. The first consumers' societies began in the early 'sixties of last century, but from then even until after the revolution of March, 1917, they were mostly in the hands of the bourgeois rather than the peasant class. After the suppression of the revolution of 1905 efforts were made to place the co-operative movement on a more popular basis. During the revolution of 1917 the movement held somewhat aloof. However, under the stress of civil war the Soviet Government adopted the policy of utilizing the co-operative societies to the utmost for the organization of the distribution of food, and by the decree of March 20, 1919, recognized them as the principal organs of distribution in the country. With the adoption of the new economic policy the state permitted a decree of private enterprise, but holds the key positions of industry and the credit system.

The Soviet Co-operative movement is a non-party movement. The overwhelming majority of its members are workers and peasants who belong to no political party. As a result of its previous evolution the whole system of consumers' co-operation was by 1927 made up of the following links:—

(*a*) A network of rural consumers' co-operative societies, numbering 26,697, and having between them 44,052 co-operative stores.

(*b*) A network of town and industrial workers' co-operative societies, numbering 1,556, and having altogether 14,712 co-operative stores.

(*c*) A network of railway workers' co-operative societies, numbering 38, and having in all 1,958 co-operative stores.

These in turn are linked up with district unions, regional unions, five central unions, and then the all-embracing Centrosoyus.

There were 6,552 accidents reported to the Ontario Compensation Board in September including 31 fatalities, and benefits awarded by the Board amounted to $461,983.59. These figures show a decrease from August, when 7,010 accidents, including 53 fatalities, were reported, but in September, 1927, there were more accidents reported than in the same month of 1926, the increase being 372. Up to the end of September, the Workmen's Compensation Board awarded in 1927 a total of $4,526,629.52, an average of about $500,000 for each month. The total number of accidents reported in the first nine months of the year was 53,463, including 305 fatalities. These figures include many traffic accidents, some of them fatalities and others of lesser severity. The accidents on the highway included salesmen, drivers for bakeries and dairies and truck drivers. It is hoped that the present campaign against highway accidents will have a material effect on accidents of this type.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

AT its Thirtieth Session held in January, 1926, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to place the following question on the Agenda of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference:—

Minimum wage fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the home working trades.

Under the new double-discussion procedure which was to come into operation for the first time at the Tenth Session of the Conference this question had only to be dealt with at that Session by way of a first discussion. The double-discussion procedure is regulated by the provisions of paragraphs 4 to 8 of Article 6 of the Standing Orders of the Conference. In accordance with these provisions the Office submitted to the Conference a preliminary report setting out the law and practice in the different countries on the subject covered and this report contained a draft questionnaire. To consider the question, the Conference appointed a Committee of 42 members, which held 12 sittings. The Committee took as the basis of its discussion the draft questionnaire prepared by the Office, and as a result of its work it submitted to the Conference in its report a draft questionnaire which differed somewhat from the scheme of the Office's draft. After some discussion the Conference adopted the Committee's draft and then decided to put the question on the agenda of the 1928 Session.

In the contemplation of the Governing Body the question submitted to the Conference referred solely to minimum wage fixing "machinery," and the Governing Body itself made it clear that there was no question of actually fixing a minimum wage and still less, of course, of fixing an international minimum. But, although the question was thus limited to the institution of machinery, that is, systems, for fixing minimum wages, there was still a considerable divergence of opinion in the Governing Body as to the scope of application of such systems. A number of members suggested that the question should be gone into on a comprehensive basis and that the solutions which might be proposed should be applicable to any trade in which wages are exceptionally low and organization of employers and workers is defective. Other members, however, were of opinion that as a beginning the question should be considered with reference to a particular case, namely, home working trades. The wording of the item as finally adopted by the Governing Body was a compromise between these two standpoints: the question was raised in general terms, but there was a special reference to home work.

The Committee of the Conference adopted the Office's draft as a basis of discussion. But on so complicated a question it was difficult to avoid certain differences of opinion as to the meaning and scope of the question being manifested during the discussion. In the result the Committee made certain modifications, some of considerable importance, in the draft proposed by the Office, its object being to leave the Governments the greatest possible latitude not only as regards the application of the rules to be eventually proposed, but also as regards the form which the ultimate decisions of the Conference might take.

The following is the questionnaire as it was adopted by the Conference and submitted to the various Governments:—

1. Do you consider that the Conference should adopt proposals dealing with methods of minimum wage-fixing in home working and other trades or in parts of such trades in which:
   (*a*) No arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise, and
   (*b*) Wages are exceptionally low?

2. Do you consider that a definition of (*a*) home-working trades, and (*b*) other trades, should be included in any proposals which may be adopted by the Conference? What definitions do you propose?

3. Do you consider that it is for the Government of each country to decide, having regard to the conditions of the country, which are the home-working and other trades covered by Question I?

4. What criteria (if any) would you propose to adopt for determining in which trades there are:
   (*a*) No arrangements for the effective regulation of wages.
   (*b*) Exceptionally low wages?

5. Do you consider that some provision should be made for a basis for fixing minimum wages? If so, what basis do you suggest?

6. Do you consider that the Conference should
   (*a*) Lay down the method or methods upon which the minimum wages should be fixed? If so, what method or methods do you propose? Or
   (*b*) Confine itself to laying down general principles? If so, what principles do you suggest?

7. If not, do you consider that it is for the Government of each country to decide, having regard to the administrative practice of the country, the method or methods to be introduced

in fixing minimum wages in the home-working and other trades covered by Question I?

8. Do you consider that any such method should make provision for full preliminary consultation with representatives of the trade concerned, including representatives of organizations of employers and workers (if any), and with any other persons specially qualified by their trade or functions to be usefully consulted?

9. Do you consider that employers and workers should be represented on the wage-fixing body. If so, do you consider that they should be represented in equal numbers?

10. Do you consider that any minimum wage-fixing body should contain an independent person or persons?

11. What methods do you consider should be adopted in selecting and appointing:
(a) The representatives of employers and workers,
(b) The independent person or persons?

12. What systems of inspection, general supervision and enforcement do you propose for ensuring the payment of wages in the trades concerned at not less than the rates fixed?

13. Do you consider that the Governments should communicate to the International Labour Office, either in the annual report furnished in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty or otherwise in the case of a Recommendation, the list of trades in which the system of fixing minimum wages has been applied, together with the approximate number of workers covered, and a general statement on the minimum rates of wages and other conditions established in the trades concerned?

14. Do you consider that the Conference should proceed by way of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation or both? If the latter, in what respects should either form of decision be adopted?

When the answers of the different Governments have been received to this questionnaire, a report will be issued by the International Labour Office based thereon, and containing the text of a Draft Convention or Recommendation for consideration of the 1928 Session of the Conference.

(The last issue of the Labour Gazette contained a brief outline of a recent publication of the International Labour Office, describing the systems of wage fixing existing in various countries.)

Occupation and Health

Two further brochures of *Occupation and Health*, the encyclopaedia of hygiene, etc., which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, have recently appeared. The first relates to Nitrous Fumes (Oxides of Nitrogen); Air—Hot and Humid Atmospheres; Air (Liquid); Air—Testing in Workrooms; Agricultural Labourers (Occupational Diseases of); Nitrocellulose; Abattoirs-Slaughterhouses.

The subjects dealt with in the second brochure include: Celluloid; Jewellery Industry; Buttons (Manufacture of); Arsenic (Poisoning by); Pitch; Electric Lamps.

The Evolution of a Wage-Adjustment System

Some generally acceptable system of principles governing the settlement of wage disputes is generally regarded as indispensable to a satisfactory scheme of arbitration and conciliation. The study of wage principles involves, however, many problems of a highly controversial nature concerning which no clear and final solution would as yet seem possible. The International Labour Office contributes to this question by publishing in the *International Labour Review* the results of an independent study by Mr. J. R. Bellerby, a member of its staff. His conclusions are given in the issues of July, August and September, under the title "The Evolution of a Wage-Adjustment System."

At the outset, the author states that the problem of the evolution of a "wage-adjustment system" divides itself into two parts: the first relates to the actual principles, or criteria, for showing the most advantageous wage position; and the other to the problem of machinery. Next he gives attention to the procedure for devising a body of principles for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities—principles which would sufficiently protect the interests of the community as a whole—after which he considers the arbitration and conciliation processes necessary to secure the application of the principles in wage decisions throughout industry. The final article includes a brief review of various systems of machinery in force in Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and Great Britain, a study of which seemed to show that the existing machinery of conciliation was apparently adequate, with but slight additions, to satisfy all the requirements of a wage-adjustment system. The writer states in conclusion:—

"If industrial peace and justice depended solely on machinery, these would already have largely been attained. Clearly, however, no matter how elaborate may be the organization for the settlement of trade disputes, this can give no good result unless its use is guided by a body of principles carefully designed to secure the interests of the community. To set up machinery of adjustment without a basis of principles would be equivalent to the setting up of courts of law without statutes or principles of law to guide the judges. Thus, the evolution of wage prin-

ciples is essentially the first step in any program for securing peace in industry.

"Then, in turn, the principles themselves can be of little purpose unless there is a very general acceptance of and compliance with them. This involves not merely their adoption by official organs of the state, but a general undertaking on the part of independent wage-determining associations that they will have due regard to the accepted principles in all the voluntary decisions which they make.

"It is, in fact, upon the voluntary agreements that the central interest of a wage-adjustment system rests. If a considerable proportion of independent groups are in a position to secure advantage over the rest of the community, and if they pursue their local interests regardless of the effect on others, the remainder, less powerfully entrenched, must inevitably suffer. The injustice done to them cannot be remedied by mere compulsion to bring their case before the courts. Compulsory arbitration in such a case can only repress; and the effect of repression may ultimately be to breed a revolution. Compulsion is, in fact, a dangerous remedy unless it is applied to every wage decision throughout the land. And since this is inconceivable in present times, the only satisfactory alternative is a universal voluntary agreement on the part of trade associations to apply, in every wage decision which they reach, an accepted body of wage-adjustment principles."

Functions of an Employment Department in Industry

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a leaflet lately issued, describes the duties of the "employment department" in a modern industrial establishment.

One of the most important features of an industrial relations policy is the establishment of an employment department and the centralization therein of responsibility for the recruiting, selection, placement, follow-up and discharge of employees.

Under proper organization, the employment department becomes a service bureau where foremen and department heads may come for assistance in handling their personnel; where employees may turn for advice and assistance in matters affecting their work or home conditions: and where prospective employees may learn of the opportunities for work within a company, of its requirements from the standpoint of training and general fitness, and of the policies of the company toward its employees. It should stand for absolute honesty and fair dealing between management and men and for the creation within the group of employees of high morale and good fellowship.

The centralization of employment control brings numerous advantages, as follows:—

1. Employees are selected according to fitness and ability.

2. Knowledge of sources of supply is gained and used in times of need.

3. The time of department heads and foremen is saved by relieving them of the burden of recruiting new employees.

4. Foremen are kept informed of the earnings and progress of their employees

5. Employees look upon the employment department as a place where advice and assistance may be secured.

6. Fair dealing is secured to employees.

7. Through termination interviews, many desirable employees are held in the service of the company.

8. Through constant association with the employment department, department heads and foremen are acquainted with modern employment methods.

The arguments usually advanced against a centralized employment department are:—

1. Department heads and foremen, because of their intimate knowledge of work requirements, are better able to select new employees than an employment manager.

2. Foremen resent the creation of an employment department because it takes away some of the things for which foremanship has always stood.

There is no doubt that foremen and department heads have a comprehensive knowledge of work requirements and should be able to select new employees shrewdly. Actually they are poor interviewers and waste considerable time at the task. A tactful employment manager can win their confidence easily and they are invariably glad to be relieved of the burden of interviewing.

It is also true that the employment department takes away some of the things for which foremanship has always stood. So does the planning department, the purchasing department and the time study department. But the things that are taken away are responsibilities with which foremen never should have been burdened.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1927, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

HERE was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, when the 6,079 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 905,756 persons, as compared with 900,621 in the preceding month. This increase was rather larger than that noted on September 1 last year, and greatly exceeded the gain indicated on the same date in 1925. The index number, standing at 109·7; continued to be considerably higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920. On August 1, 1927, it was 109·2 and on September 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it stood at 104·9, 96·6, 93·1, 100·0, 93·7 and 88·7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further expansion may be expected in the next monthly report.

Logging and transportation showed the most pronounced gains, but there were also important advances in trade, services, building and mining. On the other hand, manufactures recorded a slight falling off.

Employment by Economic Areas

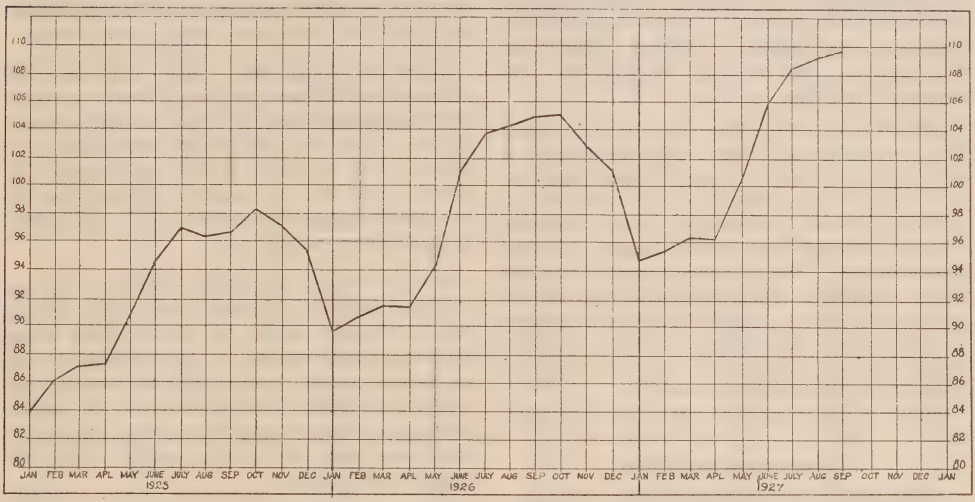
Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported improvement in the situation, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces.—As on September 1 of most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in the mining, transportation and highway construction divisions; on the whole, practically no change was noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 532 firms, whose staffs aggregated 74,231 workers, compared with 74,955 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Quebec.—Further gains were noted in building and highway construction and in services, logging and mining, while manufactures showed no general change. Within the last named, there were gains in leather, rubber, textile and electric current plants, but lumber mills were seasonally quiet and employment in iron and steel works decreased. The working force of the 1,289 co-operating employers stood at 257,823 persons, as against 256,254 on August 1. Contractions were registered at the beginning of September, 1926, when the index was lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Ontario.—Increases on practically the same scale as on September 1 a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,800 firms enlarged their staffs by 4,191 employees to 369,461 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and building material plants, while there were gains in the electrical apparatus, electric current, food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and construction, services, trade, transportation and mining also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1926.

Prairie Provinces.—The trend of employment continued to be upward, the expansion being rather greater than on the same date last year, when the index was much lower. Returns were tabulated from 776 employers of 122,406 workers, as compared with 121,599 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing (especially the iron and steel, food, pulp and paper groups), mining, transportation and highway construction afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker.

British Columbia.—For the first time since the beginning of this year there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in fish-preserving, saw-milling and non-ferrous metal factories, and in construction, while logging showed improvement. The working force of the 682 firms furnishing data declined from 82,543 persons on August 1 to 81,835 at the beginning of September. Moderate gains were recorded on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index then was slightly lower.

Table I gives numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg advanced; in Ottawa the situation was practically unchanged, while in Hamilton and Vancouver curtailment was registered.

Montreal.—In contrast with the downward movement noted on September 1, 1926, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, 1,673 workers being added to the pay lists of the 668 co-operating firms, who employed 118,631. Manufactures, except iron and steel works, showed quite general improvement; construction, transportation and services were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September of any other year on the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.—Continued advances were indicated in Quebec, according to 91 employers of 11,004 persons, as compared with 10,702 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum for the last three years.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, services and trade registered heightened activity, bringing the index to the highest point reached in the six years' record for Toronto. Statements were received from 795 firms with 106,496 workers, or 1,887 more than on August 1. Rather smaller increases had been indicated on the corresponding date a year ago.

Ottawa.—The situation in Ottawa showed practically no change, slight increases in manufactures being offset by similar declines in construction. The 128 firms furnishing returns reported 11,648 employees, compared with 11,599 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1926, the tendency was unfavourable and the index was many points lower.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel and building construction released help in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 200 employers recorded 29,588 persons on their payroll, as against 30,699 on August 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September a year ago, when improvement was shown.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Another moderate advance was noted in the Border Cities, where 94 co-operating firms reported 9,682 workers, as against 9,615 in the preceding month. Quarrying and transportation were rather more active. A minor decline had been indicated on the same date last year, but the index number then was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg continued to increase, the gains being on a larger scale that at the beginning of September, 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, communications and trade registered most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 29,721 persons was reported by the 277 employers whose returns were received, and who had 28,731 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—There was a further falling off in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 240 firms employing 25,957 workers, as against 26,429 on August 1. Reductions in personnel in lumber mills accounted for most of the contraction, although

construction was also slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Iron and steel, lumber, fish-canning, and building material plants showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while vegetable food, electrical apparatus, electric current, boot and shoe, textile and some other industries reported greater activity. Statements were received from 3,822 manufacturers employing 486,342 operatives, or 705 fewer than on August 1. Employment on September 1, 1926, had advanced, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Animal Products—Edible.—Continued losses were reported in fish-preserving establishments, and dairies were also slacker, but improvement was shown in meat-preserving plants. The payrolls of the 210 co-operating factories aggregated 18,382 employees, as compared with 18,793 in the preceding month. Practically all the decline took place in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, the trend in Ontario being favourable. Employment on September 1, 1926, had shown a considerable increase, but the index number then was lower.

Fur and Products.—Complete recovery from the reductions noted in the preceding month was reported in fur factories, 27 of which added 110 workers to their forces, bringing them to 1,226 on the date under review.

Note.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Sept. 1	88·7	93·5	87·4	83·7	98·5	95·6	79·3
1922							
" 1	93·7	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	86·5
1923							
" 1	100·0	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	93·0
1924							
" 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar.	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
July 1	108·4	100·5	115·0	102·3	111·5	122·9	98·7
Aug. 1	109·2	100·9	115·2	102·6	114·8	124·0	98·9
Sept. 1	109·7	100·0	115·9	103·8	115·2	122·5	98·7
Relative Weight of Employment by districts and in Manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1927	100·0	8·2	28·5	40·8	13·5	9·0	53·7

Practically all the gain was made in Ontario. The situation was much the same as on the corresponding date a year ago.

Leather and Products.—Further and more extensive improvement was shown in leather factories, the increases being decidedly larger than at the beginning of September last year, when the index was several points lower. Statements were received from 189 manufacturers having 17,600 persons in their employ, as against 17,133 on August 1. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the additionally employed workers, who were largely absorbed by boot and shoe plants.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal inactivity in saw-mills caused a substantial reduction in employment, and match and vehicle factories also released help. The decreases, which were reported to a considerable extent in Quebec and British Columbia, greatly exceeded those noted on September 1, 1926; the index number then was rather higher. A combined working force of 56,204 persons was reported by the 704 establishments from which returns were received and which employed 57,402 in their last report.

Musical Instruments.—The trend of employment was upward in musical instrument factories, repeating the movement indicated on the corresponding date a year ago, when the situation was rather better. Statistics were compiled from 39 plants employing 3,168 workers, or 141 more than at the beginning of August. The bulk of the gain took place in Ontario.

Plant Products—Edible.—Biscuit, confectionery, chocolate and cocoa plants and fruit and vegetable canneries reported heightened activity, the improvement being on a much larger scale than on the corresponding date last year. Data were compiled from 306 firms in the vegetable food group, whose pay rolls rose from 28,974 on August 1, to 29,620 at the beginning of September. All provinces shared in the upward movement.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Although the additions to staffs were on a smaller scale than those indicated on the corresponding date

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Sept. 1	93·6	.....	89·6	107·5	92·2	.....	89·9	104·3
1924								
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
June 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
July 1	104·9	112·7	97·5	108·2	99·9	83·0	102·0	122·6
Aug. 1	104·8	115·4	97·6	110·5	101·7	86·1	103·6	120·8
Sept. 1	106·4	118·6	98·9	110·5	98·1	86·5	107·4	118·7
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1927	13·1	1·2	11·8	1·3	3·3	1·1	3·3	2·9

last year, the index number was several points higher than at that time. The forces of the 460 co-operating establishments included 60,291 persons, as compared with 60,106 in the preceding month. A large proportion of this advance took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Textile Products.—Some recovery from the losses noted in preceding reports was made in textile factories, 515 of which had 74,815 workers, as against 74,502 on August 1. Improvement was shown chiefly in Quebec while the tendency in Ontario was unfavourable. Cotton, woollen and garment factories regis-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923
Manufacturing	53·7	98·7	98·9	96·9	89·4	84·5	93·0
Animal products—edible	2·0	114·2	117·1	108·4	104·2	100·2	94·1
Fur and products	·1	85·1	77·5	85·9	84·0	87·3	90·5
Leather and products	1·9	81·5	79·0	78·5	72·3	73·7	76·3
Lumber and products	6·2	115·0	118·0	119·5	115·1	110·5	119·7
Rough and dressed lumber	4·3	139·9	144·6	150·8	145·5	143·5	153·1
Furniture	·9	89·4	89·4	83·1	77·3	66·3	68·8
Other lumber products	1·0	62·7	80·9	78·4	75·4	69·7	83·3
Musical Instruments	·3	70·1	68·1	75·5	62·5	62·3	64·7
Plant products—edible	3·3	107·8	105·4	107·3	104·4	101·8	97·9
Pulp and paper products	6·6	117·9	117·5	113·8	102·9	100·5	104·5
Pulp and paper	3·5	134·2	134·8	131·2	111·4	107·4	116·8
Paper products	·7	99·1	96·3	92·5	88·8	87·6	88·0
Printing and publishing	2·4	105·2	104·8	100·4	97·6	96·6	95·5
Rubber products	1·6	101·2	100·9	87·0	89·9	67·3	70·8
Textile products	8·2	97·0	96·2	92·5	88·0	79·9	85·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	118·9	116·0	105·9	100·9	84·7	91·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·5	99·9	102·3	102·8	92·4	82·3	93·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·3	72·9	71·5	74·0	72·3	72·6	73·7
Other textile products	1·1	109·3	112·2	98·3	94·6	86·2	92·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	109·3	107·4	102·2	103·9	99·3	88·2
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	104·2	103·7	84·1	73·6	105·8	111·1
Chemicals and allied products	·7	87·6	86·7	84·1	79·6	82·3	87·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	107·2	111·3	109·5	90·0	89·7	102·4
Electric current	1·5	147·7	141·7	134·0	138·3	133·2	125·3
Electrical apparatus	1·2	133·6	125·7	125·4	109·2	107·2	104·7
Iron and steel products	13·8	80·8	82·1	82·4	71·0	65·7	86·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	64·9	65·2	62·2	49·8	42·2	78·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	84·5	85·3	75·9	71·2	65·4	79·1
Agricultural implements	·9	77·4	87·9	79·6	57·2	39·5	61·6
Land vehicles	6·0	90·5	92·5	98·4	86·1	82·3	105·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing							
Heating appliances	·3	28·6	31·3	30·5	30·0	28·1	27·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	91·9	90·4	89·8	83·8	82·0	92·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·8	110·5	106·4	99·7	75·7	74·0	100·8
Other iron and steel products	·6	80·4	81·6	81·4	73·4	64·2	85·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·0	83·5	81·5	81·6	71·1	67·1	76·8
Mineral products	1·8	108·5	108·5	102·8	83·8	78·0	91·0
Miscellaneous	1·1	112·0	113·9	108·1	110·9	108·0	103·5	
Logging	2·0	43·4	37·8	37·0	38·5	43·7	43·1
Mining	5·2	105·1	104·6	97·2	93·7	99·1	104·0
Coal	2·9	85·2	85·7	80·6	73·0	84·8	94·6
Metallic ores	1·5	175·5	172·7	154·7	157·0	148·1	132·7
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	·8	120·0	117·8	111·3	107·1	99·9	108·8
Communication	2·9	124·8	124·1	120·1	114·8	113·1	106·4
Telegraphs	·6	132·3	131·6	126·5	119·1	113·8	111·4
Telephones	2·3	122·8	122·2	118·4	113·6	112·9	105·1
Transportation	12·8	114·7	113·7	113·4	108·7	107·8	113·4
Street railways and cartage	2·3	123·2	120·5	118·4	115·1	114·9	121·6
Steam railways	8·8	103·6	102·6	102·4	98·4	98·5	107·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	216·7	219·8	224·9	208·3	195·6	163·9
Construction and maintenance	14·4	245·2	244·8	217·6	175·5	165·3	180·9
Building	5·0	215·3	207·1	199·4	147·2	140·9	147·2
Highway	3·7	3,673·1	3,728·8	2,893·2	2,523·4	1,945·6	3,667·2
Railway	5·7	163·9	168·1	153·9	130·1	132·0	163·2
Services	2·0	143·6	138·6	132·2	125·9	121·7	120·3
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	155·4	149·0	144·1	142·7	136·2	137·1
Professional	·2	116·5	118·2	116·9	108·9	101·0	111·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	135·2	130·3	120·4	106·6	105·3	100·7
Trade	7·0	109·3	108·2	98·9	95·6	92·1	92·0
Retail	4·6	110·0	110·8	97·8	94·9	89·7	89·8
Wholesale	2·4	107·9	103·4	101·0	96·8	96·6	96·1
All Industries	100·0	109·7	109·2	104·9	96·6	93·1	100·0

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review

tered most of the expansion, but knitting mills released employees. Employment on the corresponding date last year was in much smaller volume; practically no change in the situation was then reported.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Further moderate advances were noted in this industry on September 1, when 182 persons were added to the payrolls of the 106 co-operating factories, which employed 12,947 operatives. A large share of the gain took place in Quebec. The level of employment was much higher than at the beginning of September a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Glass factories released a considerable number of workers, while the trend was also unfavourable in brick and stone works. Statements were received from 118 plants, having 10,651 employees, as against 11,073 in the preceding month. Ontario registered the bulk of the contraction. Practically no change had been noted on the corresponding date last year and the index number then was slightly higher.

Electric Current.—Continued expansion was shown in electric current plants, 87 of which employed 13,702 persons compared with 13,149 in their last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded most of the increase. The index number stood at the highest point so far reached in the record of eight years.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group increased substantially on September 1, when 633 workers were added to the forces of the 41 co-operating establishments, which had 10,918 employees. This advance took place mainly in Ontario; it greatly exceeded that noted on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index was over eight points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Agricultural implement, railway car, ship building and some other branches of the iron and steel group recorded reductions in employment, while the iron and steel fabrication, wire, small hardware and a few other groups showed improvement. The result was a reduction of 1,838 persons in the forces of the 636 co-operating firms, who employed 124,997 employees. Employment decreased in all except the Western provinces. The trend of employment on September 1, 1926, was favourable, and the index number then was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Mineral Products.—There was a small falling off in the number of persons employed in this group, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Statistics were received from 72 manufacturers with 10,027 employees, as compared with 10,221 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on September 1, 1926.

Logging

The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a larger increase in employment than on the corresponding date of 1926 or 1925, when the indexes were lower than in the early autumn this year. The 218 co-operating firms reported 18,291 workers, compared with 15,870 in the preceding month. A very large proportion of the improvement took place in Ontario, although the trend was upward in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 88 operators having 26,545 men on their payrolls, as compared with 26,689 in the preceding month. Curtailment was shown in the Maritime Provinces, while there were small gains in the Prairie Provinces. Although considerable improvement had been registered on the corresponding date a year ago, the index number then was between four and five points lower.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines continued to advance, according to returns from 56 firms, whose forces rose from 12,986 persons on August 1 to 13,119 at the beginning of September. Ontario and British Columbia recorded most of the increase. Practically no change in the situation was shown on September 1, 1926, when the index number was over 20 points lower.

Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Seventy employers in this division reported 7,539 workers, as against 7,267 at the beginning of August. This gain contrasts with the loss noted on the same date last year, when the index number was nearly nine points lower. Asbestos mines and quarries in Quebec and Ontario, respectively, showed most of the increase, although there was also some improvement in the latter in the Prairie Provinces.

Communications

Further moderate gains were noted in this division, chiefly on telephones. Statistics were compiled from 186 companies and branches employing 25,923 persons, compared with 25,799 in their last report. Employment continued to be in greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1926.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Considerable expansion was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when 435 employers were added to the forces of the 112 firms furnishing data, who had 21,232 in their employ. A large proportion of this advance was made in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of September, 1926; the gain then indicated was less extensive.

Steam Railways.—There was an increase in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 100 companies and branches from which returns were received and which reported 79,859 employees. The index number was slightly higher than on the same date last year, although the improvement then was more pronounced. Practically all the gain took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a further slight decrease in employment in water transportation, in which activity was rather less than on the corresponding date in 1926. Statements were received from 60 employers of 14,988 workers, as compared with 15,184 in the preceding month. Most of the reduction was reported in the Maritime Provinces.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further important expansion was shown in building construction, the gains being larger than on September 1 of any other of the last eight years, while the index number, standing at 215·3, was at its highest point since this series was instituted in 1920. Data was received from 460 contractors whose payrolls rose from 43,011 on August 1 to 44,910 persons on the date under review. The trend was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia.

Highway.—There was a small decrease in personnel in this group, 133 men being released from the forces of the 157 co-operating employers, who had 33,976 workers. Improvement in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was offset by declines in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Curtailment on a larger scale was registered on September 1 a year ago, when the index number was lower.

Railway.—A further seasonal contraction in employment was indicated by the 39 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 51,371 persons, as against 52,703 in the preceding month. There were advances in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces but in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec the trend was downward. Considerably more pronounced losses had been noted on the corresponding date in 1926; the index number then was some ten points lower.

Services

This group recorded greater gains than are usually indicated at the beginning of September, mainly in the hotel and restaurant and personal service divisions in Quebec and Ontario. Employment on the date under review was at the highest level so far reached in this record. The 175 establishments furnishing returns reported 17,887 assistants, as against 17,113 on August 1.

Trade

The additions to staffs on the date under review were larger than have usually been registered at the beginning of September; employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Returns were received from 536 retail and wholesale houses employing 63,774 persons, compared with 62,984 at the beginning of August. The advance took place in wholesale trade, retailers releasing some employees.

Table I, II and III give index numbers of employment in economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on September 1, 1927.

During September Mayor Médéric Martin, of Montreal, addressed a letter to public bodies, industrial and mercantile establishments and other employers, urging them when engaging help to give preference to ratepayers and residents of the city. The letter mentions in particular the conditions in the building industry, which is affected by the considerable number of unoccupied dwellings in the city. In order to effect economies many proprietors of stores and shops in the past have engaged outsiders at a somewhat lower rates of wages than they would be obliged to pay to residents. The mayor points out that this is a bad policy in the long run, as it increases unemployment, and ultimately re-acts on those who follow this practice.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF AUGUST, 1927

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



There was a further though nominal increase in the volume of unemployment reported at the end of August by the 1,602 local trade unions from which returns were tabulated. The membership of their unions aggregated 170,024 persons, and of these, 6,210, or a percentage of 3.7, were without work on August 31, as compared with 3.3 per cent at the close of the previous month. Less employment was afforded than in August last year when the percentage of idleness stood at 2.5. The changes throughout the various provinces as compared with July were slight; New Brunswick and Saskatchewan alone reported small increases in employment; the Manitoba situation remained stationary, and in the remaining provinces there were moderate declines in employment. As compared with the return for August last year the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions were afforded a slightly greater volume of work, but the reductions in the remaining provinces more than offset these gains. The changes, however, were not particularly noteworthy in any one province.

A separate record is kept of trade union conditions existing in the largest city of each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Little variation from the July level of employment in each city used for comparative purposes was shown at the close of August, Halifax, St. John, Regina and Edmonton indicating slight improvement, while Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed minor reductions. In comparison with the returns for August last year employment was more plentiful during the period under review for unions in Halifax, St. John and Edmonton, but not so brisk in the remaining cities.

The accompanying chart indicates the trend of unemployment by months from June, 1921, to date. The course followed by the curve in August was a slight continuation of the upward July trend. The level at the close of August was somewhat above that of the same month last year, indicating slightly greater degree of unemployment.

From unions in the manufacturing group of industries 433 returns were tabulated, with a combined membership of 49,032 persons, 5.9 per cent of whom were without work on August 31, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 4.8 at the end of July. Iron and steel workers, especially moulders and railway carmen, were chiefly responsible

for this slight increase in unemployment, though considerable depression was also indicated among metal polishers and glass workers. Cigar makers, paper makers and printing tradesmen in addition all registered somewhat less activity. Textile, hat and cap and brewery workers, on the other hand, were afforded a greater volume of work. In comparison with the returns for August of last year, when 3.6 per cent of the members were idle, the most noteworthy contractions were among cigar makers, metal polishers, garment, leather, iron and steel and glass workers.

Reports received from 33 unions of coal miners with 14,613 members showed an unemployment percentage of 2.9 in August, as against .4 per cent in July. Conditions were slightly less favourable in both Nova Scotia and Alberta coal mines, but in British Columbia all members were reported at work as in July. The level of employment in the coal mining regions during August, however, was higher than in the same month last year when the percentage of idleness stood at 4.1 per cent. In this comparison the change in Nova Scotia was merely nominal in character; in Alberta the situation improved slightly, and in British Columbia no unemployment was registered in either of the months under comparison. The volume of unemployment afforded asbestos miners in Quebec during August was sufficient for the number of available members.

Unemployment in the building and construction trades during August as registered by 174 labour organizations with 18,183 members was slightly greater than that of the previous month, 8.5 per cent of idleness being recorded at the end of August as compared with 6.9 per cent in July. The most noteworthy reductions in employment were indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, in Quebec and Ontario especially, followed by declines of lesser magnitude among bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers. The situation for carpenters and joiners was unchanged and the remaining tradesmen were more actively employed. Greater unemployment was indicated in the building trades as a whole when compared with the returns for August last year, due, for the most part, to slackness among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, though several of the other trades contributed in a smaller share to the inactivity.

The transportation industry showed a more favourable trend during August to that of the previous month and about the same level of unemployment as in August last year. For August returns were tabulated from 651 unions with 57,801 members, these showing 1.9 per cent of idleness as compared with 2.8 per cent in the previous month and 1.8 per cent in August last year. Navigation workers reported a much smaller percentage of idleness during August than in July, although there was considerable short time registered among the Quebec workers. The situation as compared with August of last year in the navigation divisions was slightly more favourable. Unemployment in the steam railway division, whose returns constitute over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, was on exactly the same level in August as in the previous month, and also in August last year, the percentage of idleness in all three months standing at 2.1. The street railway situation improved over July, but was the same as reported in August last year, while teamsters and chauffeurs indicated a nominal percentage of idleness in August, in comparison with the fully active condition of the previous month and August last year.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Aug., 1919	5·4	1·5	2·7	1·3	·8	2·0	1·1	4·1	2·2
Aug., 1920	·3	1·0	7·5	1·7	·3	·5	·7	4·7	2·4
Aug., 1921	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Aug., 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Aug., 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Aug., 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Jan., 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb., 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March, 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April, 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May, 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June, 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July, 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug., 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept., 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct., 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov., 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec., 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan., 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb., 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar., 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April, 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May, 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June, 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July, 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug., 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept., 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct., 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov., 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec., 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan., 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb., 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March, 1927	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April, 1927	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May, 1927	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June, 1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
July, 1927	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
Aug., 1927	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	3·7

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August	1919	0	....	·5	3·3	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·5	·6	·8	·9	·2	11·1	·3	4·8	0	54·3	0	....	2·9	1·3	3·8	1·1	1·6	·1	·1	....	·1	1·0	·2	1·7	2·2
August	1920	·2	....	·2	4·1	1·7	·9	·0	1·4	·4	2·5	·1	5·7	....	39·7	1·4	2·4	17·4	5·4	·5	3·0	·6	3·3	·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·6	·1	2·5	2·4
August	1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	....	....	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
August	1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
August	1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
August	1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	0	7·0	6·5
January	1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February	1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March	1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April	1925	3·1	63·9	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May	1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June	1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July	1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August	1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September	1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October	1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November	1925	0	49·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December	1925	0	89·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January	1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February	1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March	1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April	1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May	1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June	1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July	1926	13·6	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August	1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September	1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October	1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November	1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December	1926	12·9	14·9	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January	1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February	1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March	1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April	1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
May	1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·1	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
June	1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
July	1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·3	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
August	1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	·0	·0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately, 14 reports were received comprising a membership of 7,166 persons, and showed an unemployment percentage of 14.0, practically the same as that indicated in July. There was slight improvement, however, over August last year, when 14.4 per cent of the members were idle.

In the governmental service group 137 reports received with 12,353 members showed a minor reduction in employment during August as compared with the previous month but slightly greater activity than in August last year. The changes throughout were not of particular note either in the Federal or the civic employees division.

Reports were tabulated from 110 labour organizations of miscellaneous groups of tradesmen comprising a membership of 5,042 persons, 245 of whom, or a percentage of 4.9 were without work at the end of August, as compared with 4.4 per cent in July and 4.0 per cent in August last year. Hotel workers were not so actively engaged as in July, and there were minor contractions among stationary engineers and firemen. Among theatre and stage employees the situation improved slightly over July, and employment for barbers was in greater volume. As compared with August last year hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen were not afforded quite so much work, but the situation for barbers and theatre and stage employees remained almost stationary.

Fishermen reported a slightly larger percentage of inactivity during August than in July, but smaller than in August last year. In no month, however, were the percentages of idleness very substantial. The lumbering industry was very good, no unemployment being reported in any month used here for comparative purposes.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive and for each month from January 1925 to date and table II indicates the percentages of unemployment registered in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1927

DURING the month of August 1927 the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of 71 per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while a decline of 25 per cent was registered when a comparison is made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. This loss was almost entirely due to decreased farm placements, though lesser declines were registered in manufacturing and transportation. These, however, were partly offset by increased placements in logging, construction and maintenance, services and trade, the gain in logging being the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, while that of placements remained practically steady. Both, however, showed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, this being due to the heavy demand for harvesters in the Prairie Provinces, though the curves this year did not attain the high level registered at the close of August a year ago, when the demand for workers in some parts of the west exceeded the supply. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 83.9 and 95.7 during the first and second half of August, 1927, in contrast with the ratios of 93.8 and 101.5 during the same period in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 77.5 and 89.0 as compared with 88.6 and 91.5 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The offices reported that an average of 1,723 applications for employment was received daily during the first half of August, in comparison with 1,550 daily during the preceding period and with 2,414 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. During the latter half of August applications for work averaged 2,993 daily, in contrast with 3,540 daily during the same period last year.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 1,446 during the first half and 2,862 during the latter half of the month, in comparison with 2,265 and 3,595 daily during the corresponding periods of August, 1926. During the latter

half of July, 1927, the average number of vacancies registered daily was 1,322.

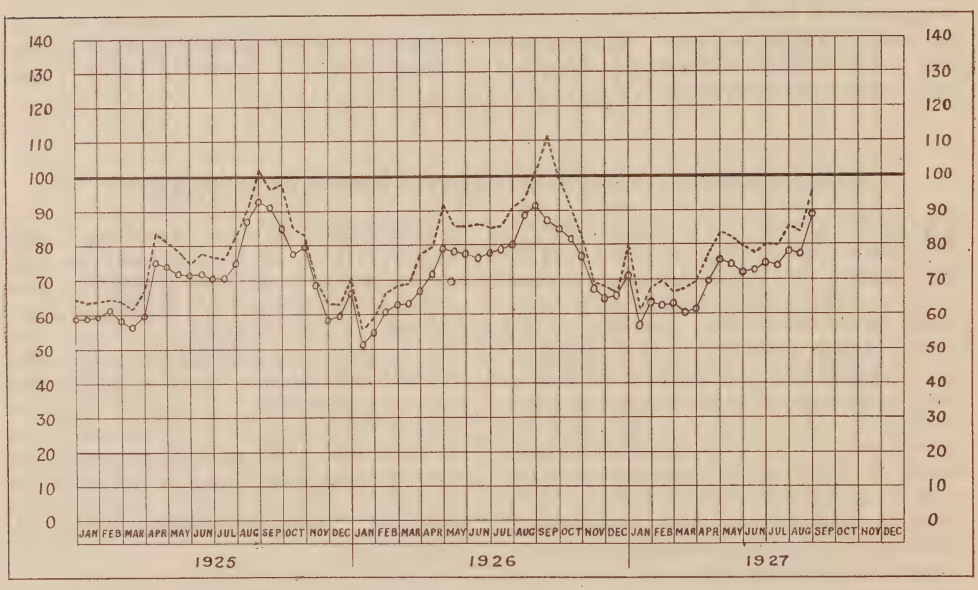
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of August was 1,335, of which 992 daily were in regular employment, and 343 daily were in casual work. This is in comparison with the daily average of 1,213 placements during the preceding period, and with 2,139 daily during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 2,663 daily (2,278 regular and 385 casual), in contrast with 3,238 during the same period a year ago.

ing table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (8 months)	170,323	69,128	239,451

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



During August, 1927, the officers of the Service referred 56,164 persons to vacancies and affected a total of 54,624 placements. Of the latter, 44,776 were in regular employment and 9,848 in casual work. Placements in regular employment numbered 39,703 men and 5,073 women. The Service received notification of 58,858 opportunities for employment, of which 47,729 were for men and 11,129 for women workers. Applications for employment numbered 52,440 from men and 11,842 from women, a total of 64,282. The follow-

Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1927, positions offered to employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 13 per cent higher than in July, but over 2 per cent lower than in August last year. Placements, however, showed a gain under both comparisons, being about 13 per cent above July, and over 3 per cent in excess of August, 1926, all the changes under the latter comparison being of minor importance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 79; logging, 52; farm-

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**674**	**84**	**701**	**659**	**221**	**392**	**604**	**327**
Halifax	289	40	324	253	46	207	306	81
New Glasgow	180	40	163	198	117	39	202	92
Sydney	205	4	214	208	58	146	96	154
New Brunswick	**786**	**41**	**805**	**744**	**372**	**372**	**476**	**421**
Chatham	96	8	100	94	57	37	78	27
Moncton	247	16	255	236	93	143	89	199
St. John	443	17	450	414	222	192	309	195
Quebec	**3,216**	**613**	**4,346**	**3,137**	**2,688**	**41**	**873**	**2,584**
Hull	671	209	630	496	496	0	98	291
Montreal	1,397	250	2,293	1,435	1,236	13	552	1,387
Quebec	628	26	831	614	506	28	151	451
Sherbrooke	185	62	233	197	177	0	18	181
Three Rivers	335	66	359	395	273	0	54	274
Ontario	**15,480**	**2,889**	**17,657**	**13,526**	**9,246**	**3,660**	**5,284**	**9,081**
Belleville	244	0	247	244	207	37	50	125
Brantford	387	20	481	374	121	253	143	113
Chatham	334	6	359	339	263	76	68	278
Cobalt	220	16	239	222	204	8	21	292
Fort William	453	17	423	401	337	64	20	589
Guelph	121	61	220	158	111	25	128	93
Hamilton	729	47	1,281	714	311	403	994	513
Kingston	417	33	336	330	176	154	57	98
Kitchener	242	27	450	236	144	79	172	148
London	443	61	480	449	326	76	197	252
Niagara Falls	231	22	209	212	155	56	105	213
North Bay	875	327	925	919	917	2	6	812
Oshawa	581	45	812	513	322	191	165	144
Ottawa	1,076	362	916	936	648	160	422	541
Pembroke	247	124	255	248	224	24	0	151
Peterborough	217	45	224	244	202	21	64	147
Port Arthur	1,169	0	1,020	1,020	839	181	15	721
St. Catharines	311	16	493	283	146	137	331	271
St. Thomas	204	6	197	197	62	129	30	124
Sarnia	275	9	243	251	152	99	84	125
Sault Ste. Marie	912	305	683	310	212	59	227	244
Sudbury	1,156	450	674	671	663	8	3	498
Timmins	683	248	337	318	309	8	26	294
Toronto	3,440	620	5,534	3,412	1,763	1,317	1,743	1,709
Windsor	513	22	619	525	432	93	213	586
Manitoba	**6,185**	**244**	**7,707**	**7,094**	**5,045**	**1,882**	**704**	**8,369**
Brandon	961	34	861	831	788	43	18	1,197
Dauphin	353	27	322	312	273	46	1	264
Portage la Prairie	453	33	411	411	221	190	5	475
Winnipeg	4,418	150	6,113	5,540	3,763	1,603	680	6,433
Saskatchewan	**17,248**	**1,286**	**13,461**	**13,354**	**12,179**	**1,138**	**275**	**20,338**
Estevan	524	15	391	389	356	33	11	293
Melfort	102	0	102	102	102	0	0	340
Moose Jaw	5,548	460	4,303	4,282	4,088	157	83	6,998
North Battleford	531	131	326	326	253	73	0	498
Prince Albert	434	101	272	268	249	19	5	445
Regina	3,632	155	3,185	3,172	2,723	449	37	4,359
Saskatoon	3,579	87	2,786	2,717	2,475	242	131	3,816
Swift Current	1,403	140	1,103	1,107	1,095	12	6	1,509
Weyburn	996	192	562	560	512	48	2	1,537
Yorkton	499	5	431	431	326	105	0	543
Alberta	**9,726**	**365**	**9,508**	**9,030**	**7,940**	**1,053**	**514**	**11,226**
Calgary	3,223	102	3,148	2,866	2,486	380	208	4,468
Drumheller	769	32	674	575	483	92	71	813
Edmonton	3,890	165	4,032	4,012	3,562	413	157	4,062
Lethbridge	1,011	35	896	819	698	121	78	1,398
Medicine Hat	833	31	758	758	711	47	0	485
British Columbia	**5,543**	**350**	**10,097**	**8,620**	**7,085**	**1,310**	**1,668**	**9,390**
Cranbrook	177	5	205	202	197	4	17	266
Kamloops	352	56	439	366	344	0	46	353
Kelowna	149	12	187	148	137	10	29	279
Nanaimo	89	5	53	31	26	5	49	13
Nelson	146	20	387	390	380	6	17	374
New Westminster	390	123	721	645	586	58	222	610
Penticton	137	5	180	163	142	16	22	201
Prince George	70	3	411	409	409	0	2	444
Prince Rupert	119	1	416	399	353	46	18	403
Revelstoke	54	27	90	37	37	0	24	29
Vancouver	3,133	82	5,657	4,573	3,617	780	936	5,537
Vernon	86	3	216	208	179	30	24	275
Victoria	641	8	1,135	1,049	677	355	262	606
All Offices	**58,858**	**5,872**	**64,282**	**56,164**	**44,776**	**9,848**	**10,398**	**61,736**
Men	47,729	3,332	52,440	46,219	39,703	6,078	7,516	57,636
Women	11,129	2,540	11,842	9,945	5,073	3,770	2,882	4,100

ing, 53; construction and maintainance, 72; trade, 53; and services, 280, of which 210 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was secured for 151 men and 70 women.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of nearly 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of 9 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 9 per cent higher than in July, but almost 4 per cent less than in August, 1926. Increased placements were recorded in the construction and maintenance and services groups, but these were more than offset by declines in manufacturing, logging, farming and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 50; logging, 41; farming, 37; transportation, 34; construction and maintenance, 146; services, 405, of which 280 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 274 of men and 98 of women.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Quebec during August, increased 19 per cent over the preceding month, and nearly 6 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed a gain under both comparisons, being 14 per cent higher than in July and nearly 4 per cent more than in August, 1926. A substantial gain was shown in logging, which was counteracted, however, by a decline of like degree in construction and maintenance. Minor gains were also recorded in farming, mining and services, while decreases were registered in manufacturing and transportation. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 238; logging, 902; farming, 95; transportation, 76; construction and maintenance, 779; trade, 69; and services, 534, of which 304 were of household workers. During the month under review 2,230 men and 458 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

During August, orders received at employment offices in Ontario called for 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 2 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of practically 13 per cent in placements over July, and of 3 per cent when compared with August, 1926. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and finance were the only groups to register declines, and these, with the exception of manufacturing, were only of minor importance, and were more than offset by gains in logging, farming, communication, construction and maintenance, services and trade, that in logging being the most pronounced. The number of placements effected during the month under review by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,682; logging, 1,434; farming, 1,563; mining, 122; transportation, 545; construction and maintenance, 3,494; trade, 373; and services, 3,622, of which 1,926 were of household workers. There were during the month 7,918 placements of men, and 1,328 placements of women in regular employment.

Manitoba

Orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during August called for 58 per cent more workers than those in the preceding month, but there was a decline of 42 per cent from the total of the corresponding month last year. There was also an increase of 75 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decline of 33 per cent when compared with August, 1926. This decrease from last year was almost entirely due to fewer placements in farming, the decline in that group representing over 90 per cent of the net loss. Gains were reported in the logging, services, and construction and maintenance groups, that in the railway division in the latter being the most marked, but not sufficient to counteract the decline mentioned above. Industries in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 209; logging, 100; farming, 3,490; construction and maintenance, 1,052; trade, 250; and services, 1,781, of which 1,347 were of household workers. Regular employment was supplied for 4,360 men and 685 women.

Saskatchewan.

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Saskatchewan during August were 338 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but 40 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Placements increased more than 283 per cent over July, but declined 37 per cent when compared with August, 1926. Though nearly 80 per cent of the total placements for the province were in farming, still they were considerably less than last year, and were mainly responsible for the reduction under this comparison. As in Manitoba,

construction and maintenance showed a considerable increase, the placements in that division being more than double those recorded during August last year, railway construction being chiefly responsible for the gains shown. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 172; farming, 10,486; transportation, 67; construction and maintenance, 1,061; trade, 258; and services, 1,234, of which 849 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 11,482 men and 697 women during the month.

Alberta

There was an increase of 173 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 28 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed an increase of nearly 157 per cent when compared with July, but were 24 per cent less than in August, 1926. The bulk of the placements effected during the month was in farming, in which industry employment was secured for 6,114 workers, as compared with 9,287 during the same month last year. Other industrial groups in which employment was found for the majority of workers included: manufacturing, 389; mining, 93; transportation, 104; construction and maintenance, 1,018; trade, 233; and services, 983, of which 645 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 7,452 of men and 488 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were more favourable than those shown the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, there being an increase in the demand for workers of nearly 57 per cent and 12 per cent for the earlier period respectively. Placements showed an increase of almost 139 per cent over July, but were 25 per cent lower than in August, 1926. The greater part of the placements effected during the month were transfers of harvesters to the prairie provinces, but the number was less than in August a year ago. Declines were also noted in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, and services, which also contributed, though in a lesser degree, to the total decline registered above, logging and trade alone showing increases, but these being nominal counterbalanced only in a small degree the decreases reported in the other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 629; logging, 542; farming, 5,078; mining, 125; transportation, 140; construction and maintenance, 687; trade, 226; and services, 960, of which 556 were of household workers. During the month 5,836 men and 1,249 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During August, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 44,776 placements in regular employment, of which 36,070 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 5,596 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 3,550 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 2,046 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec offices issued reduced transportation certificates to 342 persons, 126 of whom went to employment within the province and 216 to other provinces. The Quebec city offices transacted the bulk of the business provincially, transferring 119 bushmen to points within its own zone. Of the remainder, 5 bushmen and one mechanical adjuster went from Montreal to employment within its own zone and one bushman from Hull to employment within the Hull zone. The interprovincial transfers were all of bushmen, 210 going from Montreal to lumber operations around Sault Ste. Marie, and 6 journeying from Hull to points within the vicinity of North Bay.

The number of workers travelling at the reduced rate from Ontario centres was 1,187, of whom 1,129 received certificates to points within the Province, and 58 to other provinces. Of the former, North Bay issued certificates to 132 carpenters, 125 railway construction labourer, 33 bushmen, 21 highway construction labourers, 2 painters, 2 survey men, 2 cooks, 2 general labourers and one pulp mill labourer for the Timmins zone, 98 railway construction labourers, 2 cooks, 2 cookees, one carpenter and one blacksmith for Cobalt, 2 farm hands for Pembroke, one bricklayer for Hamilton and 3 bushmen and one railway construction labourer for points within the North Bay zone. From Toronto, Cobalt received one miner, Sudbury 84 bush-

men and one carpenter, Sault Ste. Marie 233 bushmen and 3 carpenters, Sarnia 9 carpenters, Port Arthur one crane operator, Kingston one metal polisher and Timmins one electrician. The Pembroke office transferred 4 carpenters to Sault Ste. Marie, one blacksmith to Sudbury, and 2 bushmen to Timmins, while the Sudbury office sent 23 railway construction labourers to Cobalt, one miner to Ottawa and 179 bushmen, 28 mill men and one cook within its own zone. Those who travelled from Fort William to points within its zone included 42 building construction workers, 26 bushmen, 7 carpenters and one baker, and from Port Arthur 13 bushmen, 15 highway construction labourers, 3 building construction labourers and one sawyer received certificates for points within the Port Arthur zone. Hamilton transported 8 carpenters to Sault Ste. Marie and 2 carpenters and one bricklayer to North Bay, Cobalt one blacksmith to Port Arthur. St. Catharines one millwright to Chatham and Windsor 4 carpenters to Sarnia. Of the transfers to other provinces North Bay shipped 14 bricklayers, 2 carpenters, 2 plumbers, one miner, one railway construction labourer, one cook, one electric welder and one labourer to employment in the Hull zone, 30 farm hands to Saskatchewan districts and 3 farm labourers to points in Alberta. In addition 2 farm hands travelled from Fort William to points around Saskatoon.

Manitoba transportation vouchers numbered 1,802, of which 734 were for provincial points and 1,068 for other provinces. All certificates were issued by the Winnipeg office, the provincial transfers to Brandon including 27 teamsters, 7 cooks, 5 female hotel workers, 2 carpenters, 2 construction labourers, 2 cookees and one porter and to Dauphin 9 steel workers, 4 bushmen, 2 porters, 1 fireman, one timekeeper and one hotel cook, while 5 teamsters and 2 construction labourers went to districts within the Winnipeg zone. For harvest operations within the province 615 harvest hands and 48 farm domestics received transportation to the various farming areas. The greater part of the interprovincial movement was also to the harvest fields, 853 harvesters and 25 farm household workers going to employment on Saskatchewan farms, 22 harvest hands and one farm domestic travelling to Alberta and one farm housekeeper to British Columbia. To the Regina zone were despatched 4 carpenters, 2 female hotel workers, 2 bricklayers and one golf links foreman, to Moose Jaw 6 bricklayers, to Prince Albert 9 construction labourers, to Saskatoon 2 carpenters and one harness maker, to Estevan one house general, one female hotel worker and one cook and to Melfort 2 pulp wood cutters. The Winnipeg office also transferred 117 bushmen, one bush fireman, 5 carpenters, one construction labourer, one harness maker, 4 cooks, one porter and one hotel kitchen worker to points around Port Arthur and 3 structural iron workers to the Timmins zone.

From Saskatchewan offices 402 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 401 of whom went to points within the province. Of these 363 were harvest hands and 4 farm domestics for farms within the province, the majority receiving transportation from the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw offices. Moose Jaw in addition issued certificates for 3 labourers, one blacksmith and one teamster going to Swift Current, 3 carpenters to Estevan and 2 teamsters, one porter and one waitress to points within the Moose Jaw zone and Saskatoon transported 15 bushmen and one porter to Prince Albert. From the Prince Albert office 6 bushmen went to camps within its own zone. The one interprovincial transfer was of a farm domestic who travelled from Regina to employment in the Brandon zone.

The Alberta offices granted 1,295 certificates of reduced transportation, 906 provincial and 389 interprovincial. Provincially, the Edmonton offices transferred 29 mill hands, 6 track men, one pipe-fitter, one packer, one pumpman, one mine mechanic, 5 teamsters, 4 fishermen, one blacksmith, 3 miners, one dairyman, 2 engineers, one edgerman, one carpenter, one painter and 23 hotel and household workers to points within the Edmonton zone, one line man to Calgary and 661 harvest workers and 3 farm domestics to various parts of the province. From Calgary, one porter travelled to Drumheller, one housekeeper to Edmonton, one cook to employment within the Calgary zone and 154 harvesters and 3 farm household workers to the farming areas in the Province. Those receiving transportation to Saskatchewan points from Edmonton included 3 housekeepers and one waiter going to Saskatoon and 354 harvesters and 3 farm domestics to employment on Saskatchewan farms. The remainder of the movement outside the province took place from Calgary, 6 carpenters being carried at the reduced rate to Weyburn, 3 housekeepers to Saskatoon, 3 cooks to Winnipeg and 16 harvester workers to various Saskatchewan agricultural districts.

Of the 568 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia 254 were for provincial points and 314 for other provinces. Provincially the majority of the transfers were from Vancouver, the Kamloops zone receiving 54 bushmen, 23 labourers, 5 miners, 3 muckers, 2 cooks, one truck-driver, one farm labourer

and 2 flunkies, the Kelowna zone 67 cannery workers and one fruit inspector and the Penticton zone 5 saw mill labourers, 5 miners, 4 general labourers, 4 station men, 4 carpenters, one cannery worker, one cook, one blacksmith and 2 engineers. In addition one miner, one carpenter and one bricklayer travelled to Nelson from Vancouver, 4 bricklayers to Cranbrook, one engineer to Prince George and 14 labourers, 6 cannery workers, 4 miners, 2 farm labourers, 2 plumbers, one hoist man, one mechanic, one trimmer man, one cook, one carpenter and one engineer to various points within the Vancouver zone. The Prince George office transferred 4 bushmen and 2 mill men to the Prince Rupert zone and 2 bushmen, one teamster and one fireman within the Prince George zone, the Nelson office despatched 4 miners to Revelstoke and 2 lumber pilers within its own zone and New Westminster, 4 fruit pickers to Kelowna. Included in the balance of the provincial movement were one steel sharpener, 2 miners and one bull cook going from Prince Rupert and 2 bushmen from Kamloops to points within their respective zones. Of those going outside the province the Nelson office issued 3 certificates to bushmen destined for the Lethbridge zone and 3 to labourers for Moose Jaw and the Vancouver office issued transportation to one carpenter and 2 millwrights going to Calgary. In addition 144 harvest workers and 78 farm domestics went to employment in Alberta, 65 farm hands and 13 farm household workers to points in Saskatchewan and 2 farm labourers and 3 farm domestics to Manitoba districts, the majority of whom travelled from Nelson.

Of the 5,596 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 2,087 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 2,876 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 305 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 23 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded the workers through the 2.7 cents per mile rate referred to above, the railway companies during August granted special harvest excursion rates to the Prairie Provinces. The fares to Winnipeg for harvest hands are $15 from points in Ontario and Quebec and $20 from the Maritime provinces, the return journey in each case being $5 higher. Holders of excursion tickets can secure transportation beyond Winnipeg at a one-half cent per mile rate. All such reduced transportation is secured by direct application to the agents of the railway companies, although employment office officials meet all excursion trains at Winnipeg in order to give information to the workers of available employment. The movement of the harvest hands to the Prairie provinces from British Columbia is recruited entirely by the Employment Service and a special rate is granted by the railway companies to all applications upon presentation of a certificate furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificates entitle the holder to a rate of $11 from Victoria and $10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia offices (except Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson, where the 2.7 cent per mile rate was in effect) to Calgary or Edmonton beyond which points the fare is one-half cent per mile. The British Columbia offices transferred 5,972 persons at this special harvest rate to the Prairie Provinces including 1,873 harvest hands and 244 farm household workers for various Alberta points, and 3,516 harvest workers and 339 farm domestics for Saskatchewan districts. Of these 2,379 were transported by the Canadian National Railways and 3,593 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Legislation and Industrial Health

The *Labour Leader,* Toronto, in its issue of October 7, referred to the progress that has been made in "curbing industrial poisons." At a recent meeting of doctors at Yale University one of the speakers pointed out that lead remains the most deadly industrial poison, with the possible exception of carbon monoxide. He stated that workers in more than 200 industries are exposed to lead poisoning. "There has been a decrease in the number of industrial etoxication cases, due, it would seem, to better nutrition of the working man and improved ventilation and personal conditions in the shop. Our compensation laws and increased insurance rates have compelled the manufacturer to eliminate every source of possible poisoning within his power." At the same gathering the head of the health department of Yale University declared that "there is no longer any excuse for using lead in paints that are sheltered from the weather, and that the deadly metal can be abolished from all sprayed paint, as of automobiles."

Commenting on this statement the *Labour Leader* says: "If this be true, then one of the deadliest of industrial poisons can be driven from many of its strongholds by legislation. Phosphorus poisoning among match workers was ended by taxing the deadly form of phosphorus so highly that it was cheaper to use the safe form. Lead poisoning in paint works, it would seem, can be done away with in similar fashion. The needed laws cannot be introduced too quickly."

REGENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In additions to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Structural Materials

Graniteville, Que.—Quarry Masters and International Union of Paving Cutters, Local No. 60.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1 to December 31, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Blocks 3½ to 4½ inches by 4½ to 5 inches deep by 7 to 10 inches long (Toronto size), $30 per thousand.

Blocks, 4 inches cube, $17 per thousand.

Other blocks to be equivalent in price to yardage price for Toronto size blocks.

Day work, $1 per hour, if this is in effect on other jobs.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

If average paving cutter cannot make a standard rate through rough stone or other cause, prices will be adjusted.

Masters to furnish air and air tools, or a ten per cent increase on above prices.

Tools are to be kept in working order by a competent blacksmith.

Only union members are to be employed. Extra staff shall be obtained through union.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

Kenora, Ont.—Kenora Paper Mills Limited and International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Local No. 238.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change is given.

Membership to include operators employed by the company in the following positions: boss machine tenders, machine tenders, back tenders, third, fourth, fifth and sixth hands, re-winder men, oilers and beatermen.

When company hires new men, preference to be given to members of the union.

New employees shall join the union within 15 days.

Paper machines shall operate between 8 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Sunday.

Certain specified maintenance and repair work shall be done on Sunday, time and one-half.

Regular crew shall prepare machines for making paper at 7.30 a.m. Monday.

If wire has been cut off on Sunday it is permissable to get equipment ready to commence putting wire on at 8 a.m.

Hours for tour workers, 8.

An employee may not leave his post until relieved unless arrangements have been made.

No employee shall be expected to work more than sixteen consecutive hours.

Employees not intending to report for their shift must notify the boss machine tender.

Overtime other than tour work, time and one-half.

Tour workers putting on wires, if after regular hours, shall report at hour specified by boss machine tender, being dismissed for refusal to do so.

Seniority according to length of service, competency being also considered.

Hours for day workers, 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime, time and one-half. At least four hours' pay for repair work.

Hours for tour workers, 8 per day.

Work from 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half.

Overtime other than tour work, time and one-half.

Holiday work on Dominion day, Labour day and Christmas day, time and one-half. No unnecessary work to be done.

Labour saving devices that will improve efficiency of the plant are desired.

Where members of the union are eliminated by installation, employees will be given preference for any position that may be open.

Vacancy shall exist when a member leaves the employ of the Company through discharge or voluntarily. If such vacancy exists after two weeks, time and one-half shall be paid to members working overtime until vacancy is filled.

Grievances shall be reported in writing to the superintendent; if he fails to adjust same they shall be taken up in conference, and then if necessary referred to arbitration, decision to be binding.

In case the two arbitrators cannot agree on a third, same shall be selected by the provincial Minister of Labour.

Any employee proving to have been unjustly discharged shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Wage schedule: rates per hour depend on speed of machines. Minimum rates for No. 1 machines: machine tender, from $1.51 to $1.66; back tender, from $1.33 to $1.48; 3rd hand, from $1.00 to $1.10; 4th hand from 65 cents to 68 cents; 5th hand, from 55 cents to 58 cents; 6th hand, from 41 cents to 44 cents.

Minimum rates for No. 2 machine: machine tender, from $1.54 to $1.69; back tender from $1.36 to $1.51; 3rd hand from $1.02 to $1.12; 4th hand from 65 cents to 68 cents; 5th hand, from 55 cents to 58 cents; 6th hand, from 41 cents to 44 cents. Head clothing men, $1.10 per hour; re-winder men, 65 cents; head oiler, 70 cents; oilers, 59 cents. Mixermen, 86 cents per hour, with an additional 2 cents per hour

if average production for 1927 is 225 tons. Rates for boss machine tenders, 10 cents per hour over highest paid machine tender for each machine.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa Master Plumbers' Association and United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, Local No. 71.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1927, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party not later than January 2 in any year.

Hours: 8 per day for five days and 4 hours on Saturdays.

Minimum wages for all journeymen, 90 cents per hour from August 1, 1927 to December 31, 1927, and 95 cents thereafter.

Overtime, after 5 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one half: after midnight and Sundays and certain holidays double time.

Men working out of town shall have their fare and board paid; travelling time at regular rate up to 9 p.m. Sleeper to be provided if travelling at night.

Men not laid off at end of previous half day and reporting for work and then laid off shall be paid one half day's pay.

Only union men to be employed when such are available and union members to work only for members of Plumbers' Association when there is work.

All apprentices to serve four years, after which time they shall pass an examination before a Joint Examining Board. After beginning to use tools, an improver shall be paid 50 cents per hour for first 6 months and 65 cents for second 6 months, after which time, if he passes an examination, he will be a journeyman.

Not more than one apprentice to each journeyman to be employed and only one apprentice to each 3 journeymen to try the examination in any one year.

All disputes which cannot be adjusted to be referred to a Joint Arbitration Board consisting of 3 masters and 3 journeymen, which board will have full power to settle grievances and appoint an arbitrator, if necessary.

If a dispute is not settled by the Joint Arbitration Board, no strike or lockout shall take place until reference is made to the General Office of the United Association and a decision given.

No sub-contracting or jobbing to be done by members after regular working hours.

Toronto and Vicinity, Ont.—The Sewer Contractors and Building Contractors of the City of Toronto and Vicinity and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 793.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1927, for Sewer Contractors and from September 1, 1927 for Building Contractors to June 15, 1928, and thereafter unless changed on 60 days' notice by either party.

Hours: 8 per day on all sewer work except where engineers are required to raise steam before operating, then one hour shall be allowed at straight time. Fifty-six hours per week for sewer work and 44 per week for building work.

All jobs working 24 hours shall be worked three shifts of 8 hours each.

Overtime: time and one half except in emergency cases when regular rate will be paid. If required to work less than 8 hours a day, 5 cents an hour additional to regular rate will be paid.

Union members only to be employed.

Wages: 95 cents an hour for the operation of hoisting machines and sewer work (except steam and power shovels), 90 cents an hour for the operation of compressors, pump, concrete mixers or other machines.

Regina, Sask.—Association of Construction Industries of Regina and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1867.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, to June 1, 1928, and from year to year thereafter unless changed on 3 months' notice by either party.

Hours: 9 per day for five days, 5 on Saturdays.

Overtime and work on New Year's Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day, time and one quarter.

Wages: $1 per hour.

Vancouver and Vicinity, B.C.—Certain Employing Plumbers and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, Local No. 170.

This agreement was drawn up as a settlement of the strike mentioned in the Labour Gazette for July, 1927.

Only union members to be employed.

A joint board of arbitrators consisting of 5 representatives of each party to be established to settle all disputes between the parties to the agreement and the decision to be binding. If no decision is reached, the matter must be referred to the general office of the United Association and an investigation made before any strike or lockout is declared.

Hours: 8 per day with 5-day week.

Overtime and work on Saturdays, Sundays and certain holidays, double time with the exception of emergency work on Saturday mornings, which may be done at the regular rate.

Minimum wages: $9 per day for journeymen, $7 per day for junior plumbers and steamfitters when they begin to use tools with an increase of 50 cents per day each six months.

One junior plumber or one junior steamfitter may be employed in a shop where one plumber or one steamfitter is employed, and for each additional three journeymen, one junior plumber or steamfitter may be employed. One apprentice is allowed for each shop employing one journeyman and one apprentice for each additional 5 journeymen.

For all work outside the city, fare and board to be paid. Travelling time to be paid at regular rate and sleeper to be provided for night travelling.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railway

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and other Employees in the Street Railway Department.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1928.

The manager will interview employees or any committee of them duly appointed on any subject for mutual benefit.

No objection to employees having union membership; management to have right of discharge and discipline of employees for sufficient cause.

Disputes or disagreements shall be submitted to a joint committee or if necessary to the Commission, whose decision shall be final. Employees exonerated shall be paid for lost time and reinstated.

An employee of six months' service, leaving after giving reasonable notice shall be furnished with a reference.

An employee discharged shall be furnished with a letter stating the reason.

Leave of absence up to three months to be granted without remuneration.

Seniority to be in accordance with continuous service.

Extra work to be divided evenly among spare men.

Hours to be in accordance with the requirements of the Ontario Statutes governing street railways.

Wages, transportation department, per hour —first six months, 45 cents; next 18 months, 48 cents; over two years, 50 cents. Operators of one-man cars, 7½ cents extra per hour. Time and one-half for work on regular day off, and certain holidays. Overtime, straight time. Operators on extra, special or work car, not less than 3 hours' pay. Operators reporting on request and then not required shall receive two hours' pay.

Wages in car barns, per hour: carpenters, 62 cents; painter, 58 cents; machinist and blacksmith, 62 cents; first class pitman, 57 cents; second class pitman, 52 cents; new employees and car cleaners, 45 to 50 cents. Time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work and for overtime over ten hours. For emergency work after regular working hours, minimum of three hours will be paid.

Wages for track men, per hour-track bonder, 49 cents; track greaser and labourers, 42 to 47 cents. Sundays, and holidays and overtime over ten hours on regular days, time and one-half.

Spare men, working less than five hours in a day, 60 cents per hour. Free transportation to all employees; seats for all operators; heaters in vestibules; provisions for supply of uniform, suits, caps and overcoats.

Saskatoon, Sask.—By-Law to Regulate Wages and Working Conditions of Employees of the Municipal Street Railway.

See under—Service, Public Administration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and Employees, Members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 138.

Agreement to be in effect from July 26, 1927, until cancelled by either party giving 30 days' notice in writing.

The Commission is not to discriminate against any employees because of membership in the union.

Differences are to be adjusted by a grievance committee, but in case of failure of the same, no cessation of labour shall take place until the highest officials of both parties have met in an endeavour to reach a settlement, and if necessary the matter shall be settled by arbitration.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Minimum of 3 hours pay for work outside regular working hours.

Wages per hour, foremen, 78 cents; 1st class linemen and cablemen, 73 cents; 2nd class, 68 cents.

No time shall be lost on account of adverse weather. Men called on to work out in wet weather on trouble or emergency shall be provided with rubber coats, boots and hats.

All linemen and cablemen shall be paid for Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Men are to report defective material.

Moderate safety-first kits to be placed in each truck. Safety-first lectures to be arranged when weather is bad.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Que.—Various Steamship Companies and the Association of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

Schedule of working conditions in effect from August 2, 1927, until December 31, 1927.

Anything contained in this schedule incompatible with or contradictory to the terms and conditions of the wage agreement of April 22, 1927, (summarized in the Labour Gazette for June, 1927), shall supersede such contradictory or incompatible terms of the agreement.

Foremen shall be under control of Company's Superintendent and or contracting stevedore, but men must be discharged through the foremen who engaged them.

Men found smoking in the hold, pilfering or under influence of liquor while at work shall be discharged at any time.

Orders shall be given to men through foremen.

Any extra men called during the forenoon or during afternoon will be paid from 7.30 a.m. or from 1.30 p.m., until noon or 6 p.m., except when whole gang is discharged.

Such extra gang men can be shifted from gang to gang if necessary.

When a gang has to go from one place to another they shall be paid from time order is issued to do so.

Disputes shall be taken up by the Union's representative on wharves with the Company's superintendent and or contracting stevedore, and not with the men.

The schedule gives details of approximate numbers of pieces and packages in sling loads in loading and unloading a ship.

Hatch beams must be taken off or bolted when men are working in the hatch and using a winch.

Ships in course of loading or unloading, one or two walking bosses per pier, at option of superintendent and or contracting stevedore.

When cargo in bags is piled more than 7 bags high, one extra man shall be employed.

Weights per sling may be increased in certain instances provided extra men are employed.

In case of disputes, men shall continue to work, disputes to be referred to a Board of Arbitration of three members, a majority decision to be final and binding.

Service: Public Administration

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 2.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1927, to April 1, 1928, and thereafter unless 60 days' notice of change is given by either party.

Hours: 8 per day: 6 day week.

Overtime in excess of 8 hours per day and not exceeding 12 hours, time and one-half. Overtime in excess of 12 hours and work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time except in the cases of shift engineers, stoker operators, oilers and conveyor operators who shall work at regular rate for regular 8 hours worked on Sundays or holidays, and for work on seventh day of week to relieve other employees and for second shift worked in one day when necessary in changing shifts. No overtime rates for ash conveyor or coal conveyor operators for work on Sundays or holidays.

All employees after 12 months' continuous service to have 2 weeks holidays each year with full pay and to be allowed 3 weeks sick leave per year on furnishing medical certificate.

Seniority to be considered in filling vacancies.

One month's notice of leaving or of dismissal to be given.

Wages: Shift engineers $45.25 per week, stoker operators, $35.15 per week. Oilers from $45 per month for first 6 months to 120 per month after 3 years' service with second class certificate; master mechanic, $195 per month; repairmen, 67½ cents per hour; boiler washer, 62½ cents per hour; coal conveyor operator, $31.50 per week; ash conveyor operators, 57½ cents per hour.

Saskatoon, Sask.—By-Law to Regulate the Working Conditions and Wages of Linemen of the Electrical Department of the City of Saskatoon.

By-law in force July 4, 1927, until January 1, 1928.

Hours: 8½ hours per day for 5 days; 4½ hours on Saturdays.

Overtime to 10 p.m. time and one-half; overtime from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and on holidays, double time.

If called out after 5.30 p.m. any lineman shall be paid for at least 3 hours unless notified before going off duty that he will be required.

Any lineman shall be considered a journeyman after 3 years' experience and after passing a test.

Not more than one apprentice to every two journeymen and apprentices not to work on high voltage wires or primaries.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

After one year's service, one week's holidays with full pay to be given; after two years' service, two weeks' holidays each year; after one year's service, sick leave not exceeding 2 weeks each year with full pay may be allowed on presentation of medical certificate.

Wages: line foreman, 97½ cents per hour; journeyman lineman, 1st class 92½ cents per hour; 2nd class 75½ cents. Apprentices from 57 to 70 cents per hour graded according to length of service.

Saskatoon, Sask.—By-Law to Regulate the Working Conditions and Wages of Employers of the Pumping Plant and Electrical Department of the City of Saskatoon (Excepting Linemen).

By-law in force July 4, 1927, until January 1, 1928.

Outside workers: hours 8½ per day for 5 days; 4½ hours on Saturdays.

Overtime to 10 p.m. time and one-half; overtime from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and on holidays double time. If called out after 5.30 p.m. any worker shall be paid for at least 3 hours unless notified before going off duty that he will be required.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

Wages: wiremen (electrician) 79 cents per hour; street light patrolman 72½ cents per hour; relief light patrolman, 67 cents; meter installers 72½ cents; tungsten patrolman 60½ cents; groundsman 57 cents.

Power house workers: hours, 9 per day for 5 days, 4½ on Saturdays.

Overtime under same conditions as for outside workers except when a double shift of men is ordered in case of trouble. No overtime shall be allowed for first nine hours of the night shift.

Any worker called out after the completion of a regular day's work shall not be paid for less than three hours unless notified before leaving work that he will be required.

All workers on the monthly basis shall not work over 8 hours per day except in the event of breakdown in the plant.

All workers to be allowed one day off in seven if possible, but if not, overtime to be paid for seventh day.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

Wages: station electricians, 84 cents per hour, skilled mechanics, 74 cents, blacksmith, 68 cents; foreman boiler cleaner and spare fireman, 67 cents; boiler cleaner, ash men, coal handlers and mechanic's helpers, 57 cents. Others paid by the month.

Pumping station workers: All workers on monthly basis shall not work over 8 hours per day except in the event of breakdown in the plant.

All workers to be allowed one day off in seven if possible, but if not overtime to be paid for seventh day.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

Hours: 9 per day for 6 days except from April to September when 4½ hours will be worked on Saturdays.

Wages: chief engineer, $203.50 per month; shift engineer, $157.50 per month; spare engineer $144.50; fireman, $134.50; oiler and cleaner, $118.

All tradesmen employed to work union hours and to be paid union wages.

Overtime under same conditions as power house employees.

All workers under this by-law who are paid on a monthly basis after one year's service shall be allowed 14 days' holidays with pay every year, with exception of chief engineer, assistant chief engineer and construction firemen who will be allowed 21 days.

All hourly workers after 1 year's service shall be allowed one week's holidays and after 2 years' service, 2 weeks per year.

Two weeks sick leave per year allowed to all workers after one year's service on presentation of medical certificate.

SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAW TO REGULATE THE WORK AND WAGES OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

By-law in force July 4, 1927, until January 1, 1928.

Two shift system to be used, day shift 10 hours, night shift 14 hours except in case of emergency.

Seniority of service to be considered in filling vacancies.

All employees to be entitled to 14 days holidays after one year's service and to 21 days after 2 years' service.

Changes which employees wish to make in wage schedule to be submitted through their organization before December 1 in each year and any new schedule which may be agreed to by the Council will take effect from January 1 of the following year.

Wages: fire alarm and police telegraph supervisor, $180.75 per month, senior captain, $172.50; captains, $152.50; motor mechanic, $152.50; lieutenants, $147.50; firemen, from $122.50 first year to $142.50 third year and after.

SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAW TO REGULATE THE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

By-law in force July 4, 1927, to January 1, 1928.

Wages of motor conductors and inspectors (one-man cars), 58 cents per hour for first six months to 68½ cents for third year and after.

Sunday work to be paid at time and one-quarter. Work on specified holidays and after regular schedule, time and one-half.

If any worker is suspended or discharged for insufficient reason and later reinstated he will be paid for all time lost.

No discrimination to be made against any worker for being or not being a member of any street railway employees' union.

Seniority subject to efficiency to be given preference in selecting runs.

Runs to be arranged to conform as nearly as possible to 8 hour day. Inspectors shall work 9 hours.

All cars to be fully equipped, equipment to include air brake in addition to hand brake, curtains, approved stools, and vestibules to be heated and made as comfortable as possible during winter months.

Motor conductors to be allowed 20 minutes to make change and to inspect cars before runs.

One week's holiday after one year's service and two weeks holidays every year after two years' service.

Two weeks sick leave per year after one year's service on presentation of medical certificate.

Uniforms to be provided.

Motor conductors to be supplied with $35, cash or tickets.

Proper officials of the city shall at all times deal with motor conductors or a committee of them on any subject in their interests or in the interests of the city.

All complaints or grievances shall be heard by these officials, but if satisfaction is not obtained, appeal may be made to the mayor, commissioner or city council.

Mechanical Department, wages: linemen, 92 cents per hour; arc welders, 83 cents; lineman's helper and armature winders, 80½ cents; blacksmith, 70 cents; junior mechanic, 69½ cents; skilled mechanic, 75½ cents; senior pitman, 65½ cents; pitmen, 59 cents in first year to 62½ cents in third year and thereafter, general worker, 59 cents; car cleaner and helper, 53½ cents; night foreman, $150 per month, track foreman, 60 cents per hour, leading hand, 52 cents; permanent trackman and greaser, 49½ cents; flagman, $4.16 per day.

Hours of car barn men, shopmen and linemen generally 8 hours per day. One day off in seven. Regular Sunday work time and one-quarter.

Overtime and on holidays time and one-half.

If called to work on day off, worker shall be paid double time, unless notified the previous day, in which case he will be paid time and one-half.

New employees to be paid according to ability.

After one year's service, one week's holidays. After two years, two weeks per year.

Two weeks' sick leave per year allowed on presentation of medical certificate.

For the office staff, rates of wages as in 1926 with no payment for overtime work and 3 weeks holidays per year after one year's service.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADE UNION, EDMONTON BRANCH.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1927, to January 1, 1928, and from year to year until a new agreement is negotiated, wage schedule in effect from April 1, 1927.

Telephone, light and power electrical employees: Hours 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays for hourly employees, and 8 hours per day for monthly employees.

Overtime rates from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoon time and one-half. From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time.

All monthly employees to be given 2 weeks' vacation after one year's service. Hourly employees, one week's vacation after one year's service and two weeks per year each year after two years' service.

Two weeks' notice of resignation and dismissals to be given after one year's service.

Preference of employment to those of British nationality.

Two weeks' sick leave per year after one year's service.

No discrimination against any employee for being or not being a member of any organization.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and in laying off workers.

Any employee who has been suspended, superseded or discharged shall have right to have his case investigated by a committee of employees or of the organization and the committee may appeal to the Superintendent, or if necessary to the City Commissioners or Council or further to a Board of Conciliation. If reinstated, the employee will be paid for time lost.

Telephone employees on night service to be allowed 4 nights off each month.

Telephone employees required to work on Sundays shall be allowed equal time off, but shall not work more than one Sunday in two. Monthly employees working additional Sunday duties or holidays will be paid double time in addition to monthly pay.

Wages: switches— apprentices $80 to $105 per month (3rd year); journeyman $136 to $174 (3rd year); service men and rack men $107 to $160 (4th year); inspectors $136 to $160 (3rd year); night service man, $112 to $131 (3rd year); senior mechanic $169 per month, mechanics, 46 cents per hour for first year to 68 cents per hour in 3rd year.

Installer and linemen—apprentice 43 cents and 52½ cents; journeymen, 64 to 82 cents (3rd year); installation sub-foreman, 87 cents; cable splicers apprentices, 65 to 84 cents per hour; cable splicer helpers, 58½ cents; journeymen 95 cents, cable foreman, $1.05 per hour; foreman-branch office sub-foreman 1st 6 months $178 per month, $192 thereafter, P. B. X. and Exchange Const. sub-foreman $192, wire chief, $212.

First year apprentice only rated as such after 6 months' work in some branch of the trade. All apprentices to serve four years. Only one apprentice may be employed to every 3 journeymen.

Outside troublemen working in excess of 8 hours to be paid overtime rate.

Wages: Light and power electrical employees: Line construction and maintenance-foreman lineman, line inspector and repairman, 93 cents per hour; journeyman lineman, 85 cents; apprentices, 55 cents to 75 cents (4th year); groundman, 52 cents. Meter section: foreman, $172 per month; equipment mechanic, 89 cents per hour; test relief man, meter repairman and meter installer, 85 cents. Street light section: foreman, $172 per month; repair and patrolmen from $106 in the first year to $141 in 4th year; journeymen repair and patrolmen, $162; wiring inspector, $172; Power house electricians, 85 cents per hour; Power house operators sub-station, $148; relief operator, $154.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF TRADE UNION AGREEMENTS

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published Bulletin 448, entitled "Trade Agreements, 1926," being the third bulletin devoted entirely to the subject of collective agreements. The number of such agreements is not known, and according to the Bulletin "the majority of them are not reduced to writing, but are simply verbal understandings." The following paragraphs are taken from the introduction to the new publication:—

Wages.—Scarcely an agreement exists that does not state the wages to be paid, which are always considered as a minimum, however; the lowering of existing higher wages to the minimum rate is generally forbidden, but higher rates are permitted to be paid. Lower rates are authorized to be paid workers handicapped in some manner.

Wages are frequently stated by the hour in building and metal trade agreements, but by the week in agreements in most other occupations. Generally they are paid in cash weekly, but often at a stated hour on a specified day. Occasionally payment by check is allowed.

The giving of a bonus is frequently forbidden, as is also the adoption of a piecework system. When the latter prevails, prices are often settled by a committee consisting of representatives of the employers and employees.

Contractors who have been unable to meet the payroll in the past must furnish bond to meet it in the future. Security for the faithful performance by the employer of the terms of the agreement is occasionally demanded, but taking security from the employee is often prohibited.

Hours.—The hours of work are always stated in the agreement, which also frequently specifies the exact hour of beginning and of ending work and the period to be allowed for the noonday meal.

The 8-hour day is very generally observed. The 44-hour week is practically the rule in several trades, notably building, clothing, longshoremen, metal and stone, and to a certain extent in the printing trade.

There are several instances of a 9-hour day, or a 54-hour week, but the general tendency is in the direction of shortening the working hours. There are cases of a 46½-hour week, a 45-hour week, 7½-hour day, and a 42-hour week, while moving-picture operators rarely

work over 6½ hours per day. Sometimes 48 hours are worked in 5½ days, or 45 hours in 5 days. There are several instances of a 40-hour week worked in 5 days all the year round, or for part of the year. Where printers are obliged to work on holidays, 5 or 6 hours frequently constitute a day's work.

A week is almost invariably defined as six days. Sunday is usually observed as the weekly day of rest, though in continuous industries any day may be so observed. State holidays are frequently observed by unions as rest days.

As a rule men are not paid for a holiday when no work is performed, but the practice is becoming increasingly common, outside the building trades, to pay for holidays, or for some of them at least. Furthermore, vacations with pay are provided for in several agreements. The usual provision is for one week's vacation after one year of service, but the vacation period may be 10 days or two weeks.

Overtime.—Some unions charge the overtime rate of time and a half in all cases; others charge the overtime rate of double time always. Sometimes the provisions are time and a half for the first two or three hours of overtime and double time thereafter, or before 9 o'clock and after, or before midnight and after. Sometimes triple time is required for Sundays and holidays.

Overtime work is opposed by the unions and many provisions are made to reduce the amount of it. In some cases no overtime work is allowed until the union officials have been notified, and permission granted by a business agent, a joint arbitration board, a joint committee representating the union and the employer, or the officers of the union or the employers' association, such consent to be in writing in one agreement.

Overtime is permitted generally in case of emergency, to save life or property, when a shop has no vacant room for additional workers, or the union is unable to furnish the needed help. In other cases the amount of overtime is strictly limited.

In continuous operations and in trades where night work exists regularly or the employees work in shifts, overtime rates do not apply. Instead there is often a separate scale prepared for such cases, which calls for either a slight increase in wages over the day scale or a decrease in the number of hours worked per shift. There are instances where night work and Sunday work are expressly forbidden.

Arbitration.—Unions endeavour to settle grievances by conciliation if possible, resorting to arbitration only when conciliation fails. Grievances are handled in the first place by the employee affected and his foreman, and then by succeeding higher officials or committees of the union and of the employer. Frequently a grievance committee, known by various names, consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, is provided for, to adjust disputes which cannot be settled by the employer and employees, and if the committee is unable to agree it frequently has the right to add an extra man to its number.

Many agreements contain clauses in regard to arbitration. Generally an arbitration board consists of an equal number of representatives from each side with a chairman appointed by the other members of the board. The decision of the board is always final and binding on both sides.

Strikes and lockouts are frequently forbidden during the life of the agreement, especially when a grievance is being considered, unless ordered by the national organization or a general strike exists. The refusal of union men to work with non-union men, or on an unfair job or on non-union material, or on work destined for an unfair employer, or because the employer supplies work or goods to anyone whose employees are on strike or who is in arrears in payment of wages is not generally considered a breach of the agreement, though such stoppage does not generally occur when non-union men in other trades are working for the same employer on other jobs. Sympathetic strikes are allowed when ordered by the proper officials, but jurisdictional strikes are forbidden.

Apprenticeship.—Many agreements contain apprenticeship provisions. Under these an apprentice is articled to a certain employer, is registered with the union, serves a stated length of time, and is admitted as a journeyman on passing an examination given by a committee of the union, frequently in conjunction with a committee representing the employers. The apprenticeship period varies with the occupation. It is mostly 4 or 5 years, but often less.

Employers are limited as to the number of apprentices they may employ. The number varies from one apprentice for each three journeymen employed to one for each 15 journeymen. The wages of apprentices vary from year to year.

Employers are often given the right to maintain schools for the training of apprentices, and apprentices are frequently obliged to attend evening school. They are often forbidden to be employed upon the night force or to work overtime except with a journeyman

or in case of emergency. One agreement forbids the employment of apprentices.

Unemployment.—Outside of these five main provisions—union shop, wages, hours, arbitration, and apprenticeship—many matters appear in the various agreements, though not uniformly. An important one is that of unemployment. Various attempts have been made to tide over the slack seasons of work. The usual method has been to discharge the superfluous help and keep at work only as many as are needed, in which case the agreement generally provides that the older employees shall be retained and those with a shorter term of service shall be discharged first, and when the force is again increased the men are to be taken back according to their seniority and upon resumption of work former employees shall be engaged before new ones. Another method is to distribute the work as equally as possible or to lay off the men in rotation or to shorten the length of the working-day. A third is a system of unemployment insurance, which is perhaps more thoroughly worked out in the clothing industries than in others.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1927

THERE was an increase of $13,140,877 or 79.6 per cent in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1927, as compared with the preceding month, while the total, which was 154.0 per cent higher than in August, 1926, was also greater than in the same month of any other year since the record for the 63 cities was commenced in 1920. The cities co-operating in the survey granted authority for building estimated at $29,651,888 during the month under review, as compared with $16,511,011 in July, 1927, and $11,672,599 in August last year. The pronounced gains this August were due to an unusually large total in Montreal, where one permit alone accounted for $12,000,000 of the aggregate; in fact, the August total considerably exceeded that of any other month of the 18 years for which records for Montreal are available.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,100 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $4,000,000 and over 2,500 permits for other buildings valued at almost $19,500,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,500 dwellings and 2,200 other buildings estimated at approximately $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

Quebec reported the especially noteworthy gain of $16,840,677 as compared with July 1927, but there were also advances in Alberta and British Columbia. Of the reductions elsewhere registered, those in Ontario of $3,091,080 or 34.3 per cent were most marked.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits than in August last year, Quebec showing the largest increase of $17,684,709. Saskatchewan registered the greatest decline, of $966,722 or 47·1 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed improvement as compared with both July, 1927, and August, 1926, while in Winnipeg there was a decrease as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over the corresponding month of 1926. As already stated, the August, 1927, aggregate for Montreal was the highest reported for any month since the record for this city was commenced in 1910. Of the remaining centres, Three Rivers, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster, North and South Vancouver recorded gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of Wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months
	In August	In first eight months	
	$	$	
1927	19,651,888	127,609,318	147·4
1926	11,672,599	109,211,942	150·0
1925	9,511,008	88,223,328	154·0
1924	9,406,733	81,762,083	162·6
1923	11,425,031	97,551,074	166·8
1922	18,158,932	105,181,416	161·8
1921	10,928,039	77,665,614	192·1
1920	10,805,846	86,303,601	214·6

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 16·8 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during July and August, 1927, and August, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Aug. 1927	July 1927	Aug. 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	.....	nil	12,000
Nova Scotia	65,925	450,784	36,115
*Halifax	60,700	436,285	28,270
New Glasgow	100	750	1,730
*Sydney	5,125	13,749	6,115
New Brunswick	67,928	121,999	91,205
Fredericton	4,600	55,500	nil
*Moncton	23,545	7,050	23,905
*St. John	39,783	59,449	67,300
Quebec	19,721,465	2,880,788	2,036,756
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	19,206,553	1,984,988	1,578,081
*Quebec	250,637	342,710	155,010
Shawinigan Falls	32,550	61,550	60,210
*Sherbrooke	30,800	31,200	20,500
*Three Rivers	170,325	169,725	89,880
*Westmount	30,600	290,615	133,075
Ontario	5,919,651	9,010,731	4,932,232
Belleville	5,500	15,800	11,600
*Brantford	52,683	54,303	14,820
Chatham	71,850	43,900	9,625
*Fort William	96,825	44,825	336,480
Galt	1,860	8,170	9,200
*Guelph	39,774	31,922	17,960
*Hamilton	502,650	312,250	194,700
*Kingston	47,112	19,129	23,589
*Kitchener	193,903	63,193	110,830
*London	202,635	302,350	151,900
Niagara Falls	125,315	130,372	88,330
Oshawa	353,375	621,325	120,320
*Ottawa	230,070	205,450	161,625
Owen Sound	7,050	13,500	8,200
*Peterborough	9,435	307,557	53,395
*Port Arthur	47,944	2,188,755	45,743
*Stratford	15,799	36,225	36,680
*St. Catharines	51,940	263,732	62,325
*St. Thomas	17,575	6,430	13,810
Sarnia	89,215	300,095	40,843
Ontario—Con.			
Sault Ste. Marie	26,157	72,450	16,490
*Toronto	2,724,623	2,675,055	1,797,573
York and East York Townships	496,000	562,100	498,075
Welland	15,855	43,019	20,700
*Windsor	240,400	300,466	616,825
Ford	78,030	49,500	186,850
Riverside	34,450	62,300	52,800
Sandwich	79,335	159,080	124,300
Walkerville	54,000	100,000	90,000
Woodstock	8,291	17,478	16,644
Manitoba	797,977	906,751	618,454
*Brandon	83,877	41,618	45,829
St. Boniface	90,050	68,433	60,825
*Winnipeg	624,050	796,700	511,800
Saskatchewan	1,086,298	1,465,527	2,053,020
*Moose Jaw	338,788	196,267	16,400
*Regina	411,375	827,910	1,811,350
*Saskatoon	336,135	441,350	225,270
Alberta	483,561	401,828	375,170
*Calgary	170,941	177,373	133,385
*Edmonton	233,785	170,905	232,495
Lethbridge	51,510	51,360	9,240
Medicine Hat	27,325	2,190	50
British Columbia	1,509,083	1,272,603	1,517,647
Kamloops	102,199	nil	14,570
Nanaimo	8,650	8,243	1,925
*New Westminster	116,210	69,431	51,675
Prince Rupert	8,565	22,275	7,600
*Vancouver	717,504	600,272	695,530
Point Grey	345,040	357,200	503,400
North Vancouver	29,170	22,637	27,150
South Vancouver	140,000	123,400	138,900
*Victoria	41,745	69,145	76,897
Total—63 Cities	29,651,888	16,511,011	11,672,599
*Total—35 cities	27,365,846	13,538,384	9,541,022

Manufacturers' Program for Child Legislation in U.S.A.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers (United States) have approved the following principles for future legislation for the protection of children between 14 and 15 years of age. The program was prepared by the Junior Education and Employment Committee of the Association:

(*a*) An employment certificate issued under state authority for each job applied for under a different employer.

(*b*) A physical examination by physicians designated by the State, and a certificate that the individual is physically fit to enter the employment applied for.

(*c*) The completion of the sixth grade, after allowing two years for adjustment after the passage of the statute in states not already having an educational qualification, with proper provision for vacation permits.

(*d*) The requirement of a minimum of four hours a week of continued education, either in continuation schools or under shop plans approved by properly constituted state authority which should have the power to release individuals incapable of further education or to excuse any child until proper continuation schools have been established.

(*e*) The limiting of the hours of labour of all children under sixteen years, employed in manufacturing, mining, transportation or commercial occupations, of not to exceed forty-eight hours per week, with a prohibition of night work before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

(*f*) The strengthening of laws forbidding the employment of children in hazardous occupations by more carefully defining the specific hazards.

WELLAND SHIP CANAL CONSTRUCTION

Amended Wage Rates Sanctioned by Minister of Labour for Certain Classes of Workmen

SOME weeks ago representatives of the various contracting companies engaged in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal assembled in Ottawa at the invitation of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, to meet representatives of certain classes of the workmen employed on this work, for the purpose of adjusting, if possible, by a joint agreement, certain wages questions which had arisen previously, following the course which had been adopted in the spring of 1923. At this meeting an indication was given of wage increases which were desired by certain classes of employees, and it was agreed that a statement should be furnished to the contractors showing the grounds on which these proposals were made. A second meeting was held subsequently between the contractors and the labour representatives in the Department of Labour at the invitation of the Minister of Labour, but without any definite agreement being reached. During the summer the Departmental Fair Wages Officer, who has had to do with wages matters on the Welland Ship Canal since the inception of the work, made an inquiry into the existing wages situation in the district. The Minister of Labour also visited the Canal personally and had the opportunity of meeting a number of those concerned.

In view of the dispute which had arisen as to the labour conditions observable on the work as evidenced by the proposals submitted by the employees' representatives and their rejection by the contractors, and after very careful consideration, the Minister of Labour notified the various contractors on September 13, 1927, of certain changes in the existing schedule of wages rates which had been approved by him under the authority of the fair wages clauses of the several contracts. The wages changes in question which have been approved by the Minister were made effective from August 1, 1927, and are shown in the table following, together with the rates which have been in force heretofore for the respective classes of service involved.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than:	
	Cents per hour effective Aug. 1, 1927	Cents per hour 1925
Carpenters	·85	·80
Machinists	·70	·65
Steam Shovel Engineers	1·00	·92
Steam Shovel Cranemen	·80	·73
Steam Shovel Firemen	·65	·55
Steam Hoist and Derrick Engineers	·75	·70
Locomotive Crane Operators	·80	·75

Notices have since been posted by the Fair Wages Officer on the various sections of the Welland Ship Canal containing the above mentioned amended rates of wages.

The contracts for the construction of the several sections of the Welland Ship Canal contain fair wages clauses requiring the payment to workmen of the current rates of wages in the district and adherence to the current hours, or if no current rates and hours exist in the district for any trade, then fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours. Schedules have been approved by the Minister of Labour from time to time setting out the wages rates and hours of labour which were observable on the canal construction under the authority of the terms of contract. The last of these schedules was sanctioned in April, 1925, covering practically all classes of workers employed on the Canal.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any

time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Two contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wage Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the

office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Laying of concrete sidewalks, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Grant Brothers Construction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1927. Amount of contract, $9,500.

Trade and Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per week
	$ cts. per hour	
Concrete mixers	0 70	44
Concrete layers	0 50	44
Stone masons	1 10 (1.20 after Aug. 1)	44
Labourers	0 50	
Carters, one horse and cart	0 70	
Carters, two horses and cart	1 00	
	per day	
Foreman	6 50 (9 hours per day)	

Construction of wharf at Jeune Landing, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, McDonald Pile Driving Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $7,684.78.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman	9 50	8	48
Pile driver fireman	5 00	8	48
Pile driver engineer	8 50	8	48
Pile driverman	7 50	8	48
Pile driver boomman	7 50	8	48
Derrick engineer	8 50	8	48
Derrickman	7 50	8	48
Bridgeman	7 50	8	48
Labourers	0 45	8	48

Deepening areas at the wharf on both sides of the head block at Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited of Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $10,205.

Drilling and blasting at Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Company Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 1, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $16,950.

Removal of shoal at Wilson Channel, Algoma West, Ont. Names of contractors, A. B. McLean, R. A. McLean, John McLean, firm "A. B. McLean and Sons" of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $2,700.

Deepening the channel approach to Government wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Names of contractors, A. B. McLean, R. A. McLean, John McLean, firm "A. B. McLean and Sons" of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $16,800.

Dredging areas 2 and 3 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $136,000.

Dredging channel and slip at elevator at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $115,805.

Reconstruction of the wharf at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, P.Q. Names of contractors, E. Cloutier and P. Gaudreau of Trois-Saumons, P.Q. Date of contract, August 23, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $13,176.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at St. Simeon (Rivière Noire) Charlevoix County, P.Q. Names of contractors, J. Beaumont and Philippe Têtu, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, August 29, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $2,590.50.

Construction of a Public Building at Durham, Ont. Name of contractors, Britnell Contracting Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1927. Amount of contract, $17,401.

Construction of a breakwater at Green Point, Gloucester County, N.B. Name of contractors, The E. F. Powers Construction Company, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, August 31, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $39,969.

Construction of a new roofing for the Armoury at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractor, Wm. George, West Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, September 1, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,200.

Alterations and additions to the heating plant at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The James Ballantyne Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 6, 1927. Amount of contract, $35,397.

Repairs to landing wharf, at Father Point, P.Q. Names of contractors, E. Cloutier and P. Gaudreau, Trois Saumons, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $7,669.80.

Extension to Breakwater at Escuminac, N.B. Names of contractors, K. McLaggan and John R. Young, North Devon, N.B. Date of contract, September 6, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $47,252.

Extension to breakwater at Point Sapin, N.B. Names of contractors, Kenneth McLaggan and John R. Young, North Devon, N.B. Date of contract, September 10, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $9,100.

Repair of the outer portion of the breakwater, Rustico Harbour, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Andrew Martin, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 8, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $21,584.

Erection of a public building at Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Dorval, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, September 12, 1927. Amount of contract, $16,300.

Exterior painting of the Military Building at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractors, Johnson and Lamarre Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 15, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,611.

Rebuilding of part of south breakwater at Scott's Bay, Kings County, N.S. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, September 26, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $9,045.

Construction of a breakwater at Hopetown West, (Millar and Mann Road) Bonaventure County, P.Q. Names of contractors, Arthur Nadeau and J. Edgar Nadeau, St. Godfroi, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $5,942.16.

Construction of a passenger elevator—Champlain Dry Dock, Quebec Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Turnbull Elevator Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 22, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,517.

Repairs to harbour works, Saugeen River, Ont. Name of contractor, R. M. Hunter, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1927. Amount of contract, $31,320.10.

Construction of a breakwater at Ruisseau Leblanc, P.Q. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $12,315.81.

Reconstruction of portion of wharf and construction of an extension to wharf at Mechins, Matane County, P.Q. Names of contractors, E. Cloutier and P. Gaudreau, Trois-Saumons, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $36,378.60.

Protection of cribwork at Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractor, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $33,917.40.

Erection of a wharf at Colonie des Grèves, Verchères County, P.Q. Name of contractor, François de Sales Gervais, Contrecœur, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $7,210.

Extension to the public wharf at Meteghan, N.S. Names of contractors, S. F. Comeau, Eddie Gaudet and J. W. Comeau, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, September 14, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $6,562.86.

Extension to wharf at Petite Vallée, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $7,151.04.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings).

Construction of new offices in the Supreme Court Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Thomas Charles James, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1927. Amount of contract, $2,550.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the superstructure of Bridge No. 20 over the Welland Ship Canal at Port Colborne, Ont., on the line of the Canadian National Railways' Buffalo to Goderich Division. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $368,251.

Erection of a station building at Springhill Junction. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, September 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $13,660.

Erection of a Customs Examination and Waiting Room Building at the Halifax Ocean Terminals, city of Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract, September 20, 1927. Amount of contract, $139,660.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation of a complete plumbing and heating system in Transit Shed No. 21 Halifax Ocean Terminals, City of Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, W. E. Emerson and Sons, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, September 8, 1927. Amount of contract, $37,499.

Department of Indian Affairs

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

St. Phillip's Indian Residential School, near Kamsack, Sask. Name of contractors, Wyndels Construction Company, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, July 19, 1927. Amount of contract, $50,630.

Onion Lake Indian Residential School, Onion Lake, Sask. Names of contractors, Brown and Hudson, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 1, 1927. Amount of contract, $79,891.

Lytton Indian Residential School, Lytton, B.C. Name of contractors, Adkison and Dill, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, $139,000.

Central School, Caughnawaga, P.Q. Name of contractors, MacKenzie and Genest, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 9, 1927. Amount of contract, $44,847.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	764 22
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	219 36
Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms, etc.	1,969 10
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	177 50
Bag fittings	6,369 95
Scales	847 80
Mail bagging	65,228 61
Letter boxes	452 60

Among the amendments made in the Alberta Mines Act at the last session of the provincial legislature (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 723) was one providing that "from and after September 30, 1927, no person shall work at the working face in any mine unless he is the holder of a certificate of competency as a coal miner." To obtain such a certificate miners are required to pass mine tests, and considerable difficulty was experienced in examining all the miners and furnishing them with certificates before the date mentioned in the act. The operators therefore appointed a committee to interview the premier with a view to having the working of the act temporarily suspended in order to enable them to keep the mines open until the examinations could be concluded.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES moved to somewhat lower levels during the month, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower than in August.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.87 at the beginning of September, as compared with $10.93 for August; $10.94 for September, 1926; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a substantial fall in the price of potatoes. The prices of beef, mutton, salt pork, beans, evaporated apples, prunes and tea were also somewhat lower, while substantial seasonal advances occurred in the prices of eggs and butter, with less important advances in the prices of milk, cheese, veal and fresh pork. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.05 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.11 for August; $21.15 for September, 1926; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to an increase in the price of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 151.0 for September, as compared with 152.3 for August; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 213.7 for September, 1919; and 205.0 for September, 1918. Forty-two prices quotations declined, fifty-three advanced, while one hundred and forty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups declined, three advanced and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, potatoes rubber, hay and straw. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was slightly lower, increases in the prices of silver and of zinc sheets being more than offset by declines in the prices of copper, lead, tin and spelter. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also slightly lower. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group were both considerably higher, the former due mainly to advances in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; and the latter due mainly to increases in the prices of cotton, gingham, cotton bags, sash cord and hessian. The Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced slightly due to an increase in the price of anthracite coal. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Iron and its Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, increases in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, pork, coal and boots more than offset the declines in the prices of flour and potatoes. Producers' goods declined, due to lower prices for materials for the milling industry, for the meat packing industries, for the chemical using industries, for the metal working industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries and for the leather industry advanced, as did also producers' equipment.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, lower levels for grains, potatoes, live stock, rubber, hay, straw, jute, copper, lead, tin and spelter more than counter-balancing advances in the prices of milk, eggs, raw sugar, cotton, hides, pork, coal and silver. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were unchanged. In this group the most important increases occurred in the prices of butter, cheese, leather, boots and cotton manufactures, while the most important declines were in flour, turpentine and non-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products declined; articles of marine origin and of mineral origin advanced; while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

Continued on page 1122

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin,...	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	52·4	62·4	77·4	75·4	81·2	64·2	60·4	59·0	58·6	58·4	60·2	64·8	63·4
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	35·0	43·4	55·4	50·6	51·2	35·4	32·4	30·8	30·0	30·6	32·2	35·8	34·8
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	19·8	23·6	27·6	26·2	28·7	20·2	18·4	18·4	17·8	18·0	19·4	20·2	20·6
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	23·8	29·2	36·8	35·5	35·6	27·1	27·3	27·9	28·2	28·8	30·2	29·8	28·8
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	22·8	31·9	39·3	41·5	41·5	33·3	31·1	27·2	25·7	29·3	31·4	28·0	28·4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	39·2	57·2	70·0	74·2	74·0	59·6	53·8	50·6	46·8	52·6	57·0	52·6	52·4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	29·9	41·7	51·1	57·3	58·8	48·7	42·5	38·9	33·7	40·8	45·1	38·5	38·5
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	41·0	63·0	74·0	85·0	73·8	48·0	45·0	44·8	45·2	49·0	49·8	43·0	43·6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	37·2	50·7	55·7	61·4	70·6	46·3	35·8	38·3	39·5	43·3	41·4	40·3	46·3
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	33·7	46·4	50·8	57·0	64·3	44·3	32·4	34·0	34·6	39·2	37·1	36·7	42·2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	52·2	62·4	74·4	81·6	90·6	79·2	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	69·0	69·6	70·2
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	68·4	84·8	95·8	112·8	124·0	79·6	73·4	72·8	73·6	77·4	74·6	74·8	78·6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	38·9	47·3	52·8	63·0	68·4	47·3	42·8	41·4	41·9	44·2	40·9	42·1	44·1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	26·3	33·4	33·3	39·9	40·8	36·4	30·7	§31·2	§28·8	§31·8	§31·2	§30·9	§31·2
Cheese, new....	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	23·0	30·0	31·0	37·1	38·8	32·5	26·6	§31·2	§28·8	§31·8	§31·2	§30·9	§31·2
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	78·0	109·5	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	103·5	102·0	106·5	118·5	114·0	117·0	117·0
Flour, family...	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	43·0	68·0	68·0	67·0	83·0	64·0	48·0	§44·0	§49·0	§57·0	§54·0	§54·0	§54·0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	24·5	32·5	40·0	40·0	44·0	31·0	28·0	27·5	28·0	30·5	29·0	31·5	31·5
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	13·6	18·8	23·8	28·2	33·4	19·0	18·6	§20·4	§21·0	§22·0	§21·8	§21·4	§21·4
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	19·8	33·0	33·8	22·4	23·6	17·2	17·8	17·6	16·6	16·8	15·6	16·2	16·0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	13·4	16·2	23·2	26·2	29·5	20·7	25·0	19·6	19·2	20·5	19·8	19·3	19·0
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	13·1	15·9	18·3	23·7	27·2	18·0	20·1	18·4	15·9	15·9	15·8	14·9	14·7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	36·4	42·4	47·2	50·8	92·4	41·6	36·0	45·2	40·4	32·8	31·6	32·8	32·8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	17·0	19·4	21·8	23·6	43·8	19·8	17·0	21·6	19·2	15·6	15·0	15·8	15·6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·9	12·2	15·2	15·7	15·5	13·7	14·2	§17·0	§17·5	§18·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Tea, green.....	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·3	11·9	14·5	16·0	17·1	15·0	15·6	§17·0	§17·5	§18·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Coffee.....	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	9·9	10·1	11·4	14·0	15·6	13·7	13·3	13·4	13·8	15·4	15·3	15·3	15·2
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	63·2	66·3	70·7	87·0	81·2	83·4	48·2	66·3	57·6	54·7	74·4	80·1	59·2
Vinegar.....	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods.....	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·83	8·97	11·65	13·31	14·33	15·95	11·82	10·28	10·46	10·28	10·81	10·94	10·93	10·87
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·3	4·3	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	57·2	68·5	77·9	82·4	118·3	109·3	117·8	111·2	104·9	104·3	105·1	101·2	101·7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	39·1	54·4	60·8	63·7	85·6	74·9	75·1	70·8	65·6	63·2	63·2	63·3	63·4
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	43·1	54·6	72·1	77·8	83·1	83·2	78·6	79·3	77·7	76·2	75·7	75·5	75·5
Wood, soft.....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	31·0	40·8	54·1	56·4	66·2	61·4	59·6	58·9	57·3	55·6	55·8	56·2	55·9
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·3	39·2	32·2	31·0	30·4	30·9	30·3	31·3	31·2	31·2
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light*.	.....	1·56	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·93	2·44	2·93	3·10	3·92	3·61	3·62	3·51	3·36	3·30	3·31	3·27	3·28
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent.....	⅓ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·59	4·08	4·44	4·82	5·41	6·45	6·90	6·96	6·96	6·97	6·88	6·85	6·86	6·86
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
‡‡Totals.....	.....	9·37	10·52	12·79	14·62	14·33	15·01	18·57	21·11	22·88	26·38	22·37	20·90	20·97	20·65	21·02	21·15	21·11	21·05

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	8·60	11·62	13·51	14·36	16·37	12·06	10·35	10·80	10·49	10·99	11·17	10·59	10·85
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	7·75	10·37	11·72	12·37	14·13	10·56	9·66	9·35	9·42	10·03	10·43	9·75	9·86
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	8·81	11·66	13·21	13·93	15·58	11·83	10·36	10·84	10·54	10·89	10·87	10·83	10·90
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·35	8·65	11·30	12·70	13·33	15·03	11·08	9·78	9·84	9·51	10·13	10·20	10·13	10·09
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	9·18	11·75	13·27	14·45	15·91	11·97	10·18	10·52	10·21	10·66	10·98	10·99	10·92
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	8·65	11·25	12·86	14·37	16·65	11·42	9·75	9·88	9·56	10·34	10·13	10·43	10·27
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	8·87	11·59	13·10	14·21	16·05	11·42	9·92	10·11	10·22	10·71	10·99	11·12	10·81
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	8·86	11·92	13·32	14·18	15·60	11·27	10·00	9·95	10·46	10·85	10·68	10·96	10·62
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	9·30	12·36	14·28	14·81	17·07	12·68	11·59	11·37	11·36	12·19	11·87	12·00	12·01

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.
‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·7**	**26·0**	**23·9**	**17·4**	**13·6**	**20·6**	**28·8**	**28·4**	**26·2**	**38·5**	**43·1**	**60·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**25·6**	**22·9**	**17·8**	**14·3**	**15·3**	**24·0**	**28·3**	**25·7**	**36·1**	**42·0**	**59·6**
1—Sydney	34·1	26·4	24·9	20·7	16·9	15	25·7	30·3	27·2	38	42·1	57·7
2—New Glasgow	28	25·2	18·4	14·9	12·1	14	23·3	27·5	26·1	36·1	39·7	57·9
3—Amherst	27·6	25	18·	15·2	12·9	16·7	22·5	24·6	24·5	41·3	43·2	60
4—Halifax	36·2	25·5	28·1	20	15·4	15·6	27·5	29	25	35·9	40·3	59·4
5—Windsor	31·5	26	25	18	14	15	21	30	.....	40	45	62·5
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	37·3	41·4	59·8
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown-**	27	26·5	23·4	17·9	14·8	12·3	24	25	24·7	37	42·2	53·8
New Brunswick (average)	**32·3**	**25·8**	**23·4**	**17·9**	**14·1**	**17·6**	**26·1**	**27·7**	**25·2**	**39·5**	**46·0**	**61·6**
8—Moncton	30·8	23·7	20·3	15·8	12·2	18	30	30	25·3	38·3	45	60
9—St. John	37·5	27·9	25	18	14·6	19·2	26	28·6	25·9	37·9	45	65
10—Fredericton	34·7	26·7	26·7	19·8	14·5	15·8	23·3	26·7	24·4	38·3	43·8	61·3
11—Bathurst	26·3	25	21·4	18·1	15	17·5	25	25·5	25	43·3	50	60
Quebec (average)	**26·7**	**23·7**	**23·1**	**16·2**	**11·8**	**17·7**	**24·2**	**24·2**	**24·3**	**35·5**	**38·8**	**59·2**
12—Quebec	27·8	25·6	23	15·6	12	15·9	27·8	23·8	25	35·1	38	58·6
13—Three Rivers	26·3	25·3	24·9	16·8	11·3	15·8	21·6	22·2	23·5	36·6	41·2	61·2
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	28·3	30	21·8	13·3	17·5	20	30	25·3	39	40·8	64
15—Sorel	20	20	16	16	10	20	20	22	24	45	50	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·6	19·2	18·6	13·2	11	16·4	24·3	20	19·5	33·5	.....	55
17—St. John's	30	25	27·5	17	13·5	20	20	25	25	30	35	65
18—Thetford Mines	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	22	25	33	34	50
19—Montreal	33·1	27·2	30·1	15·4	12·5	13·7	30·9	26·9	25·3	33·2	36·2	61·4
20—Hull	27	22·5	22·5	15·2	10·5	20	33·3	25·7	26	33·7	35	63
Ontario (average)	**33·0**	**27·3**	**24·7**	**18·2**	**14·2**	**23·1**	**29·3**	**29·1**	**26·9**	**35·9**	**40·0**	**61·1**
21—Ottawa	31·6	25·7	23·5	15·1	11·1	19·7	29·2	26·3	24·1	34·8	39·1	59·7
22—Brockville	34·2	29·2	26·7	14·8	14·9	16·8	28	29·9	25·5	39·6	42·6	60·6
23—Kingston	31·2	25·6	23·2	17·7	11·9	16·7	25·8	28·1	23·6	33·8	38·7	57·8
24—Belleville	30·8	23·8	26·6	18	12	24·2	33·3	29	26	41·4	44·8	63
25—Peterborough	33·8	29·4	24·2	19·3	14·8	23·8	28·6	31·3	30	34·4	37·6	61·8
26—Oshawa	31·8	27·4	24·2	18·2	15·1	24·5	28	30	28	40·5	45·6	62·5
27—Orillia	32·2	27·7	24·7	19	15·8	23·5	25	26·7	26·3	37	39·5	61·4
28—Toronto	33·4	27	26·8	16·8	14·6	23·2	34·4	29·8	26·8	39·7	44	62·2
29—Niagara Falls	35·3	28·7	25	18·3	10·6	25·5	.....	30	27·5	34·9	39·1	60·5
30—St. Catharines	31·3	26	25·3	16·3	13·3	23·3	25	28	24·5	30·9	33·9	57·3
31—Hamilton	33·9	27·8	26·9	17·8	14·7	23·6	28	26·6	.....	33·6	37·9	60·8
32—Brantford	33·7	28·1	24·5	18·5	14·1	24	30	28·3	27·5	32·6	36·8	62·2
33—Galt	31·5	26·5	26	16·5	13·5	24	30	30	27	37	40·8	60·6
34—Guelph	34	27·7	24·6	18·7	14·7	23·6	30	26	25	32·2	38·9	59·3
35—Kitchener	31·6	27·5	22·7	20	17	23·4	.....	28·8	.....	33·1	36·4	59·8
36—Woodstock	34·8	27·5	25·2	19	14·8	22·2	28·3	27·4	27	32·4	35·3	60·7
37—Stratford	30·7	25·7	22·4	18·4	14·8	24	26	28·3	23·2	33·3	39	60·7
38—London	34·5	28·4	26	21·8	13·3	24	29	30	27·7	38·3	41·9	62·2
39—St. Thomas	31·7	26·5	24·5	17·9	14	23·1	25	28·9	27·3	35·4	39·6	58·6
40—Chatham	32·6	27·4	22·4	17·2	12·9	23·7	29·4	27·9	27·6	34·7	39·2	61·4
41—Windsor	33	26·5	26	18·4	13·6	25·4	32	29·3	26·6	34·9	39·6	60
42—Sarnia	32·3	25·6	24·1	19·7	16·7	24·4	32·5	28·7	27·5	34·2	36·6	61·7
43—Owen Sound	32	27·5	19·2	17·6	14·3	23·6	27·2	27	25	35	38·3	56·2
44—North Bay	35·8	29·8	24	18·4	13	22·7	30	30	28·5	34·3	39·2	61·6
45—Sudbury	34·3	28·3	29·4	22	14·7	25·2	25	34·2	27·6	37·6	41·3	62·5
46—Cobalt	33·3	29	26·5	17	15·3	22·7	35	30·1	28·7	39·4	43·4	63·6
47—Timmins	34	29	25	20	16·5	30	30	33·5	29	35	40	63·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·2	31·2	26	20·6	13·8	23	31	29·6	27·9	38	42	63·8
49—Port Arthur	33	25·5	23·7	18·1	16·5	21·6	35	29·3	29·8	39	44	63·3
50—Fort William	30·7	23·3	21	15·3	13·4	18·1	30·8	29·4	27·3	40·6	45·6	65
Manitoba (average)	**28·1**	**21·9**	**20·4**	**14·9**	**12·0**	**15·7**	**26·2**	**27·0**	**21·6**	**38·8**	**44·2**	**59·5**
51—Winnipeg	28·4	21·3	20·9	14·	12·4	14·4	23·2	28·3	23·2	38·6	44	59
52—Brandon	27·7	22·5	19·9	15·7	11·5	17	29·2	25·6	20	38·9	44·3	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·8**	**24·1**	**21·8**	**16·2**	**11·8**	**17·8**	**31·3**	**26·2**	**24·1**	**45·4**	**50·0**	**62·2**
53—Regina	29·4	22·4	19·4	13·7	11·3	15·7	31·5	25·1	23·2	43·5	49·5	63·3
54—Prince Albert	29	23·5	19·5	16	11·5	19	29	25	25	48·7	53·3	61·7
55—Saskatoon	28·7	23·7	21·8	15·7	11·0	17·3	32·2	26·5	24	45·3	51·5	58·9
56—Moose Jaw	36·2	26·9	26·5	19·5	13·2	19	32·5	28·3	24	43·9	45·5	65
Alberta (average)	**29·6**	**23·3**	**21·6**	**14·6**	**10·9**	**18·4**	**30·8**	**27·4**	**25·7**	**40·3**	**46·6**	**56·3**
57—Medicine Hat	28·3	22·5	22·2	14·1	10·8	17	32·7	25	25	42·8	48·7	53·7
58—Drumheller	35	30	25	18	10	20	30	30	25	39	.....	60
59—Edmonton	30·5	21·9	21·7	13·5	11·4	18·7	31	29·7	26·2	41·1	46·2	53·6
60—Calgary	26·2	21·2	20·1	13·1	10·9	17·1	29·2	27·7	25·7	39·7	47·3	58·7
61—Lethbridge	28·1	21	19·2	14·2	11·2	19	31	24·5	26·6	38·7	44	55·5
British Columbia (average)	**35·8**	**27·7**	**26·0**	**18·5**	**15·8**	**24·2**	**37·6**	**33·2**	**29·6**	**47·1**	**53·1**	**64·6**
62—Fernie	35	28	25	18	12·5	22	.....	35	31	46·2	53	59·2
63—Nelson	35	25	26	22·5	17·5	27	.....	35	38	40	47·5	63·3
64—Trail	36·6	29·4	28·1	23·1	20·1	25·2	38·7	33·4	29·7	50	58	63
65—New Westminster	32·6	26·1	23·1	15	14	23·6	35	29·5	28·3	44·9	52·1	67·1
66—Vancouver	35·2	26·2	26·1	15·8	15·7	22·3	38·3	33·	33	46·4	51·1	66·1
67—Victoria	37·3	27·1	27	15·1	14·7	24·9	35	29·9	28·1	48·4	53·	64·4
68—Nanaimo	38·3	30	26·7	20·3	18·5	27·3	40	36	25	49·3	52·8	69·4
69—Prince Rupert	36·5	30	26	18	13·7	21·2	38·5	33·5	33·5	51·7	57·5	64

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf boet, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·5	**30·6**	**21·8**	**13·9**	**59·5**	**21·0**	**20·8**	**37·1**	**21·8**	**46·3**	**42·2**	**11·7**	**39·3**	**44·1**	
16·7	**31·7**	.....	.....	**55·0**	**17·3**	**20·3**	**30·1**	**22·3**	**49·5**	**44·6**	**11·2**	**39·9**	**45·8**	
.....	30	.....	.....	50–70	17·6	21	28·9	21·8	54·6	51·3	b12–14	40·5	46·2	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	16·8	20	31·7	19·9	47·2	41·5	12	40·3	45·4	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·4	16·3	31·9	21·7	49·1	45	9	38·6	45	3
12	30	.....	.....	60	16·9	18	29	25·2	55·8	50·3	a13·3	37·7	47·1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	21·5	35·6	24·5	39·3	35	10	42·5	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·2	25	23·6	20·8	51·2	44·5	10	40	46·2	6
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17·2	.....	40·9	22·4	37·1	31·1	9–10	34·7	41·1	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·0**	**18·4**	**36·6**	**21·8**	**45·1**	**44·3**	**12·1**	**38·6**	**43·7**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·1	18	38·3	21	47·8	45	10–12	41·4	45·9	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·3	15·6	39·2	20·7	51·8	43·6	a13·5	41·1	45·1	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19	18·3	42·4	20·5	42·9	.....	12	39·3	43·6	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18·7	21·5	26·3	25	38	.....	12	32·5	40	11
15·6	**31·0**	**23·6**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**21·4**	**22·7**	**33·0**	**21·8**	**45·8**	**41·8**	**10·4**	**39·4**	**41·3**	
10	25	20	.....	50	21	21	39·4	22·1	49·3	45·6	12–14	38·6	40·9	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	21·7	25	30·5	23	47·2	42·2	13	40	41·5	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	21·7	18	31·2	21·5	47	45	a10	39·5	42·6	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	31·7	21·7	41·8	40	8	.....	40·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19·7	40·9	38	7	.....	40·4	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	.....	41·7	21	44	40	9	41	41	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	26·7	24·2	42	40	12	35·6	40·6	18
18	35	28	.....	.....	20·4	22	36	20·2	55·3	45·9	12	40·3	43·3	19
15	.....	.....	10	60	20	25	29·7	22·6	44·6	39·5	10	40·5	41·2	20
17·9	**31·2**	**23·8**	**12·6**	**67·4**	**20·9**	**19·9**	**39·8**	**21·1**	**47·0**	**43·5**	**11·9**	**39·8**	**43·7**	
18	32	25	10	.....	20	18	37·3	21·2	49·1	42·6	10	41	43·2	21
.....	32	25	.....	.....	21·2	18	44·3	22	40·8	.....	10	40	43	22
15	35	25	10–20	.....	20	17·7	36·9	20·1	43·2	39·6	10	38	42·9	23
.....	30	25	15	.....	.....	.....	37·8	20·9	41	38	a9	45·6	45·1	24
.....	.....	25	.....	60	25	22·5	37·1	21·5	40·6	39·5	10	38	40·6	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	39·8	22·5	49	45·4	13	41	43·3	26
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	36·6	21·5	40	38·5	10–12	40	44·7	27
15	30–32	25	.....	72	23	16·4	42	20·7	52	45·9	a13·3	39·5	44·7	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	23·5	39·4	19·4	51·2	49·5	12	38	44·7	29
14	32	27	.....	.....	.....	16	39·5	17·1	47·5	46	12	39·5	43·3	30
20	35	28	.....	60	21·5	21·2	43·8	19·7	51·3	47·8	13	38·7	44·1	31
20	30	25	15	.....	23	18	40·5	18·5	42·7	40·4	a10·5	41·7	42·9	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	18·2	39·1	19·3	46	42·3	a11·8	40·2	42·6	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	45·9	19·7	48·3	44·3	12	40·7	43·3	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	25	.....	34·2	18·4	44·8	41	12	39	42·4	35
20	.....	25	.....	.....	18	.....	35·6	18·7	43·7	41·7	10	39	41·8	36
20	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	21·7	39·4	19·6	42·3	36·9	12	39·2	43·3	37
15	25	22	.....	50	.....	.....	36·2	20·4	45·8	43·5	10	39	43·1	38
15	32	25	.....	.....	21	25	43·7	20·7	42·4	37	10	40·8	42·8	39
18	35	20	12	.....	18	21·5	36·5	19·5	38·3	37·3	12	40·4	43·9	40
20	35	20	15	.....	21·7	20	43	20·8	50·9	47·1	14	43·5	45·1	41
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	20	20	45·3	22·5	42·3	38·5	a12	40	44·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	38·7	20	39·2	.....	12	38·3	40·7	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	42	22·6	50·7	47·4	12	36·5	42·1	44
.....	25	25	10	75	22·5	18	37·1	25·4	55·6	47·1	15	40	45·6	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	21·3	20	40·2	25·3	53·9	49·3	15	40	46	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	20	33	25	63·3	49·3	a14·3	.....	48·3	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	44·3	22	53	47	13	38	45	48
18	30	18	9	.....	17·5	.....	39·5	24·2	51·7	46·3	a12·5	40	44·2	49
20	30	17	.....	80	20	16·5	46·1	22·7	50·8	48·6	a12·5	39·5	45·1	50
.....	.....	**20·2**	.....	.....	**19·6**	**17·2**	**39·7**	**21·6**	**43·9**	**39·6**	**11·5**	**35·2**	**41·7**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·2	17·1	42·1	21	49·4	42·6	12	36·6	42·1	51
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	20	17	37·3	22·1	38·4	36·6	11	33·8	41·2	52
25·0	**30·6**	**15·4**	**16·3**	.....	**24·5**	**22·7**	**33·8**	**22·7**	**42·2**	**38·9**	**12·0**	**33·8**	**43·8**	
25	30	15	.....	.....	23·6	21·8	34·8	21·4	42·9	40·8	13	34·9	44·3	53
.....	30–35	12–15	12·5	.....	25	22·5	33·3	24	40	35	10	32·7	44·6	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·5	35	23·2	43·6	40	12	33·8	42·7	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	25	31·9	22·2	42·1	39·8	13	33·6	43·5	56
21·7	**27·8**	**15·9**	**17·7**	.....	**24·3**	**23·2**	**34·3**	**22·5**	**41·4**	**34·9**	**10·9**	**35·6**	**44·0**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	26·7	27·5	32·7	23·9	38·7	30·8	11	35	45	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	24·6	21·8	37·5	30	a12·5	35	43	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·5	22	38	23·1	43·2	37·4	10	36·9	44·1	59
25	30	15–18	18	.....	24	21·2	38·5	22·3	43·5	38·8	11	36·4	44·1	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	24·4	20·4	37·7	21·5	44·2	37·7	10	34·5	43·6	61
19·1	**27·7**	.....	**17·5**	.....	**22·5**	**22·2**	**39·0**	**23·4**	**49·3**	**44·7**	**13·0**	**45·0**	**49·2**	
.....	35	.....	18	.....	23·3	23·7	43·7	23·5	50	45	a12·5	.....	46·4	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	22·5	25	34·4	25	45	.....	a14·3	47·5	50·4	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	33·3	24	52·8	50	15	45	50	64
21	23·5	.....	14	.....	21	21	41·7	21·8	49	45	a11·1	45	48·5	65
18·5	23	.....	13	.....	19·8	18	38·9	22	49·9	37·6	a11·1	41·9	48·3	66
12	25	.....	20	55	22	19·5	34·4	20·8	50·2	45	a12·5	45·7	50·7	67
17·5	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	25	43·6	25	43	40	a13·3	46·7	50	68
15	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20	41·7	25	54·3	50	a14·3	43·3	49	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·2**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**12·5**	**16·2**	**16·6**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·7**	**8·2**	**17·6**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**9·8**	**13·8**	**18·0**	**17·6**	**17·3**
1—Sydney	32·7	8	17·8	5·9	6·5	9·7	13·5	17·8	17·9	18
2—New Glasgow	29·6	8	16·7	5·7	5·9	10	13·6	16·8	16·7	16·5
3—Amherst	27·4	8·7	19	5·8	7	9·7	12·7	19	18	16·4
4—Halifax	31·2	8	18·2	5·8	6·7	10·1	15	18·8	17·8	17·5
5—Windsor	33·5	8·3	17·5	5·8	7	9	.....	19	19	19
6—Truro	30	8–8·3	16·5	5·7	6·2	10·3	14·2	16·8	16	16·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·7	7·4	19·7	5·4	6	11·2	15·7	16	16·2	16·9
New Brunswick (average)	**31·2**	**8·5**	**18·4**	**5·7**	**6·5**	**10·7**	**14·8**	**16·2**	**16·2**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	33	8·7	18·5	6	6·7	12	15·5	17·2	16·1	15·9
9—St. John	30·8	8·7	19·2	5·4	6·4	8·7	12·8	14·8	14·9	14·3
10—Fredericton	30·8	8·7	18	5·7	6·8	12·1	16	15·6	16·6	15·2
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·8	6	10	15	17	17	17
Quebec (average)	**30·2**	**6·4**	**17·6**	**5·4**	**6·4**	**9·4**	**12·9**	**15·0**	**16·6**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	31·7	7·5	17·2	5·6	5·7	10·5	13·7	15·3	16·7	15·8
13—Three Rivers	30	6	18·1	5·5	7·2	9·6	13·5	14·8	18·8	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	32·5	6·7	17·8	5·5	6·3	9·3	13·7	15·1	16·8	15·3
15—Sorel	28	6	17·1	4·8	6·8	9·5	11	14·9	17·7	15·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·7	5	16·9	5·1	6·5	9·9	12·8	14·9	15	16·3
17—St. John's	31	5·3–6·7	18·2	4·9	6·5	9·9	15	16·1	15·8	15
18—Thetford Mines	28·7	6·7	17·4	5·8	6·6	7·8	13	15·3	17·4	15·5
19—Montreal	30·7	5·3–8	18	5·6	5·7	10·2	12·1	14·4	14·9	14·7
20—Hull	30·6	6–8	17·3	5·5	6·3	8	11·5	13·9	16	14·2
Ontario (average)	**31·1**	**7·4**	**18·0**	**5·0**	**6·2**	**11·3**	**13·0**	**15·6**	**15·5**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	32·7	7·3–8	17·8	6	6·8	11·1	11·5	15·3	15	14·9
22—Brockville	28·8	6·7	17	5·5	6	11·7	10·8	15·3	15·3	15·3
23—Kingston	28·7	6·7	15·4	5·4	5·5	9·1	12·1	14·2	13·1	13·5
24—Belleville	33	6·3	16	4·5	5·7	11·1	12·2	14·6	15·4	14·3
25—Peterborough	30·9	7·3	17·1	4·7	5·7	11·7	12·5	15·1	14·8	14·8
26—Oshawa	35·5	7·3	16·2	4·3	6·2	12·6	13·6	15·4	15·2	15·2
27—Orillia	31	6·7	19·7	5	6·1	11·2	12·5	15·2	15·4	15·2
28—Toronto	34·2	7·3–8	18·4	5	6·1	10·5	12·2	15·2	15·4	15·1
29—Niagara Falls	32·9	7·3	18·7	5·2	6	11·7	13·4	15·6	15·2	15·4
30—St. Catharines	27	7·3	17·8	4·6	5·2	11·9	12·6	14·5	14·5	14·6
31—Hamilton	34·6	7·3	18	4·5	5·6	11·1	12·6	15	14·8	14·7
32—Brantford	32	7·3–8	17·7	4·4	5·8	12·4	13·5	15	14·7	14·8
33—Galt	31·6	7·3	19·3	4·8	5·6	12·7	13·5	14·9	15·7	15·3
34—Guelph	31·1	7·3	18·7	4·7	6·5	11·6	11·7	14·7	14·9	15·4
35—Kitchener	29·4	7·3	18·2	4·3	5·8	11·6	12·9	15·4	15·8	15·6
36—Woodstock	28	6·7–7·3	17·7	4·2	6·4	11·2	13·2	15	15	14·8
37—Stratford	32·2	7·3	18·6	4·5	6·4	12·2	13·2	16·4	15·7	15·7
38—London	32·5	7·3–8	18·8	4·6	5·9	11·4	14·4	15·6	15·7	15·3
39—St. Thomas	28·5	7·3–8·7	19·3	4·8	6·5	11·7	13·7	15·9	16·1	15
40—Chatham	30·6	6·7	18·3	4·3	5·8	11·1	14·1	15	14·6	14·2
41—Windsor	30·1	8–9·3	18·7	4·9	6	12·1	14·2	15·3	15	15·7
42—Sarnia	29·5	7·3–8·7	18·2	4·8	6·5	11·5	14·5	15·3	15	15
43—Owen Sound	31	6·7–7·3	19	5	5·4	10·7	13·3	15·9	16	15·6
44—North Bay	28·8	7·3	15·5	5·8	6·9	9·2	12·1	15·3	15·7	15·2
45—Sudbury	30·8	8	17	5·8	8	10·6	15	16·6	17·6	16·2
46—Cobalt	32·8	8·1	18·7	5·9	6·9	12·1	15·2	19·1	20·2	18·5
47—Timmins	32·7	8·3	17·5	5·6	7	10·5	15	16·5	16·2	16·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·5	7·3–8	19·3	5·8	7·4	12·8	14·3	15·8	15·9	15·8
49—Port Arthur	31·7	6·7	19·3	5·8	6	9·4	10·4	16·8	16	15·2
50—Fort William	30·6	6·7	17·5	5·6	5·5	11·3	10·3	17	16·2	15·8
Manitoba (average)	**30·8**	**6·7**	**17·6**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**12·0**	**12·8**	**18·6**	**18·4**	**17·9**
51—Winnipeg	31·2	7	19·2	5·6	6·6	11·5	12·3	18·5	18	17·6
52—Brandon	30·4	6·4	16	5·8	6·2	12·4	13·3	18·7	18·8	18·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·8**	**8·5**	**18·3**	**5·6**	**6·1**	**10·7**	**12·6**	**18·0**	**18·3**	**18·0**
53—Regina	31·2	8·8–9·2	17·3	5·6	6·7	11·9	12·2	17·6	17·7	16·9
54—Prince Albert	33	8	20	5·5	5·6	8·6	12·4	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon	31	8	17·5	5·5	6·1	10·7	13·6	17·8	18·9	18·6
56—Moose Jaw	31·9	8·8	18·3	5·8	5·9	11·4	12·2	18·6	18·6	18·6
Alberta (average)	**31·6**	**8·6**	**18·4**	**5·7**	**5·9**	**11·3**	**9·8**	**16·3**	**17·8**	**17·5**
57—Medicine Hat	32·2	8·9	18·9	5·8	6·7	12·5	10·3	16·8	18	18
58—Drumheller	35	8·9	20	5·8	5·9	11·3	9·2	16·3	16·5	16·5
59—Edmonton	30·1	8	19·3	5·5	5·6	9·9	9·2	15·6	17·4	17
60—Calgary	32·3	8·4	16·7	5·9	5·6	11·7	9·7	16·3	18·2	18·5
61—Lethbridge	28·5	8–10	17·2	5·7	5·8	11·2	10·6	16·4	19	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**32·4**	**9·5**	**20·7**	**5·9**	**6·8**	**10·1**	**9·6**	**16·8**	**17·9**	**18·1**
62—Fernie	32·5	8·3	20·2	5·7	6·5	11·6	11·2	17·4	18·8	18·8
63—Nelson	33·3	10	19	5·9	6·3	10·7	10·8	17·5	19·2	19·2
64—Trail	30	9·3–10	15·9	6	6·1	9·7	9·3	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	31·3	8·9–10	23·3	5·6	6·4	8·5	7·7	15·8	16·7	16·7
66—Vancouver	31·2	8·9–10	21	5·9	6·4	9·4	8·7	14·9	16·3	16·4
67—Victoria	32·2	10	23·2	5·9	6·9	9·8	8·7	15·4	16·9	17
68—Nanaimo	32·8	8·9	23	5·8	8·5	10	10	18·1	17·7	18·1
69—Prince Rupert	35·6	10	20	6·1	7	10·8	10·1	20·6	19·4	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·0	6·1	1·776	35·6	28·8	19·0	14·7	18·4	18·4	77·1	28·2	66·5	44·1	
7·8	5·7	1·670	35·6	24·2	17·7	14·8	18·5	19·1	81·9	30·3	65·9	41·3	
7·6	6·2	1·942	40·9	.....	19	16·4	19·6	20	84·4	28·3	77	.....	1
7·4	4·8	1·679	34·5	21·7	16·8	14·8	18·9	18·7	78·3	28·9	60	.....	2
7·8	7·2	1·588	34	17·5	18·3	15·5	18·3	19·7	90	31	.....	45	3
7·9	5·8	1·60	35·5	20	15·3	14	18·5	18·7	78	30·8	59·5	39	4
8·5	4·7	.....	36·7	25	20	13	17·5	17·5	.....	30	.....	.....	5
7·5	5·5	1·54	32	36·7	16·8	14·8	17·9	19·7	78·8	32·8	67	40	6
7·8	8·2	1·18	26·8	18·3	20	16·2	17	17·8	85	31	73·8	52·5	7
7·8	5·6	1·457	32·4	27·3	18·5	16·8	17·8	19·8	73·5	29·0	68·7	47·0	
9	5·6	1·476	34·5	28·1	20	15·5	18·1	19	82·5	31·9	73·3	50	8
6·8	5·3	1·35	30·5	28·8	18·7	15·7	16·3	19	66·6	26·2	56	42·8	9
8	6	1·75	34·5	25	17·3	18·3	19·3	21	90	29·2	76·7	45	10
7·5	5·5	1·25	30	.....	18	17·5	17·5	20	55	28·8	.....	50	11
7·8	6·7	1·671	32·0	36·4	17·9	14·7	18·7	18·2	82·0	27·5	70·8	43·4	
8·5	7·5	1·352	27·3	.....	18·5	17·3	19	19	91	26·7	79·8	44·2	12
7·6	7·2	1·782	36·2	26·2	19·7	15·1	19·5	19·7	88·6	25	64	42·5	13
7·4	6·7	1·871	36·7	42	18·9	15·1	19·8	18·4	84	29·6	71	44·3	14
7·6	9·3	1·335	29	.....	13·3	12·7	19·3	18·6	66·7	25·8	75	40·8	15
7·3	5·8	1·717	30	.....	18·5	14·3	17·2	15	76·7	27	60	40·3	16
8	6	1·51	25	40	19	15	19·5	19·3	.....	30	.....	50	17
7	7·5	2·05	37·7	50	18·2	15·2	18·1	16·6	98	33·3	85	44·2	18
7·7	5·5	1·669	32·1	37·6	18·3	13·4	18·3	18·1	75·8	25·4	69·3	37·7	19
8·7	5	1·75	33·7	22·7	16·5	14·3	17·2	19	75	25	62·5	46·7	20
8·4	6·1	1·916	37·5	28·4	18·0	15·0	18·1	18·3	77·6	27·3	65·7	40·8	
8·3	7·8	1·80	37·1	25·2	20	15·1	17·7	19·3	83·5	29·3	61	44·3	21
8·5	9·5	2·00	33·6	.....	.....	15·3	18·7	18	70	28·3	72·7	44·3	22
8·5	6	2·09	40·8	18·2	17·7	13·2	17·4	18·5	80	24·4	62·4	41·4	23
9·3	5·7	1·70	40·7	18·3	.....	14·2	17·2	16·8	87·5	27	68·5	38·1	24
8·2	5·3	1·70	32·1	24·3	17	13	17·2	17·7	78·1	28·7	63·6	36·4	25
8·9	5·8	1·79	35	24	15	15·6	19·6	19·4	78·5	26·6	66·6	42	26
7·4	6·1	1·54	32·2	22·5	.....	14·6	18·1	18·1	78·8	26	69·8	39·4	27
8·5	5·8	1·62	32·3	28·3	14·2	14·4	17	17·7	78·3	25·9	64·8	38·1	28
8·9	5·9	2·05	35·3	26·2	.....	15	18·7	19·1	84·7	29·4	71·5	41	29
9	5·3	2·27	41	20	.....	13·3	17·7	15	75	25	57·5	38	30
8·7	5·8	1·79	34·9	21·5	.....	15·7	17·1	17·1	73·3	27·2	64·7	42	31
7·8	5·3	2·125	41·6	31·7	.....	15·6	17·4	16·4	64·7	26·3	57	37·8	32
8	4·9	2·01	36·8	25	.....	14·4	16·7	18·2	78·7	25·2	71·2	39·6	33
8	5·4	1·72	36·4	22·7	.....	15	17·3	17·3	71·7	27	68·3	41·8	34
8	5·2	1·83	37·9	25	.....	14·6	16·9	18·2	63·3	25·6	58·3	36·4	35
7	4·3	1·79	35	20	.....	13·1	17·2	16·7	65·7	28·3	59·7	37·7	36
8·6	5·9	1·87	36	35	15	15·7	18·4	17·8	76	25·9	63·7	40·4	37
7·7	5·7	1·74	33	29·3	.....	13·4	16·4	16·5	77·5	26·4	65	39·1	38
8·9	6·5	1·81	34·2	24·3	.....	15·1	17·4	17·5	82	26·9	65	40·7	39
7·8	5·7	1·78	33·1	35	.....	15·2	16·3	16·3	84·5	25·6	59·5	39·8	40
8·4	5·5	1·735	31·2	38·2	.....	17·2	18·1	17·3	73	26·7	72	40·2	41
8·2	4·8	1·75	31·3	41·7	17	14·6	18·3	19·8	86·9	28·5	68·7	37	42
9·1	5·3	1·41	31·2	25	.....	14·3	17·7	18·5	66·7	28·7	75	41·7	43
6·9	6·2	2·13	42·8	50	18·2	14·6	18	19·2	77·5	29·7	62	40	44
9·3	8·7	2·19	45	.....	20	15	19·5	20·7	82·5	28·7	66·7	45	45
8·9	8·6	2·273	46	.....	22	17·3	21·3	20·1	90·6	30	71·3	49·4	46
8·7	7·7	2·42	50	.....	18	16	22·5	20	90	28	75	47·5	47
8·6	6·2	2·05	42·7	.....	18·5	18	18·6	21·6	80	28	65	40·8	48
8	7·4	2·22	42	44·6	20	16·9	19·7	20·3	74·4	28·8	62·5	42·5	49
8·4	5·6	2·281	42·9	35·2	19·5	15·9	18·4	20·4	75·7	28·1	61	40·1	50
8·4	6·6	1·685	31·0	.....	18·0	14·7	18·7	19·3	73·0	29·0	62·1	44·5	
8·2	7·2	1·87	34·9	.....	18	13·4	18·4	19·1	72·1	27·9	60·4	44	51
8·6	6	1·50	27	.....	18	16	19	19·5	73·8	30	63·8	45	52
8·4	6·7	1·620	34·0	.....	20·4	14·5	19·5	21·0	75·2	28·8	67·8	50·8	
8·6	6·1	1·76	31	.....	20	14·3	19·6	19·9	74·4	26·9	65·6	48	53
8·2	7·3	1·12	.....	.....	20	11·7	20	23	75	30	63	51	54
8·2	7	1·528	31·1	.....	24	15·7	18·7	20·5	75·2	28·2	71·2	52·1	55
8·4	6·2	2·07	40	.....	17·7	16·4	19·5	20·4	76·1	30	71·2	51·9	56
7·6	5·6	1·598	30·3	.....	20·0	13·9	18·7	18·2	70·7	26·8	65·5	49·5	
7·8	5·9	1·68	31·8	.....	22·4	14·8	18·9	18·8	72·2	27·2	72·8	51·9	57
8	6·2	1·80	.....	.....	20	13·8	18·8	17·8	65	25	60	47·5	58
7·8	4·9	1·22	23·9	.....	18·5	13·2	17·8	18·7	70·7	25·5	60·8	48	59
7·2	5	1·77	35·6	.....	20·6	13·3	18·9	17·7	73·1	29	66·6	52·8	60
7	6·2	1·52	30	.....	18·7	14·4	19	17·9	72·5	27·5	67·5	47·5	61
7·6	5·8	1·883	39·6	.....	21·8	13·2	18·9	16·7	74·2	30·5	64·7	49·4	
8·2	5·4	2·24	45	.....	21·7	16·1	19·6	19	75	33·3	68	51·2	62
8·3	7·5	2·25	47·5	.....	25	13	20	17·5	76·7	36·7	63·3	51·7	63
6·8	6	2·57	43·7	.....	25	13·2	18·7	16	75	35	65	52	64
7	4·7	1·19	28·3	.....	20	11·2	17·9	15·6	69	25·8	59	44·4	65
6·8	4·8	1·23	22·2	.....	16	11·2	17·9	14·5	66·6	25·1	58·5	44	66
6·9	4·8	1·69	35	.....	22·6	12·7	18·1	15·1	72·1	26·3	59·3	45·3	67
8·3	6·3	1·83	45	.....	20	13·5	18·7	16·7	76·7	30·8	69·2	52·5	68
8·5	6·5	2·06	50	.....	24·4	14·4	20	19·4	82·5	31·2	75	53·7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·2	7·8	**60·8**	**71·2**	**28·0**	**15·7**	**3·6**	**55·7**	**58·9**	**12·4**	**7·2**	**16·256**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·4	7·8	**66·3**	**69·1**	**28·6**	**13·3**	**3·9**	**59·4**	**48·2**	**12·9**	**7·6**	**16·438**
1—Sydney	8·7	8·1	61·4	68·3	30	15	3·9	60	48	13·2	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	7·9	65·2	71·2	30·8	12·9	3·6	61	40	13·5	7·6	.....
3—Amherst	8·5	7·7	67·7	65·2	27·5	11·7	4·3	52·5	35	13	7·3	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·5	61·7	68·5	28·7	14	3·8	67·5	58	13·7	7·2	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8	7·8	72·5	72·5	28	15	.....	.....	60	11	8	17·00
6—Truro	8·8	7·7	69·2	68·7	26·7	10·9	3·8	55·8	.....	13	8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	8·1	7·5	65·7	71·3	27·7	15·2	3·9	56·7	40·9	14·1	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	8·1	7·8	**64·9**	**71·9**	**27·6**	**12·8**	**3·5**	**62·0**	**40·7**	**12·7**	**7·0**	**15·333**
8—Moncton	8·8	8·1	68·8	74·7	29·2	12·7	3·6	61·5	45·5	14·3	7·4	g15·00
9—St. John	8	7·7	60·8	63·9	26	12·3	3·5	64·4	38	12·7	6·7	15·00
10—Fredericton	7·7	7·7	65	75	28	12·5	2·9	62	39·3	11·3	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	65	73·8	27	13·5	4	60	40	12·5	7	.....
Quebec (Average)	7·6	7·2	**60·5**	**67·6**	**27·2**	**14·3**	**3·7**	**54·0**	**64·1**	**11·7**	**6·6**	**15·542**
12—Quebec	7·3	7·1	58	73·6	27·2	17·8	3·3	54·1	66·7	11·7	7·6	15·50–16·50
13—Three Rivers	7·9	7·3	61·7	72·1	27·2	14·4	4·2	54·4	67·5	11·8	6·1	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·7	7·2	62·5	67·8	27·2	14	3·4	52·8	61·7	11·4	6·1	16·00–16·75
15—Sorel	7·8	7·2	56·9	48·1	28·8	11·9	4·1	48	60	11	6·7	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7·1	60	69·3	27·7	12·6	3·8	53·6	70·5	10·5	6·9	15.00–15.50
17—St. John's	7·5	7	63·7	68·7	27·5	14·7	4·1	56·7	70	14	6·7	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8	7·4	65	72·8	26	14·3	3·9	54·2	62·5	12·5	6·5	16·25–16·75
19—Montreal	7·2	6·9	60·4	70	26·3	16·1	3·2	57·3	62·8	10·3	6·2	16·50
20—Hull	7·9	7·4	56·7	65·8	26·7	13·3	3·2	55	55	12	6·7	15·75
Ontario (Average)	8·1	7·8	**61·8**	**72·6**	**27·0**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**55·9**	**59·6**	**11·6**	**6·6**	**15·792**
21—Ottawa	7·6	7·2	63·1	72·9	28·2	13·3	3·5	62·7	58·1	10·7	7·	15.50–15·75
22—Brockville	8·3	8	61·7	71·7	27·3	12·8	3·9	56·7	53·3	11·7	6·7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·5	7	57·2	67·7	25·9	12·8	3·8	55·5	54·4	10·8	6	15·50
24—Belleville	8·3	7·8	65·7	69	26·1	14·6	3·6	51·4	64	11·5	6·5	16·50
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·5	61·4	69·1	26	14·9	3	57·1	54·3	10·6	6·4	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·1	7·9	67	76·3	26·6	12·6	3·6	57	60	11·5	6·7	15·00
27—Orillia	8	7·8	67·1	71·3	25·8	14·6	3·7	60·7	52	12·2	6·4	15·50–16·00
28—Toronto	7·7	7·5	62·4	72·8	25·4	12	3·3	55·6	53·6	10·1	6·3	15·50
29—Niagara Falls	8·2	7·9	64·1	77	28·5	14·6	3·7	60	64	11·1	6·8	g 14·00
30—St. Catharines	7·9	7·9	58	69·4	25	12	3·3	56·2	56·7	11	6	g14·50–15·00
31—Hamilton	7·5	7·2	61·9	73·6	25·7	11·5	3·4	59·4	56·4	10·1	6·3	15·00–15·50
32—Brantford	7·6	7·4	60·4	72·3	26·3	13·2	3·1	55·5	66·4	10·8	6·6	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	7·8	7·5	60·8	72·2	25	13·8	3·5	55	60	10·3	6	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	7·9	7·7	63·3	74·8	25	12	3·3	56·7	55	11·7	6·8	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	8·2	8	48·7	67·8	25	13·6	4	56·4	62·5	10·7	5·5	15·00–15·50
36—Woodstock	7·7	7·7	65	66·7	25	13	3·3	52·5	56·7	10·6	6·3	14·50
37—Stratford	8·3	7·9	60	73·1	25·8	13·8	3	60·5	55·8	10·8	6·8	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·1	7·5	66·5	73·9	25·9	14	3·3	58·3	58	10·8	6·5	15·75–16·25
39—St. Thomas	8·4	8·1	65·7	74·3	26·5	14·2	3·4	62	62·2	12·7	7	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	7·9	7·7	56·7	69·9	24·8	12·6	4	50	68	10·7	5·7	15·50
41—Windsor	8	7·8	60·9	72·6	26·4	14·3	3·4	52·5	60	10·9	7·1	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	8	7·9	66	75·9	28	13·6	3	55	72·5	12	6·9	15·50
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·5	66·7	73·7	27·7	13	3·9	53·3	63·3	11·9	7	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·2	7·8	67·8	75·1	29·1	15·1	3·8	60	60	11·5	6·7	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·5	63	74·7	30	17	3·3	50	70	15	7	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·3	8·4	61·7	74·6	30·9	15·4	3·8	58·6	57·5	14	7·6	18·00
47—Timmins	10	8·5	60	73·7	30	13·7	4	50	45	15	7·5	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·9	8·7	59·3	76·7	28·8	16·4	3·6	50·8	65	14·3	7·3	16·00
49—Port Arthur	8·4	8	51·1	72·3	29	14·4	2·9	50·8	63·3	11·7	7·3	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·1	7·9	62·1	74·1	29·6	14·6	3·3	55·7	60	11·7	6·5	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	8·4	8·3	**59·4**	**70·9**	**28·9**	**13·2**	**3·4**	**51·7**	**61·4**	**13·0**	**7·4**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·5	8·4	58·7	70·4	28·2	12·5	3·3	49·5	57·8	12·4	7·2	19·00
52—Brandon	8·3	8·1	60	71·3	29·5	13·8	3·4	53·8	65	13·5	7·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·6	8·2	**58·3**	**73·5**	**30·0**	**20·6**	**3·5**	**53·4**	**68·6**	**14·4**	**6·8**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·3	8·2	59·9	69·4	28·2	a20	3	57	72·5	14	6·3	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·9	8·2	55	76·2	32	a22·5	3·7	58	60	.....	7·3	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·2	7·9	59·2	72·4	29·8	a21	3·5	45·8	72	15	6·2	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·3	59·1	75·8	29·9	a18·8	3·6	52·8	70	14·2	7·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	8·4	8·0	**53·7**	**70·4**	**29·6**	**19·7**	**3·5**	**53·2**	**61·3**	**14·4**	**8·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	8·1	55·7	70·5	32·2	a22·2	3·4	58·7	68	15·5	b10	g
58—Drumheller	9·5	8·7	47·5	65	30	a25	4	52·5	.....	15	6·6	.....
59—Edmonton	8	8	52·3	69·5	28·6	a16·2	3·5	50·3	58·7	14	b9	.....
60—Calgary	8·1	7·9	56·6	70·6	28·6	a16·5	3·3	53·1	58·3	12·7	b8	.....
61—Lethbridge	8	7·5	56·2	76·2	28·7	a18·7	3·4	51·2	60	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	8·3	7·8	**56·6**	**70·8**	**29·9**	**23·5**	**3·6**	**55·1**	**61·6**	**13·1**	**9·2**	.....
62—Fernie	9·1	8·5	64·2	71·9	28·3	a20	3·4	60	66·7	13·7	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·3	56·7	77·3	28·3	a29·2	3·6	55	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·2	7·6	55·8	69·3	26·7	a26·7	3·1	50	60	13·7	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·6	7·4	55·8	65·5	29·6	a19·2	3·1	57·	63·7	12·5	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·6	7·2	54·5	66·7	29·7	a22	4·1	53	53·4	11·4	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·1	7·4	56·4	67·7	30·8	a19·8	3·5	55·8	58·7	12·9	b10	.....
68—Nanaimo	8	7·9	59·2	73·3	31·7	a22·5	4·1	57	55	13·3	b10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	9·2	8	50	74·4	33·7	a28·3	3·8	53·3	75	12·5	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35 00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·143	**13·073**	**12·035**	**14·505**	**8·947**	**10·861**	**10·129**	**31·2**	**11·6**	**27·447**	**19·604**	
9·060	**12·650**	**8·590**	**9·850**	**6·250**	**7·000**	**6·000**	**33·8**	**13·4**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·45	9·20– 9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	15·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	13·3	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34–35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10.50–11·50	7·25	9·25	6·00	6·50	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·75–10·75	15·75	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	10·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·875	**13·125**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**11·4**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·00	g13·00	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	13	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14.00–17·00	6.00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18.00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10-11	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·821	**13·679**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·981**	**11·876**	**29·8**	**11·3**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	c14·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	13·25	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·75	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	28	10·4	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	8–10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·688	**12·255**	**13·114**	**15·942**	**9·976**	**12·219**	**11·194**	**29·4**	**10·6**	**28·768**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
10·00–12·00	13·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	28–30	8	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	.....	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	27–30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	30	8	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	13·50	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	6·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·00–10·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	6	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50–11·50	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	26	9	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·50	10·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	12·00	10·00	c15·00	6·00	c9·00	.....	25–27	9	20·00–24·00	14·00–16·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–12·50	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	12·00–13·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–10·00	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	10·6	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	04
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–11·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·50–13·50	13·50	12·00	c14·00	11·00	c12·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·50–13·50	13·50	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·0**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–30	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·125	**17·875**	**8·250**	**12·000**	**8·833**	**10·625**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**11·3**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h9·00–10·00	19·00	i7·00	i8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	10	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·75	.....	c & i15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·333**	.....	**32·5**	**12·3**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00– 6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·150	**11·750**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·292**	**5·554**	**j35·1**	**12·7**	**25·938**	**20·250**	
6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·00	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	37·5	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·25	.....	.....	.....	5·75	.....	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·25	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	8	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, from mines.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**147·5**	**154·6**	**153·9**	**156·2**	**152·5**	**152·3**	**151·0**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	131·6	148·0	160·9	159·2	161·0	172·2	162·0
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·3	133·0	126·3	142·5	141·0	137·8	143·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·7	196·7	191·6	191·4	169·4	159·3	163·1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·7	155·1	154·3	154·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	159·6	168·2	155·4	148·5	144·3	142·6	142·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·7	94·6	96·5	107·1	101·2	93·7	93·6
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·4	182·8	183·2	177·5	175·8	169·5	170·3
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·4	165·7	154·8	156·5	158·2	153·8	152·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	119·7	128·8	142·9	144·5	151·2	160·6	153·6
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	145·4	156·8	154·1	154·1	156·8
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·7	155·1	154·3	154·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	160·5	157·1	154·2	151·8	149·1	142·5	143·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	141·6	145·2	149·5	150·3	151·9	155·6	152·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	152·3	158·8	156·9	159·2	151·9	148·1	148·1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**149·8**	**152·1**	**148·8**	**156·3**	**158·2**	**152·4**	**153·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**138·8**	**150·9**	**145·5**	**155·5**	**154·7**	**153·9**	**154·1**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·8	223·9	236·3	228·1	234·9	233·9	233·9
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	136·2	136·2	155·7	173·9	164·0	173·7	166·5
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	134·1	156·8	154·1	154·1	156·8
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	186·0	217·3	193·7	184·0	164·8	184·7	187·3
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	140·7	134·8	126·7	147·2	154·1	135·6	137·4
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	130·1	142·6	132·3	148·8	133·4	137·6	145·6
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	159·0	230·9	192·0	146·4	140·7	146·4	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	132·0	196·6	173·7	158·8	199·5	208·8	174·7
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	112·8	126·0	126·0	135·4	150·6	146·0	156·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·8	159·6	149·7	149·4	159·2	160·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**153·7**	**152·9**	**157·3**	**162·7**	**150·5**	**152·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·6	152·6	152·8	152·9	157·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	152·6	158·7	165·9	149·8	151·2
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	321·6	321·3	320·6	320·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·4	151·7	157·6	164·8	148·5	149·9
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**140·5**	**145·3**	**148·8**	**149·4**	**145·8**	**149·2**	**146·5**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**191·2**	**185·0**	**186·8**	**180·8**	**182·0**	**174·3**	**175·5**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	205·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	205·2	205·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·7	184·7	186·3	180·7	182·3	174·7	175·5
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	188·9	197·4	180·1	169·4	157·5	169·5
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**135·0**	**141·1**	**144·7**	**146·0**	**141·9**	**146·5**	**143·4**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·9	166·7	152·3	154·0	147·5	147·4	148·3
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·7	166·4	147·4	150·6	147·4	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	171·6	196·7	187·4	192·7	169·6	162·4	161·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	164·8	161·8	159·4	145·8	140·9	144·5
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**128·6**	**135·3**	**143·4**	**144·2**	**140·6**	**146·3**	**142·3**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	179·0	204·3	196·0	193·7	167·9	153·4	162·1
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	264·3	219·9	241·2	397·4	472·7	472·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·7	95·4	95·8	103·8	91·7	118·4	126·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	119·0	118·2	112·3	116·8	111·3	106·5	106·4
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	162·8	149·3	144·2
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	104·9	101·4	98·2	115·4	110·5	117·1	115·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	114·8	121·8	161·7	152·5	158·3	178·9	164·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	140·6	154·1	151·2	153·0	149·1	150·8	146·5

Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the Labour Gazette a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of working men's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the Labour Gazette for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for

March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	133	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18¼%; Clothing 18¼%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4 1919, 111.1 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The downward movement in beef prices continued, sirloin steak averaging 31.7 cents per pound in September, as compared with 32.4 cents in August; round steak 26 cents per pound in September and 26.8 cents in August; rib roast 23.9 cents per pound in September and 24.4 cents in August; and shoulder roast 17.4 cents per pound in September and 17.9 cents in August. The declines were more pronounced in the western provinces. Veal advanced in the average from 20.2 cents per

pound in August to 20.6 cents in September. Prices in most localities in the western provinces were lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Mutton was down in the average from 29.8 cents per pound in August to 28.8 cents in September. Fresh pork was slightly higher at 28.4 cents per pound. Bacon and ham showed little change. In fresh fish cod steak declined, while halibut and white fish advanced slightly. Salt cod and finnan haddie were slightly higher. Lard was up in the average from 21.5 cents per pound in August to 21.8 cents in September.

Eggs were substantially higher, fresh averaging 46.3 cents per dozen in September, 40.3 cents in August and 37.8 cents in July; and cooking averaging 42.2 cents per dozen in September, 36.7 cents in August and 34.3 cents in July. Increases were reported from all localities. Higher prices for milk were reported from Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Sudbury. A general increase occurred in the price of butter, dairy averaging 39.3 cents per pound in September, as compared with 37.4 cents in August, and creamery averaging 44.1 cents per pound in September, as compared with 42.1 cents in August. Cheese rose from an average price of 30.9 cents per pound in August to 31.2 cents in September.

Bread and soda biscuits were unchanged, the former at an average price of 7.8 cents per pound and the latter at 18.3 cents per pound. Flour and rolled oats were steady, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Canned vegetables showed little change, tomatoes averaging 16.2 cents per tin, peas 16.6 cents and corn 16.2 cents. Onions declined in nearly all localities and averaged 6.1 cents per pound in September, as compared with 8 cents in August. Potatoes declined from an average price of $2.40 per ninety pounds in August to $1.78 in September. Some increases were reported from Nova Scotia but these were more than offset by declines in practically all other localities. Evaporated apples and prunes were lower, the former averaging 19 cents per pound and the latter 14.7 cents per pound. Raisins and currants showed little change. Raspberry jam was down from 79.3 per four pound tin in August to 77.1 cents in September. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 8.2 cents per pound, while yellow was slightly lower at 7.8 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was up from an average price of $16.19 per ton in August to $16.26 in September. Higher prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph and London. Bituminous coal and wood showed little change in the average. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were generally lower during September, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.45 ⅓ per bushel, as compared with $1.59¾ in August. The high price for the month was $1.55⅜ reached on the 2nd, and the low $1.39⅞ reached on the 17th. The lower prices were said to be due mainly to the estimates of a very large Canadian crop. Coarse grains followed the trend in wheat, western barley declining from 84¼ cents per bushel to 79 cents; western oats from 66½ cents per bushel to 64¾ cents; flax seed from $2 per bushel to $1.95; corn from $1.19 per bushel to $1.13; and Ontario peas from $1.60 per bushel to $1.55. Lower prices for wheat were reflected in the prices of flour, which declined at Toronto from $8.72 per barrel to $8.25. Hay was down from $15 per ton to $14-$14.50 and straw from $10.04 per ton to $9.18. Raw sugar rose from $4.02 per hundred to $4.33. Potatoes declined, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from $1.57 per bag to $1.19; Ontario grades at Toronto from $1.56 per bag to $1.33; Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from $1.26 per bushel to 92 cents; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from $3.09 per barrel to $2.89. Turpentime was slightly lower at $1.02 per gallon. Rubber was again lower, a grade of Ceylon being down from 35¼ cents per pound to 33¾ cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg were steady, the price being $7.35 per hundred pounds in September, as compared with $7.34 in August. Choice steers, however, at Toronto declined from $8.24 per hundred pounds in August to $8.03 in September. Hogs were unchanged at $11 per hundred pounds, while choice sheep advanced from $6 per hundred pounds to $6.38. Beef hides were up from 17-18 cents per pound to 19-20 cents. Sole leather advanced from 35 cents per pound to 36 cents. Boots and shoes followed the advance in raw materials, men's heavy grain boots being up from $2.50 per pair to $2.55 and box calf from $3.90 per pair to $4. The price of milk at Toronto to producers advanced from $1.90 per eight gallon can to $2.20, and the wholesale price from 35 cents per gallon to 37 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 38 cents per pound to 41 cents, creamery prints at Toronto from 41 cents per pound to 42 cents; solids from 40½ cents per pound to 41½ cents; and dairy prints from 32½ cents to 34 cents. Cheese at Montreal advanced 1 cent per pound to 26 cents. Fresh eggs at

Montreal showed a substantial seasonal increase, being up from 47-50 cents per dozen to 52-56 cents. Raw cotton at New York again advanced from an average of 20 cents per pound in August to 21.9 cents in September. The high price for the month was 23.9 cents reached on the 8th and the low 20.5 cents on the 19th. The increase was said to be due to the poor crop conditions. Printed cotton bags advanced from $152.70 per thousand to $171. Raw silk rose from $4.90 per pound to $5.05. Sash cord was up from 48 cents per pound to 52 cents. Western range wool was slightly higher at 27-28 cents per pound. Non-ferrous metals for the most part were lower tin being down from 65 cents per pound to 62¾ cents; lead from $6.40 per cwt. to $6.15; copper from $15.15 per cwt. to $15.05; zinc from $7.95 per cwt. to $7.85; and solder from 38 cents per pound to 36¾ cents. Silver advanced from 54½ cents per ounce to 55⅓ cents. Anthracite coal was up from $13.27 per ton to $13.52. Sulphuric acid declined from $2 per cwt. to $1.75.

Juvenile Unemployment in Great Britain in 1926

A REPORT on the work of the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1926 has been issued by the British Ministry of Labour for Great Britain. These committees are appointed by the Ministry of Labour in most of the areas in which the ministry is responsible for the work of advising boys and girls on the choice of employment and of administering unemployment insurance for juveniles. The committees' functions are to advise on the management of the employment exchanges in relation to juvenile applicants for employment and to give information and advice to boys and girls and their parents with regard to the choice of employment. The committees interpret their functions widely and engage in many related activities.

The work of advising boys and girls on the choice of employment is usually carried out in one of two ways at school conferences, or through "rota" committees. At the conference the boys or girls leaving school are interviewed either by the secretary or by a member of the committee, with the co-operation of the head teacher. The parents are invited to be present, "skeleton" registrations are taken at the conference, and the boy or girl is told to come to the exchange for further help if he or she finds any difficulty in obtaining employment in the occupation selected. The other method is to invite boys or girls about to leave school to come with their parents to the exchange for a talk with one or two members of the committee. The invitations are so distributed that ample time can be given to each one, and it is frequently arranged that boys or girls wishing to enter a particular occupation meet members of the committees who possess a special knowledge of the occupation desired. Committees which have had experience of both methods invariably prefer school conferences.

Although the actual placing of boys and girls in employment is carried out by the officers of the Juvenile Departments of the Exchanges, the committees take a close interest in this important work. They receive periodical statements showing the number of boys and girls registered and the number of vacancies filled. They also assist in the work of placing by arranging interviews of individual members or groups of members with employees, by the issue of letters, and by enlisting the support of local employers' associations.

During 1926 the total number of boys and girls for whom employment was found in those parts of England and Wales, for which the Ministry is directly responsible, and in Scotland, was 128,382. Early in 1925 all the committees were invited to prepare formal schemes for looking after and keeping in touch with the boys and girls whom they had advised on leaving school or had placed in employment. The main feature of the schemes presented is that inquiry should be made three months or so after the boy or girl has received the help of the committees, and, subsequently, at reasonable intervals until he or she has settled down. The general experience of the committees seems to be that the most effective method of keeping in touch is by visiting the employers with whom the boys or girls are working.

Other sections of the report deal with the special steps taken by some committees to meet the needs of boys and girls from secondary schools, and with apprenticeship.

Some committees refer to the reluctance of boys to bind themselves as apprentices, or to difficulties in finding openings for boys who wish to become apprentices. On the subject of oversea settlement, it is mentioned that some of the committees have assisted during the year in the recruitment of boys and girls under schemes approved by the Oversea Settlement Committee. Many committees reported that they had been able to take little or no effective action in the matter, and in London in particular, there appears to be a strong prejudice against the emigration of boys and girls.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.9 for August, a slight decline from the July level. Foods declined 1.5 per cent, there being slight advances in cereals and meat and fish and a decline in other foods. Industrial materials were dearer by 0.7 per cent, with a rise of 4.9 per cent in cotton and slight changes in the other groups. On the base "average prices in 1924=100", the index number for August was 84.8.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 122.8 in August, showing a slight advance. Foods advanced 0.6 per cent, with slight advances in vegetable food and in sugar, coffee and tea, and a decline in animal food. Materials advanced 0.5 per cent, there being advances in textiles and sundries and a decline in minerals.

The *Economist* index number was 185.0 in August, on the base 1901-05=100, an increase of 1.7 per cent for the month. Cereals and meat rose 1.3 per cent; other foods rose 3.4 per cent; textiles rose 4.0 per cent; the miscellaneous group rose very slightly and minerals declined 1.7 per cent.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 144.8 at the end of August, an increase of 1.8 per cent for the month. Both foods and materials rose, although there were slightly lower index numbers for iron and steel, other metals and minerals and miscellaneous materials. There was a rise of 8 per cent in cotton owing to the poor outlook for the American cotton crop. Cereals rose 2.7 per cent and "other food" rose 4.2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base of July, 1914=100, was 165 at September 1, as against 164 at August 1. Foods rose one point to 157 and all other groups showed no change.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 845 in July, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the June level. There were declines in food products, petrol and products, fertilizer, fats, paper products and raw rubber; advances in fuels, tar and products, textile products, resin products and hides and leather, and little or no change in other groups.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living of a working-class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 202.20 in August, a decline of 2.7 per cent from the July level. Foods and heat and light declined, the former over 4 per cent, and rent and lodging, clothing and sundries advanced slightly.

Denmark

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 153 in August, an increase of one point over the July level. There were slight advances in the groups animal foods, fodder, lime, etc., wood and paper, textiles, and chemicals; slight declines in vegetable foods, fertilizers, fuel and lubricating oil and metals and metal products, and no change in hides, leather and footwear.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base 1914=100, was 631 in August, showing a slight decline from the July level, 633. Native products declined 1.3 per cent to 603, and imports advanced nearly 0.9 per cent to 680. Foods declined 2.0 per cent with declines in all groups and materials rose 0.7 per cent, owing to higher prices for minerals and metals.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCER

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		United Kingdom		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities — Dept. of Labour	Cost of living — Dept. of Labour	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels
Base Period	(k)	1913	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95		(e) 96						
1913	7.34	100	102						
1914—Jan.	7.73								
July	7.42		100	100	100	100	1	1	
1915—Jan.	7.97	(a) 103	118	113					
July	7.74		132	125					
1916—Jan.	8.28	(a) 107	145	135					
July	8.46		161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	(a) 124	187	165					
July	11.62		204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	(a) 143	206	188					
July	13.00	(a) 152	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	(a) 162	230	220					639
July	13.77	(a) 166	209	208					354
1920—Jan.	15.30	(a) 176	236	225					410
July	16.84	(a) 200	258	252					479
1921—Jan.	14.48	(a) 191	278	265					477
July	10.96	(a) 166	220	219					393
1922—Jan.	11.03	(a) 162	185	192			748	664	409
July	10.27	(a) 156	180	184	(a) 185	(a) 185	3282	2645	388
1923—Jan.	10.52	(a) 158	175	178	198		10717	9454	405
July	10.17	(a) 157	162	169	182	180	12911	10903	445
1924—Jan.	10.78	(a) 159	175	177	196	188	13527	11740	
July	9.91	(a) 153	162	170	185	183	14362	12391	521
1925—Jan.	10.77	(a) 156	(m) 178	(m) 180	203	195	16446	13762	555
July	10.49	(a) 155	167	173	188	188			537
1926—Jan.	11.63	(a) 160	171	175	187	188	17182	15004	560
April	11.36	(a) 160	159	168	175	180	16460	14690	
July	11.07	(a) 157	161	170	174	182	16576	14760	692
Oct.	10.93	(a) 156	163	174	178	189	16845	14894	
1927—Jan.	11.37	(r) 158	167	175	178	182	17186	15113	
Feb.	11.23	158	164	172			17186	15098	817
Mar.	11.05	157	162	171			17036	15033	816
April	10.80	155	155	165	165	171	17141	15079	820
May	10.76	155	154	164			17193	15131	818
June	10.86	155	154	163			17575	15329	
July	10.92	155	159	166	166	171	17575	15319	832
Aug.	10.93	155	156	164			17208	15160	826
Sept.	10.87	155	157	165			17103	15225	

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 137.9 in August, on the monthly average, an increase of 0.2 per cent on the previous month. There was a slight decline in prices of agricultural products, due to a favourable change in weather, and a slight advance in industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. Producers' goods advanced 0.2 per cent and consumers' goods advanced 0.1 per cent, so that all manufactured goods rose 0.8 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for August was 146.6, as against 150.0 in July, a decline of 2.3 per cent. This change was due to sharp declines in prices of potatoes and other vegetables, and a decline in sugar prices owing to reduction in the duty on sugar. The food group index declined 4.1 per cent. Heat and light and clothing each advanced 0.8 per cent; sundries advanced 0.2 per cent, and rent showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 485.48 in August, 1.2 per cent below the level for July. Foods fell 3.7 per cent with declines in both groups; industrial materials were almost unchanged, declines in chemicals, minerals and metals, construction materials, and the miscellaneous

IES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Esthonia	Finland		France		Germany	
Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living, Tallin	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living
1901-1910	July 1914	1913-14	July 1914	July 1914	1922	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1	
								1000			
(b) 135											
(b) 137	100		100	100		100	100	1075	100		
								1295			
(b) 163			128	116				1288			
								1439			
			146	136				1387			
								1491			
			166	155				1971			
								2056			
			187	182				2210			
(b) 1536			186	190				2665	238		
			212	211				2811			
(b) 2252			251	242		898·2	819·4	3119	295		
	1830		253	262		981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7
(b) 2413	1303		276	264		1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8
	1467		236	237	113	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5
(b) 3186	1430		197	212		1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4
	941		184	199	100	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9
(b) 3311	921		180	198		1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3
	917	100	188	204	117	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651
3686	909	114	194	209		1061·0	1138·2		365	(o) 141·1	(o) 125·9
4224	899	133	200	214	130	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	131·6	126·4
4119	916	147	215	221	134	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	145·4	135·6
3899	854	135	210	219	138	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3
3732	832	134	177	194	135	1062·0	1149·0	5164	451	143·3	139·8
3830	876	137	159	184	136·3	1048·6	1141·2		485	141·6	139·6
3638	888	135			135·5	1067·4	1160·7	6171	539	145·3	142·4
3631	914	136	156	181	129·3	1091·4	1176·5	6708	545	145·4	142·2
3605	914	136			131·5	1063·4	1170·0	6369	524	150·7	144·9
3558	915	136			131·6	1064·4	1170·6	6292		152·3	145·6
3480	923	135	152	178	130·3	1054·7	1164·7	6251		151·2	144·4
	930	141			130·7	1034·1	1152·1	6238	525	150·3	146·4
	949	141			130·8	1021·2	1143·9	6335		150·8	146·5
	962		153	176	131·6	1034·5	1161·6	6232		152·8	147·7
						1065·3	1180·5	5990		156·8	150·0
								5796		150·3	146·6

group being offset by increases in textiles, and vegetable products.

Switzerland

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base June, 1914=100, was 160 in July, showing no change from the previous month's level. Of the 64 articles in the budget, 43 showed no change, 12 rose and 9 declined in price. None of the groups showed change in index number.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 in July, showing no change from the June level. Foods declined 2 points with declines in all groups except sugar, which rose one point. Non-foods showed no change, declines in oil-seeds, textiles other than cotton and metals being offset by advances in raw and manufactured cotton, hides and skins and miscellaneous goods.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 157 in August, an increase of one point for the month. Foods rose one point, with increases in the index numbers of pulses and miscellaneous foods and no change in cereals. Clothing rose 3 points to 152 and fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged at 166 and 172.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCER

Base figure 100

Country	Greece		Hungary		Netherlands		Italy	
Description of Index	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Budapest	Cost of living, Budapest	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
Base period	1914	1914	1913=1	1913=1	1893	1921	1913	July 1920
1910					113			
1913			1	1	114		100	
1914—Jan.	(b) 100	(b) 100			(b) 116			
July								
1915—Jan.					128			
July					148			
1916—Jan.					153			
July					170			
1917—Jan.					186			
July					212			
1918—Jan.								
July					(b) 228		396·1	
1919—Jan.							(a) 388·3	
July					(b) 239		(a) 362·3	
1920—Jan.					258	107·1	383·8	
July					275		451·8	100
1921—Jan.					236		541·6	
July					192		501·3	
1922—Jan.					187		576·5	117·54
July	583	616			177	(a) 89·5	527·3	113·69
1923—Jan.					167	(a) 83·2	541·6	115·05
July	953	1032			164	(a) 84·9	518·0	113·21
1924—Jan.					170	(a) 82·2	527·3	114·20
July	1194	1278			170	(a) 84·0	538·1	116·23
1925—Jan.	1506	1417	20,837	16,784	176	(a) 84·1	609·1	129·32
July	1515	1472	19,006	16,126	172	(a) 85·7	604·7	135·76
1926—Jan.	1760	1673	16,087	14,418	167	(a) 81·8	658·3	145·68
April	1821	1731	16,322	14,512	165	(a) 80·4	633·3	145·37
July	1849	1808	16,546	14,823	165	(a) 81·8	645·2	148·99
Oct.	1933	1862	16,431	14,883		(a) 78·7	661·7	153·37
1927—Jan.	1975	1896	(o) 117	(o) 106		(a) 79·8	628·8	149·18
Feb.	1975	1896	121	108			614·8	149·12
Mar.	1975	1898	123	108		79·7	609·8	147·86
April	1975	1911	128	111			605·7	147·86
May	1975	1915	129	113			598·8	141·69
June			130	113			558·4	136·16
July								
Aug.								
Sept.								

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1,000, was 1,538 in July, an advance of 3 points over the June level. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, textiles, and non-metallic minerals and their products rose slightly while wood and wood-products, animal products, metals and their products and chemicals and their products declined slightly.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was $13,2647 on October 1, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the preceding month. Provisions accounted for most of the gain. There were also increases in live-stock, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles and oils. Seven groups were lower, including breadstuffs, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, showing changes in the cost of living in Massachusetts, was 158.0 in August, on the base 1913=100. This was a slight decline from the July level. There were slightly lower prices for food and shelter and slight increases in clothing and fuel. Sundries were unchanged.

IES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Latvia		Lithuania	Luxem-burg	Norway	Poland		Russia		Spain	Sweden	
Retail Prices	Foods	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	Foods, Warsaw	Cost of living, Warsaw	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns	Foods fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living *(c)*
1913	July 1914	1913	1st half, 1914	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1913	1913	1914	July 1914	May 1914
				(e)							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	100	.....	.....	100	*(b)* 1	*(b)* 1	.....	.....	*(b)* 100	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(c)* 113	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 108	*(c)* 124	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(c)* 130	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 116	*(c)* 142	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	*(a)* 139
.....	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 125	177	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 155	268	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 175	310	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 191	297	270
.....	.....	.....	.....	334	251	141	.....	.....	.....	283	271
122	67	.....	384	292	457	257	.....	.....	*(b)* 189	232	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	257	736	469	.....	.....	179	190	216
100	75	.....	359	233	1,298	788	.....	.....	179	179	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	214	4,931	3,527	.....	.....	180	166	183
108	90	.....	452	218	24,197	20,936	152	184	172	160	174
.....	.....	122	500	230	*(l)*165·1	*(l)* 120·5	.....	.....	178	163	176
125	108	138	498	248	139·1	127·2	198	214	182	159	171
.....	.....	153	521	277	175·4	144·6	.....	.....	188	170	178
141	114	158	519	260	173·9	145·6	185	194	190	169	176
141	110	142	533	216	191·1	170·0	205	220	188	162	174
132	109	140	546	198	203·9	177·0	225	239	187	158	173
132	110	140	686	198	207·0	178·1	213	228	186	156	172
135	101	139	727	191	231·6	192·8	.....	222	190	157	171
137	100	142	756	180	.....	201·8	.....	227	196	156	171
138	98	141	758	177	248·0	201·3	.....	.....	190	153	.....
133	100	143	761	173	.....	200·3	.....	.....	194	151	.....
131	102	144	766	169	.....	203·0	.....	.....	196	151	170
.....	103	145	769	169	249·5	204·6	.....	.....	179	150	.....
.....	106	148	781	172	251·1	205·1	.....	.....	179	151	.....
.....	.....	143	784	175	246·5	198·6	.....	.....	189	151	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247·0	200·5	.....	.....	.....	152	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCER

(Base figure 100

Country	Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa	India		Australia
Description of Index	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Cost of Living, Federal Labour Office	Foods	Cost of living	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns
Base period	June 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan. 1913-July, 1914	1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000
1910					1,000			(f)
1913					1,163			1,106
1914—Jan.					(b) 1,148			1,099
July	(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100		100	100	1,164
1915—Jan.					(b) 1,228			1,240
July			99	100				1,522
1916—Jan.					(b) 1,275			1,504
July			123	118				1,516
1917—Jan.					(b) 1,418			1,453
July			190	157				1,470
1918—Jan.					(b) 1,437			1,505
July			216	184				1,523
1919—Jan.					(a) 1,559			1,627
July			224	201		187	186	1,714
1920—Jan.					(b) 2,049		183	1,862
July			281	237		188	190	2,260
1921—Jan.	235				(c) 1,904	163	169	2,167
July	211		196	189	(c) 1,556	174	177	1,876
1922—Jan.	189				1,391	169	173	1,651
July	157		172	167	1,335	160	165	1,725
1923—Jan.	160				1,348	151	156	1,692
July	166		152	161	1,330	148	153	1,914
1924—Jan.	173				1,372	154	159	1,802
July	170		148	158	1,339	151	157	1,728
1925—Jan.	172	170			1,381	152	157	(a) 1,718
July	169	168	158	163	1,382	152	157	(a) 1,807
1926—Jan.	165	166	161	162	1,334	151	155	(a) 1,802
April	161	162	161	162	1,368	150	153	(a) 1,847
July	159	162	158	159	1,337	155	157	(a) 1,880
Oct.	160	161	160	161	1,372	153	155	(a) 1,805
1927—Jan.	158	160	153	155	1,327	155	156	
Feb.	157	160	154	156	1,339	152	155	1,784
Mar.	156	159	154	155	1,351	152	155	1,757
April	156	158	152	154	1,368	151	153	
May	156	159	149	152	1,384	150	152	1,757
June	157	160		152	1,382	151	154	1,770
July	157	160			1,364	154	156	
Aug.						155	157	
Sept.								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) New prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month.

IES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

except where noted)

New Zealand		Chile	Peru		United States			
Foods	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living Massachusetts
July, 1914 =1000	July, 1914 =1000	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
					(g) 93	*(i)*		
		100	100	100	100	100		100
					104			101·8
1000	1000				102		100	102·1
		(b) 111	*(b)* 107	*(b)* 108	103	*(a)* 103·0		102·9
(q) 1133	*(q)* 1082				100		100·5	101·7
		(b) 108	*(b)* 115	*(b)* 118	107	*(a)* 105·1		105·1
(q) 1200	*(q)* 1168				111		108·7	109·9
		(b) 109	*(b)* 136	*(b)* 137	128	*(a)* 118·3		119·6
(q) 1274	*(q)* 1282				146		131·3	129·3
		(b) 112	*(b)* 151	*(b)* 158	160	*(a)* 142·4		114·6
(q) 1408	*(q)* 1440				167		*(a)* 152·2	155·1
(q) 1422	*(q)* 1525	*(b)* 132	*(b)* 176	*(b)* 181	185	*(a)* 174·4		167·5
(q) 1463	*(q)* 1573				190		172·2	171·5
(q) 1596	*(q)* 1706	*(b)* 156	*(b)* 194	*(b)* 202	201	*(a)* 199·3	190	192·0
(q) 1714	*(q)* 1815				219	*(a)* 216·5	205	202·6
(q) 1751	*(q)* 1855	*(b)* 157	*(b)* 171	*(b)* 191	172	*(a)* 200·4	181	179·6
(q) 1626	*(q)* 1782				148		163	160·8
(q) 1448	*(q)* 1650	*(b)* 160	*(b)* 163	*(b)* 183	142	*(a)* 174·3	161	157·3
(q) 1413	*(q)* 1590				142	*(a)* 166·6	155·6	156·2
(q) 1396	*(q)* 1571	163	*(b)* 155	*(b)* 173	144	*(a)* 169·5	158	157·1
(q) 1430	*(q)* 1584				147	*(a)* 169·7	161·9	159·1
(q) 1486	*(q)* 1621	172			149	*(a)* 173·2	165·0	160·1
(q) 1463	*(q)* 1602		157	179	143·3	*(a)* 169·1	162·0	157·8
(q) 1456	*(q)* 1596	177	162	188	154·3	*(a)* 172·5	167	161·5
(q) 1520	*(q)* 1631	190	152	184	159·9	*(a)* 173·5	169	163·4
(q) 1527	( ) 1624	185	175	197	164·3	*(a)* 177·9	170	167·0
(q) 1513	*(q)* 1631	179	166	193	162·4		168	164·5
(q) 1492	*(q)* 1633	190	172	194	157·0	*(a)* 174·8	166	161·9
(q) 1463	*(q)* 1626	186	164	188	160·0		167	161·8
		176	165	189	159·3	*(a)* 175·6	167	161·2
1463	1623	176	173	193	156·0		165	160·3
		175	169	187	153·8		164	159·0
		179	171	189	153·6		164	159·2
1452	1612	181	168	188	155·4			159·9
			167	186	158·5	173·4	165	159·7
			167	186	153·4		162	158·6
					152·4			158·0

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital towns. *(g)* 15th index number, 1914=100. *(m)* From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. *(n)* No figures published. *(o)* Gold *(r)* Monthly figures hereafter.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada			Great Britain				Alsace-Lorraine	Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce *(p)*	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	—	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	81	150	41	45	60	55	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1923	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	July 1914	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)		*(j)*	*(h)*	*(h)*	*(h)*		
1900					110·5	75			
1905					103·3	72			
1910					113·3	78			
1913	100			100	122·3	85	100		
1914—Jan.					119·0	83·5			
July					116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.					136·5	96·4			
July					149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.					174·5	123·6			
July					191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.					225·1	159·3			
July					254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.					262·9	186·2			
July					278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	132·56		265·9	190·7			
July	202·3	245·7	136·15		293·2	206·4			
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	159·49	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4		
July	256·1	269·4	186·49	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8		
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	134·04	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9		
July	163·4	174·3	107·36	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5		
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	94·99	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6		
July	151·8	165·3	98·65	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8		
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	98·13	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	373	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	98·54	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	413	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	94·48	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	492	18,748
July	153·3	175·6	95·57	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	499	19,133
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	109·03	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	515	21,181
July	158·4	175·7	101·25	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	544	19,685
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	99·67	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	621	17,554
April	160·6	177·8	98·67	143·6	184·2	125·5	142·9	652	17,086
July	156·2	174·0	98·09	148·7	183·9	126·0	145·8		18,152
Oct.	151·1	171·4	95·29	152·1	192·6	131·0	155·8		17,992
1927—Jan.	150·6	170·8	96·63	143·6	178·6	123·1	140·5		18,694
Feb.	150·1	167·7	96·42	142·6	182·4	124·1	141·2		18,765
Mar.	148·7	164·0	95.57	140·6	179.3	123·6	140·0		19,129
April	148·5	163·8	95·14	139·8	178·2	123·3	139·2		19,372
May	151·9	170·6	96·42	141·1	181·2	123·8	141·9		19,721
June	153·5	173·6	99·14	141·8	182·0	123·1	142·4		20,430
July	152·0	171·8	98·81	141·1	181·9	122·0	142·2		20,096
Aug.	152·3		98·49	140·9	185·0	122·8	144·8		19,102
Sept.	151·0								18,699

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted).

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Finland			France
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale
130	—	126	—	118	33	135	Imports	Exports	45
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Respective mos., 1913	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914
					(g)				(h)
	100		100	100			100	100	
	(b) 121								
		100							100
					134				
	(b) 185								
					149				
	(c) 268				206				
	(c) 667				284				
	(c) 830				292				
	1739				340	(b) 1183			
	1947				383				
	2392				341	(b) 1263	1475	1626	
(d) 347	1721				253		1311	1285	
366	2172	1675			178	(b) 1219	1083	1364	320
360	2489	1464			180		1124	1215	332
434	2657	1003			181	1134	940	1294	395
504	2408	968			207	1080	939	1157	415
580	2711	990			210	1071	899	1157	505
566	2737	953			220	1085	941	1102	491
559	3275	1045	(b) 153·8	243	234	1137	1123	1105	525
559	3041	1009	149·5	212	206	1118	1116	1117	569
560	2901	966	150·3	172	157	1094	979	1113	647
621	2774	923	143·0	157	141	1081	1021	1115	664
876	2838	948	142·8	156	141	1079	996	1104	854
856	2716	972	147·6	178	145	1095	984	1095	768
856	2706	979	145·3	157	141	1103	997	1099	635
854	2688	975	146·1	156	140	1103			645
858	2649	976	145·9	153	139	1095			655
846	2592	979	147·2	152	138	1093			650
848	2751	988	148·1	152	139	1091			642
851	2823	990		152	142	1102			636
845		992		152	142	1104			633
				153	143				631

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN

(Base figure 100

Country	Germany		Hungary	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania	Nether-lands	Nor-way
Authority	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung	Official	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau		Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
No. of Commodities	38	100	—	127	125	16 imports	14 exports	87	48	93
Base Period	1913	July, 1914	1913=1	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
	(j)			(j)						
1900	88									
1905	87									
1910	91									
1913	100		1	100	100				100	100
1914—Jan.				102						
July	(b) 106			93					(b) 109	
1915—Jan.				105						(c) 115
July	(b) 142			131					(b) 146	
1916—Jan.				184						(c) 159
July	(b) 153			193					(b) 226	
1917—Jan.				230						(c) 233
July	(b) 179			304					(b) 276	
1918—Jan.				363						(c) 341
July	(b) 127			429					(b) 373	
1919—Jan.	262			326						339
July	339			362					(b) 304	(c) 314
1920—Jan.	1256	(c) 1965		507						333
July	1366			604					292	409
1921—Jan.	1439	(c) 2130		642						344
July	1428			520	466·06				182	300
1922—Jan.	3665	4599		577	549·94	(b) 148	(b) 108		163	260
July	10059	13978		558	524·54				164	232
1923—Jan.	278476	715,900		575	523·52	(b) 131	(b) 123		157	220
July	7478700	28,359,900		566	538·65				145	235
1924—Jan.	(l)(p)140·6	(l) 136·9	(c) 7,915	571	543·09	127	136	124	156	250
July	127·9	130·8	(b)21,057	567	544·88			126	151	271
1925—Jan.	143·2	147·1	(b)20,217	657	612·06	125	149	148	160	279
July	142·5	143·3	19,591	707	667·83	121	145	151	155	254
1926—Jan.	135·8	140·7	18,319	708	658·88	130	134	137	153	214
April	132·7	136·8	17,683	692	636·41	133	128	134	143	198
July	133·1	134·4	17,750	724	676·73	125	138		141	196
Oct.	136·2	137·6	18,046	712	654·61	128	143	130	143	188
1927—Jan.	135·9	137·8	(l) 127	664	602·86	123	134	135	145	170
Feb.	135·6	137·4	129	658	600·85	122	139	134	146	165
Mar.	135·0	137·2	128	646	592·72	120	135	136	144	160
April	134·8		130	622	565·29	119	136		143	159
May			133		536·55				145	160
June	137·9		133		509·39				149	159
July	137·6		133		491·35					160
Aug.	137·9				485·48					
Sept.										

CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	India		China	Japan	Dutch East Indies
Central Statistical Office	Gosplan	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gotebergs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics, Office	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture Industry & Commerce
—	—	74	47	160	71	23	188	75	43	—	56	92
Jan. 1914	1913=1	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913
			(c)					(j)			(j)	
							1000					
	1	100		100			1125				(b) 132·2	100
100												
		(b) 101			100		(b) 1090	100	100		(b) 126·3	
		(b) 119	(b) 145			(b) 120	(b) 1204	(b) 112			(b) 127·8	
		(b) 141	(b) 185			(b) 124	(b) 1379	(b) 128			(b) 154·9	
		(b) 166	(b) 244			(b) 168	(b) 1583	(b) 145			(b) 196·4	
		(b) 207	(b) 339			(b) 207	(b) 1723	(b) 178	(b) 237		(b) 259·0	
			369								283·2	
		(b) 204	320			(b) 225	(b) 1854	(b) 196	(b) 222	(b) 132·7	326·8	
			319	347	326	318		218	231		398·0	
		(b) 221	364	374		283	(b) 2512	209	220	(b) 140·0	316·6	
		219	267	274	238·0	214	2064	178	191		265·8	(b) 182
		186	211	215	178·6	164	1688	183	199	144·9	259·8	
81·5	(b) 0·96	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472	178	190	148·5	272·5	(b) 170
82·6		174	165	173	161·3	138	1423	181	188	143·9	266·0	
90·7	(b) 1·69	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470	179	177	152·7	243·7	(b) 175
88·6		170	157	162	179·0	123	1395	170	173	155·4	254·5	
122·0	(b) 1·72	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478	172	188	155·8	279·0	180
111·5		182	148	157	173	132	1401	179	184	151·5	258·4	174
134·9	(b) 1·83	191	164	169	171	157	1463	171	173	159·9	282·7	178
133·0	1·75	188	160	161	161	151	1424	160	158	162·8	262·4	175
105·3	1·90	186	150	153	156	134	1397	(m) 159	154	164·0	254·2	172
92·8	1·97	179	145	150	148	133	1355	149	151	162·8	238·9	160
108·1	1·82	178	143	148	145	129	1368	145	149	156·9	236·5	158
111·2	1·78	179	142	148	145	129	1423	144	147	171·1	230·4	158
112·8	1·79	184	140	146	145·4	126	1438	146	146	172·8	224·4	156
114·1	1·79	182	140	146	146·7	124		148	148	172·0	226·8	157
115·8	1·77	181	139	145	146·5	124		146	148	174·7	223·6	154
119·4	1·75	177		143	147·1	122	1421	145	145	173·1	225·1	154
120·5	1·74	172		145	147·2	124		146	148	171·3	226·2	155
119·8	1·73	171		146	147·0	123		149	147	169·3	228·9	
120·4	1·71	168		146	147·2	118		150	147	171·0		

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
Authority	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
No. of Commodities	92	100	—	—	404	106	200	25 foods	200
Base Period	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	1890-1899	1913
	(h)				*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*	*(e)*	
1900						$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	99·388	
1905	910					8·0987	99·315	110·652	
1910	1003					8·9881	121·301	137·172	
1913	1088		*(b)* 1055	100	100	9·2076	118·576	139·980	100
1914—Jan.	*(a)* 1085		*(b)* 1098		98	8·8857	124·528	142·452	
July	*(a)* 1185				97	8·6566	119·708	144·879	
1915—Jan.	*(a)* 1387		*(b)* 1235	*(b)* 120·0	98	9·1431	124·168	150·95	
July	*(a)* 1822				100	9·8698	124·958	147·29	
1916—Jan.	*(a)* 1502		*(b)* 1328	*(b)* 145·9	113	10·9163	137·666	153·68	
July	*(a)* 1506				123	11·5294	145·142	170·11	
1917—Jan.	*(a)* 1525		*(b)* 1511	*(b)* 175·8	153	13·7277	169·562	213·410	
July	*(a)* 1715				188	16·0680	211·950	267·114	
1918—Jan.	*(a)* 1877		*(b)* 1778	*(b)* 212·5	184	17·9436	222·175	278·696	
July	*(a)* 1954				196	19·1624	232·575	285·474	
1919—Jan.	1959		*(b)* 1858	*(b)* 219·8	199	18·5348	230·146	299·142	
July	2008				212	18·8964	233·707	307·763	
1920—Jan.	2311	2359	*(b)* 2181	*(b)* 238·1	233	20·3638	247·390	294·935	
July	2671	2700			241	19·3528	260·414	307·680	
1921—Jan.	2233	2255	*(b)* 2025	*(b)* 204·6	170	12·6631	198·600	199·867	
July	1813	1903			141	10·7284	159·833	167·719	
1922—Jan.	1673	1771	*(b)* 1736	*(b)* 189·8	138	11·3725	164·444	164·311	
July	1789	1833			155	12·1069	173·743	193·672	
1923—Jan.	1855	1847	*(b)* 1666	*(b)* 189·1	156	13·6665	192·944	181·030	157·0
July	2052	2039			151	13·0895	188·711	170·954	153·5
1924—Jan.	1984	1948	*(b)* 1739	*(b)* 191·9	151	13·2710	189·930	177·175	150·5
July	1855	1852			147·0	12·2257	185·485	183·207	145·2
1925—Jan.	1863	1861	1747	*(b)* 201·6	160·0	13·9347	202·565	211·051	161·9
July	1846	1866	1698	198·3	159·9	13·8526	195·899	214·404	160·3
1926—Jan.	1840	1853	1677	206·2	156·0	14·0146	197·281	221·893	159·2
April	1912	1893	1650	203·0	151·1	13·1055	190·478	218·549	150·9
July	1843	1829	1643	204·0	150·7	12·7378	186·014	206·121	149·5
Oct.	1758	1766	1610	202·0	149·7	12·7864	187·367	201·213	148·5
1927—Jan.	1760	1818	1585	200	146·9	12·8195	187·758	200·035	145·5
Feb.	1741	1784	1514	204	146·4	12·5153	185·471	202·143	143·0
Mar.	1710	1754	1514	203	145·3	12·5543	183·269	204·102	140·7
April	1720		1515	201	144·2	12·5309	183·087	207·161	140·0
May	1738		1528	207	144·1	12·4405	182·794	202·683	140·0
June	1772		1535	203	143·7	12·4265	187·221	206·234	139·8
July			1538	205	144·6	12·3803	185·598	207·595	139·4
Aug.				204	146·6	12·5830	186·335		141·1
Sept.						12·9015	188·298		144·7

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Figure for previous month. *(d)* Following month. *(e)* Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. *(m)* Revised figures for 1926. *(n)* Index number of prices in zlotys, on the base 100. *(p)* New series.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Workmen's Compensation Board as Preferred Creditor

AN INDUSTRIAL establishment in Ontario was adjudged bankrupt in 1925. The debts of the firm included one to the Workmen's Compensation Board for assessments levied for the years 1924 and 1925, amounting in all to $1,301.95. The debtor proposed a settlement to his creditors whereby the preferred creditors were to be paid in full, and the unsecured creditors were to receive 25 cents in the dollar without interest. This proposal was approved by an order of the court. However, the debtor was was unable to carry out his proposal and a receiving order was issued. The Board then filed their claim with the trustee, relying on the amendment made in 1921 to the Dominion Bankruptcy Act (Statutes of 1921, chapter 17), which added to subsection 51 of that Act (which enumerates the debts having priority over ordinary and general claims) the following words:—

and all indebtedness of the bankrupt or authorized assignor under any Workmen's Compensation Act.

The trustee disallowed the Board's right to rank as a preferred creditor, and the Board moved in the Ontario Supreme Court in Bankruptcy by way of appeal. The trustee first asked relief on equitable grounds, alleging remissness on the part of the Board in advancing its claim, but the court denied this petition on the ground that any delay that might have occurred was the result of the debtor's failure to make good the proposal which he himself had made.

Counsel for the trustee next contended that the 1921 amendment to the federal act constituted an invasion of provincial rights by the Parliament of Canada. On this point the court made the following pronouncement:—

"This amendment, instead of interfering with or diminishing the rights of the province, enlarged the Board's rights by giving to the Board a preference for all indebtedness owing by an insolvent at the date of the receiving order or the making of an authorized assignment. Counsel for the trustee does not argue that the Dominion has not the right under section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and solvency, and also, as ancillary, the right to provide (as it does by the Bankruptcy Act) for the administration and distribution of an insolvent's estate, and to determine the priority of creditors whether secured or insecured. It has been decided over and over again that section 51 of the Bankruptcy Act, under which the rights of secured creditors are reserved, is not *ultra vires*, or an interference with provincial law."

Another contention by counsel for the trustee involved the question of the interpretation of section 98*a*, subsection (3) of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, as reenacted by Statutes of Ontario, chapter 24, section 28, which provides that:—

Priority in respect of any individual claim for compensation shall not exceed $500.

The trustee submitted that this subsection limited the Board's claim to the amount mentioned. The court however decided that the subsection had nothing to do with the Board's claim, since it referred to individual claims for compensation against the Board and not to claims for assessments made by the Board.

Finally, counsel for the trustee contended that in any event the priority of the Board under section 51(1) of the Bankruptcy Act (Statutes of Canada, 1919, chapter 36) was limited to three months. This section defines the order of priority of claims including—

Thirdly, all wages, salaries, commission or compensation of any clerk, servant, travelling salesman, labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt or assignor during three months before the date of the receiving order or assignment.

On this point the court ruled that the limitation of three months applies only to the wages earned by the classes named in the section, and does not apply to "all indebtedness of the bankrupt or authorized assignor under any Workmen's Compensation Act." "These words," the court added, "were by the amendment added to the section, and in terms include the whole of the indebtedness, and are not in any way restricted to three months or any other aliquot part of its claim."

The appeal of the Board was allowed with costs.*

—(Ontario—Syer, ex parte Workmen"s Compensation Board)

Dominion Fish Canning Licenses Declared Ultra Vires

The Somerville Cannery Company Limited, engaged in fish canning in British Columbia, was prosecuted in the District Police Court for refusing to obtain a license as re-

* Dominion Law Reports, 1927, Part 8, page 804.

quired by section 7A of the Fisheries Act, 1914. This section was added to the Act in 1917, and provides:—

7A. No one shall operate a fish cannery for commercial purposes without first obtaining an annual license therefor from the Minister (i.e. of Marine and Fisheries). Where no other fee is in this act prescribed for a cannery license, the annual fee for each license shall be one dollar.

Section 18 of the Fisheries Act, 1914 (consolidating previous acts), provides:—

18. No one shall operate a salmon cannery or salmon curing establishment in British Columbia for commercial purposes except under a license from the Minister.

'2. The annual fee for such a license shall be $50 (1-2-Geo. V., chapter 9, section 2).'

Although the provision contained in section 7A was enacted in its present form in 1917, the right of the Dominion to license fish canneries has been exercised for nearly 60 years under similar legislation, and had never been challenged before.

The magistrate acquitted the accused of an infraction of the Fisheries Act, but stated a case for subsequent hearing in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, in giving his decision in the Supreme Court, having summarized the contentions advanced on behalf of the Dominion Government and the company respectively, concluded as follows:—

"In my opinion, the 'Dominion,' in enacting that part of the Fisheries Act which provides for licensing and taxing canneries, has exceeded its powers under the British North America Act. The portion of the act in question is not 'truly ancillary' to legislation with respect to the fisheries which are within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. It is not by any reasonable implication necessary to the proper or effectual regulation or 'policing' of such fisheries. It is legislation as to civil rights and as such appropriate to the province."

Shortly after Mr. Justice Macdonald's decision was announced a federal order in council was passed asking the Supreme Court of Canada to give an opinion regarding the validity of sections 7A and 18 of the Fisheries Act. The Supreme Court is also asked to pass on the discretionary powers of the federal minister in respect to the regulation of the issuance of licenses to Japanese fishermen in British Columbia waters. The practice of the department has been rigidly to curtail these licenses in proportion to the number of licenses issued to other fishermen in the same waters.

Waiver Signed in Ignorance Held Invalid

A labourer employed by a rolling mill company at Montreal sustained an injury in the course of his employment, resulting in his total disability for a period of nine weeks, and necessitating treatment at the general hospital. He received from the company the sum of $29 as compensation, and in consideration of this payment he gave the company a full discharge of all claims on account of his disability. Later he petitioned in court for permission to sue for the sum of $1,750 for compensation, stating that the discharge was given in ignorance of the extent of his legal rights under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Justice Bruneau, who heard the application granted the workman leave to sue under the Act.

Scope of United States Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Act

The United States Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, which became effective on July 1 this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 397) does not apply to the work of breaking up a vessel for the purpose of salvaging the material. The United States Employees' Compensation Commission, which administers the Act, in making this decision, stated that a vessel becomes a vessel as soon as it is launched, and continues to be a vessel until wholly incapable of navigation. The work of raising sunken vessels for salvage is maritime employment, but the employees engaged in such work are not included within the meaning of the Act. However, if there be on board employees not members of the crew, such employees would be included within the provisions of the Act. The commission states

that, "if the construction of a vessel does not involve a maritime contract and is without the jurisdiction of an admiralty court as has been so consistently decided by the highest courts, the breaking up of a vessel for the salvaging of the materials of which it is constructed, thus permanently destroying it as a vessel, does not involve a maritime contract."

According to another decision employees of steamship companies who are required to board ships for conference with ship officers or for inspection are considered as employees in maritime employment, and are entitled to compensation under the Act.

The crew of dredges and barges in sand and gravel dredging operations, and employees operating stationary winch engines upon floats alongside of and attached to sand and gravel docks in connection with loading operations are not covered by the Act. The commission will take no action at this time against employers of men serving on said sand and gravel dredges and herein considered as exempt from the law, if such employers decide not to cover by insurance or by self-insurance such liability as they may have under the Act for injuries to these employees.

Compensable Accident must be due to Employment Conditions

While an employee in a gasoline station in Louisiana was attending to his work a pistol in the hands of a fellow employee was accidentally discharged and he was killed. His parents brought action for compensation under the Employers' Liability Act of the State. The claim was denied by the trial court, this judgment being later affirmed by the State Supreme Court, which quoted the words of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a similar case, as follows:—

"It is sufficient to say that an injury is received in the course of employment when it comes while the workman is doing the duty which he is employed to perform. It arises out of the employment when there is apparent to the rational mind, upon consideration of all the circumstances, a causal connection between the conditions under which the work is required to be performed and the resulting injury. Under this test if the injury can be seen to have followed as a natural incident of the work and to have been contemplated by a reasonable person familiar with the whole situation as a result of the exposure occasioned by the nature of the employment, then it arises 'out of' the employment.* * * The causative danger must be peculiar to the work and not common to the neighbourhood. It must be incidental to the character of the business and not independent of the relation of master and servant. * * *"

Reference is also made to the opinion of the Court of Appeal in the instant case to the following effect:—

"Conaway (the victim) was shot in the course of his employment by a careless fellow servant. There is no causal relation between the source of his injury and the character of his employment. Conaway's employment did not expose him to the danger of accidental shooting, nor is there any allegation that the revolver from which the shot was fired belonged to Conaway's employer and was kept on the premises for protection and possible use in defence of defendant's property. * * * It happened that he was shot while at work. He was no more exposed to such injury while at work than otherwise and elsewhere. That it should happen was providential."

Liability for Compensation for Lead Poisoning

A painter contracted lead poisoning in the course of his employment as a painter in the Royal Navy. He was discharged from the Navy in 1918, and afterwards worked as a painter for various civilian employers. In 1924 he was forced by illness, which was diagnosed later as lead poisoning, to give up work. He made a claim for compensation against his last employers.

The employers contended that the disease had been contracted some years before, when the claimant was employed in the Navy, and that they should not be required to provide compensation in respect to his disablement in consequence. They submitted further that the claimant had failed to show that the

poisoning was brought to a head or aggravated while in their employment.

The County Court made an award in favour of the employers, and this decision was confirmed later by the Court of Appeal.

On further appeal by the claimant the House of Lords reversed the decision of the lower courts, and allowed the appeal. It was held that it was not necessary for a workman suffering from a scheduled disease to prove that it was the employment with the last employer which, in fact, caused his disablement or suspension. In the course of his judgment Lord Atkinson said:—

"It will, I think, be sufficient for him to prove that his work with his last employer during the twelve months immediately preceding his disablement was of the same nature and character as the work to which his disease is due."

—(House of Lords—Blatchford versus Staddon and Founds)

A workman on a sailing schooner on the St. Lawrence at Quebec City sustained injuries to his hand in the course of his employment, and claimed $2,177 for compensation from the owner of the vessel. The Superior Court disallowed the claim on the ground that the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province does not cover this occupation, the Act having been amended in 1918 (chapter 71, section 1) to provide that "it shall not apply to agricultural industries or to navigation by means of sails."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

FOR the first time since the beginning of April, industrial activity in Canada showed a slight decline on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 904,880 persons, as compared with 909,229 in the preceding month. Employment during September last year showed a small advance, but the situation at the beginning of October in earlier years of the record, was not so favourable as on October 1, 1927, when the index (with January, 1920, as the base—100) stood at 109.0, as compared with 109.7 on September 1, and with 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2, on October 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a marked increase in the volume of business transacted during September, the daily placements registering a gain of nearly 53 per cent over those of the previous month, and of 48 per cent over September, 1926. The gain over last year was largely due to the heavy demand for harvesting operations in the West, and also to activity in logging. At the beginning of October the unemployment percentage reported by the members of local trade unions stood at 3.1 as compared with percentages of 3.7 at the beginning of September and 3.3 at the beginning of October, 1926. The percentage for October is based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,601 labour organizations comprising a membership of 171,435 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.99 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.87 for September; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925 $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly higher at 152.4 for October, as compared with 151.4 for September; 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1927, was greater than during September, 1927, and October, 1926. Twenty-one disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 4,058 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 46,844 working days. Corresponding figures for September, 1927, were: Twelve disputes, 2,616 workpeople and 9,611 working days, and for October, 1926, eight disputes, 705 workpeople and 12,142 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During October the Department received three new applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in one of these cases a Board was appointed during the month. A Board was appointed also in connection with a dispute for which an application had been received last April, this application having lain in abeyance pending the outcome of direct negotiations. In another dispute, in which the employees applied for a Board during September, a settlement was effected by negotiations between the parties concerned, through the mediation of the Minister of Labour. Full particulars of proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 1157 of this issue.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The report of the commissioner appointed to conduct an investigation into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, was completed on October 24, and was published by the Department in pamphlet form. It was alleged

that the Association was a combine of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers, for the purpose of fixing and maintaining resale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The commissioner's report which confirms the findings of the Registrar of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 945), is outlined on page 1165 of this issue.

"The Way to Industrial Peace"

The Right Honourable Philip Snowden, M.P., who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government in Great Britain in 1924, recently delivered the John Clifford Memorial lecture under the auspices of the Brotherhood movement, on "the Way to Industrial Peace." Mr. Snowden stated that "the method of avoiding strikes and lock-outs by joint conciliation, before a stoppage of work has taken place, is used to a far greater extent than is generally known. In the last ten years no less than 11,000 disputes have been settled by conciliation and compromise under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. The number of differences which have been settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned is not known, but it must be very large. There are many notable instances on record where trade unions have secured substantial advantages by methods of conciliation, which they certainly never would have obtained by resorting to a fight of endurance. . . . A strike always leaves the relations between the two parties strained. The party which is beaten nurses a grievance: the party which has won is apt to be arrogant and dictatorial. Each party waits for an opportunity to 'get its own back.' Every workman who has taken part in a dispute knows that, after the strike, conditions in the workshop are not the same as before. After the strike a number of workmen are marked men, and sooner or later a reason is found for their dismissal.

"Exactly the same process," Mr. Snowden continued, "is going on in regard to the abolition of war and the abolition of industrial warfare. Nations still retain their fighting forces, but the League of Nations has been created to avoid war and to act as a court of conciliation and arbitration. It is still a weak instrument for that purpose, but its existence is evidence of the growing desire to substitute reason for force. So the extensive machinery which has been created in recent years for dealing with industrial disputes—the Industrial Court, the Joint Conciliation Boards, and agreements which have been made by trade unions and employers in many industries—show that reasonable opinion among both the trade unions and the employers' federations is groping for some other way of settling wage questions than the strike and the lock-out."

Proceedings under Railroad Labour Act in United States

The *Monthly Labour Review,* published by the United States Department of Labour, in its issue for October, summarizes the results of arbitration proceedings under the Railroad Labour Act during the first year of its operation (the provisions of this act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1926, page 423).

Under the terms of the railroad labour act of 1926 a board of mediation of five members was appointed. This board began operation in July, 1926. The act provides means for both mediation and arbitration of labour disputes. Disputes between carriers and men upon which the parties are unable to reach an agreement may be submitted for mediation to the United States Board of mediation. If mediation fails, a special board of arbitration may be set up, consisting of one or two representatives each of men and management, and one or two, "neutral" arbitrators agreed upon by the other representatives. If the parties fail to agree upon the neutral arbitrator or arbitrators these may be appointed by the board of mediation. The parties bind themselves to accept the decision of the arbitrators.

Up to the 17th of September, 289 cases were submitted to the United States Mediation Board, and a settlement was reached in 145 of these cases. Up to September 1, 1927, many arbitration proceedings had been entered into under the new act, involving blacksmiths, clerks, conductors and trainmen, firemen and enginemen, maintenance-of-way employees, telegraphers, train dispatchers, etc.

In the main, it is stated, the men have been successful in obtaining increases in wages, though usually these were not so large as were asked for. The smallest rate of increase granted was given in the case of the maintenance-of-way employees on the two railroads—the Louisville and Nashville and the Chicago and North Western—for which the trackmen's cases have been decided. The increases in these two cases ranged from one-half cent to 3 cents per hour, or from $1.04 to $6.24 per month.

The outstanding case in which an upward adjustment of wage rates was denied was that of the conductors and trainmen on some 55 western railroads. This action on the part of

the arbitration board came as a surprise, especially since these classes of employees on the railroads of the East and Southeast had just been granted an increase of 7½ per cent.

Mine Workers co-operate with owners in Nova Scotia

The *Canadian Mining Journal* comments on the new spirit evident in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, which, it states, has changed the relationship between the miners and operators from one of mistrust and open hostility to one of good will and confidence. "This augurs good for the next agreement which is the most important matter pending in the coal industry." The existing agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the United Mine Workers will not expire until February, but it is stated that negotiations are already in progress for a new contract. "The good feeling that exists," the *Journal* continues, "has been specially marked of late by the joint action of the executive officers of the Mine Workers' coal-pit committees travelling the mine together with the president, mine superintendents and other colliery officials, for the purpose of ascertaining and removing if possible all cause of complaint. In the course of their travels through the mine many helpful suggestions were made both by the affected workmen and the joint committee of Union and mine officials, which led to an easy solution of many outstanding grievances. Having tackled the most dissatisfied colliery first, the same procedure was followed in others with similar results. This method has now been established for the settlement of all minor disputes." The *Journal* points out that to discuss a mine grievance right on the spot underground is a very different thing from debating it in an open union meeting "where reason is often swayed by passion and side issues enter to stir up and inflame the mind. Free from all distracting influence disputed questions can be viewed from all angles, the very discussion of them in such a place by the best minds acting as a challenge to settle them there and then."

Early in October Dr. A. C. Jost, provincial Health Officer, invited President John W. McLeod and other officials of the United Mine Workers to co-operate with the Department of Health in bringing about an improvement in the sanitary conditions of the mining districts, with special reference to the danger of a recurrence of infantile cholera next year. The union officials readily promised to co-operate with the Department in this important work.

Manitoba Commission on seasonal unemployment

In accordance with the promise made at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature (Labour Gazette, March, 1927, page 248) the provincial government has appointed a special commission to investigate seasonal unemployment with a view to providing employment for workmen during the slack season in the various branches of industry. The commission is composed of the following members: Dr. R. W. Murchie, Professor in the Manitoba Agricultural College; Mr. W. H. Carter, President of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, contractors, Winnipeg, and Mr. F. J. Dixon, a former labour member in the Manitoba Legislature.

The commission has already held several conferences with employers in the province, and has made suggestions regarding the possibility of winter building operations and the benefits that would result if manufacturers endeavoured to obtain orders in advance, so as to enable them to spread their activities over the year. In connection with winter building operations the Labour Gazette, February 1927, quoted a statement from the *Canada Lumberman* to the effect that experience in Montreal had already demonstrated the practicability of winter construction, though at an increased cost; "but against this can be set the more settled conditions of employment, the spreading of overhead over a longer period of activity and the keeping together of the staff." *Industrial Canada*, the monthly magazine of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, referring to the inquiry in Manitoba, states that "one of the outstanding things discovered is that notwithstanding the usual understanding to the contrary, building operations, especially large operations, can be successfully conducted throughout the winter season in Western Canada. Not alone is this so, but it has been stated by experienced contractors that the work can be done at slightly lowered cost."

The commission, it is stated, has noted the fact that many firms, particularly large corporations, and municipal and provincial governments, do not consider their season's requirements sufficiently in advance to place orders during the dull season, with the result that employment is greatest at the season of the year when every available man is required for harvest work. As an example of unconsidered distribution of work throughout the year, reference was made to the extension of a central steam heating service by a municipality in August, September and October, which might have been undertaken in May, June and July. The commission has requested the

co-operation of manufacturers to make special effort to secure orders in advance so as to keep the factories in operation during the dull season as much as possible. The employers are said to have complied with this suggestion.

Unemployment problem not insoluble

In an article contributed to the October issue of the *American Federationist*, the monthly magazine published by the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Sumner H. Slichter points out ways in which trade unions may help to reduce unemployment. One of these ways is to establish research departments for the purpose of making reports on business conditions, and supplying information that could be used to check one of the main causes of industrial depression, namely: speculative buying by industrial concerns in times of prosperity. Another suggestion is that central employment offices might be maintained in the larger industries, either by the union concerned, or jointly by the union and the employers, for the purpose of arranging the transfer of workers from the slack to the busy factories.

The writer considers unemployment to be remediable, and denies that the steady mechanizing of industry will continue to make the problem increasingly difficult in the future. "On the contrary," he says, "it seems quite likely that within a generation unemployment will be a problem of secondary importance. This is a surprising statement to make, and yet there is good reason for it. The reason is that the business men seem at last to be waking up to the fact that the cost of unemployment falls in a substantial degree upon them. Unemployed men mean unemployed machines. As the process of production becomes more and more mechanized, the overhead on idle machines becomes greater and greater. In addition, unemployed men are poor customers. Hence every firm which lays off men is diminishing the market of every other enterprise. Finally, the necessity of laying off or of working them only part time often means the loss of valuable employees who can only be replaced at great expense."

Unemployment insurance changes in Great Britain

An unemployment insurance bill will be brought before the British Parliament at the autumn session, the proposed measure being based to some extent on the report of the committee of enquiry on this subject (the "Blanesburgh report") which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 284. This committee recorded their opinion that an unemployment insurance scheme must now be regarded as "a permanent feature of our code of social legislation." The proposed measure makes all unemployment benefit payable as of right on fulfilment of the requisite conditions. In future there would only be one form of benefit, and not, as at present, two forms, the "standard" and the "extended." With the disappearance of this distinction the discretionary power of the Minister of Labour to place restrictions on the grant of benefit would cease also. The bill would create a new class of insured persons, that is, those between the ages of 18 and 21, in respect of whom new rates of contribution (and of benefit) are prescribed, intermediate in amount between the rates for persons over 21 years of age and the rates for boys and girls under 18 years of age. It is proposed that at least once in five years there shall be an investigation into the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund. A revised scale of benefits (which was not among the recommendations of the committee) is proposed in the bill, the weekly rate of benefit for men with no adult dependants to be reduced from 18s to 17s; while the rate of benefit in respect of an adult dependant would be increased from 5s to 7s. Thus a man over 21 with an adult dependant would receive 24s., that is, an increase of one shilling on the present rate; while a man over 21 years without an adult dependant would receive 17s, that is, a decrease of one shilling on the present rate. Two shillings would be paid as at present in respect of each dependent child. The new class of young men and young women between 18 and 21 years of age, who are to pay a lower rate of contribution than at present, would receive 10s and 8s respectively, whereas at present they receive the same rate of benefit and pay the same rate of contribution as persons over 21 years of age. Boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age would receive 6s and 5s respectively, instead of their present rates of 7s, 6d. and 6s.

A section of the bill introduces modifications in the trade dispute disqualification. At present persons who are not themselves participating in or financing, or directly interested in, a trade dispute which causes a stoppage of work at the premises where they were employed, may nevertheless be disqualified from benefit if other members of the grade or class to which they belong are participating or financing, or directly interested in, the trade dispute. such disqualification may be imposed although the other members in ques-

tion may not have been employed at the same premises or even in the same district as the persons disqualified. The effect of the first part of the clause is to secure that in such circumstances the disqualification will not apply to persons who are not themselves participating in, or financing, or directly interested in, the trade dispute, unless there are other members of their grade or class at the same premises as themselves who are so participating or financing or directly interested.

Progress of industrial insurance

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has arranged with the Leads and Northrup Company of Philadelphia an old age retirement plan which differs from the usual industrial premium system in having a guarantee that every provision it contains will be fulfilled, the employer making a large deposit with the insurance company in order that the retroactive provision of the contract may be made effective. Employees may increase their retirement income by making small monthly deposits themselves, whereupon the employer will make additional contributions in order to produce a still larger income for the depositor. Based on a system of differed annuities purchased by the employer for employees with at least five years' service to their credit, the retirement plan provides monthly income, payable at the ages of 70 for men and 65 for women. By mutual consent, however, an employee may retire at an earlier age and receive a proportionately reduced income for the remainder of his life.

The progress of industrial insurance during the past twenty-four years was described by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, in an address delivered last June before the Eighth International Congress of Actuaries. He stated that the aggregate number of industrial policies throughout the United States was 11,201,085, while by 1910 this had increased to 23,044,162 policies and by 1925 to the stupendous total of 73,727,163. It should be said, however, that the American business includes business in Canada, transacted by the Metropolitan and the Prudential. Separating the Canadian business of American companies from the domestic business, it appears that the total number of industrial policies in force carried by United States companies in Canada in 1925 was 3,023,473. Adding the figures for Canadian companies, there was a total of about 3,350,000 industrial policies in force in Canada as compared with 70,703,690 for the continental United States.

Dr. Hoffman claimed that industrial insurance has become one of the important thrift agencies. "It is no small thing" he said, "for wage-earners of the United States and Canada to pay annually the colossal sum of $500,000,000 in Industrial premiums for the benefit of surviving members of the family. A considerable proportion of the insured have been policy-holders for more than a quarter of a century. The business has, therefore, become solidified and rests now upon a substantial basis of fifty years' experience."

Success of exclusive state compensation in Ohio

The Ohio Industrial Commission, which administers the Workmen's Compensation Board of the State, was able to reduce the rates of assessment for the current year in a number of industries, the employers having been successful in reducing the cost of accidents. Thirty-five per cent of the classified industries received a reduction, 17 per cent received an increase owing to an unfavourable accident record, while 48 per cent remained unchanged. A reduction was also made in the rate levied for industrial disease from 1½ cents to 1 cent per hundred dollars of payroll. It will be recalled that Ohio is frequently mentioned as being the leader among the States of the American Union in the "exclusive state fund" type of Workmen's Compensation. The *American Labour Legislation Review* points out that that the reduction of rates in Ohio has special significance in view of the fact that "employers in many states are concerned with the steadily increasing cost of workmen's accident compensation insurance carried on by commercial insurance companies." The *Enquirer,* of Cincinnati, Ohio, remarks that the latest report of the commission "marks another step in the development of the 'Ohio idea' in workmen's compensation. With the compensation plan for the care of those injured and dependant of those killed now under complete control and functioning smoothly, the commission is to devote its greatest attention to the prevention of accidents."

Causes of increase of industrial accidents

A further analysis of the industrial accident record of Ontario is made by Professor H. Michell in *Industrial Canada* for October. A previous article by the same author on this subject was noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1927, page 593. In the present article Professor Michell reaches certain conclusions as to

the practical effects of the "Safety First Campaign", these conclusions being based on the detailed classification of industrial accidents in the annual reports of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Boards. He pays a tribute to the "most admirable" form in which these reports are given from year to year. Further study of these reports has confirmed the writer in his conclusion that the more serious and the fatal industrial accidents are relatively declining, and that the apparent increase is largely explained by the fact that medical attention is now promptly given even to the smallest accidents, these being officially reported where formerly they would have had only local "first aid", and would not have been included in the records.

Professor Michell analyzes the accident records of Ontario as they are classified by the Board according to causes. These records show that accidents due to machinery have shown a remarkable decline since 1918. On the other hand the classes of accident attributed to "stepping on or striking objects" and "tools" showed a steady increase during the same period. That these movements are not fortuitous is shown by their correspondence with similar changes in Nova Scotia and other provinces in Canada. Professor Michell draws the following conclusions from the study. "The only one that can possibly be found is that the improved fencing of machinery is bearing fruit and the proportion of accidents due to machinery is steadily falling, while accidents which rise from personal factors—carelessness, inattention, lack of skill—are steadily rising. It is easy to see", he continues, "that the decrease proportionately in the accidents from machines must be due to better methods of safeguarding the worker and fencing the machines. But are we to suppose that accidents arising from carelessness or some personal factor are steadily increasing through some increasing inability of the individual to take care of himself? Is it possible that the strain of modern large scale production is becoming so great that we see a progressive deterioration in the physical fibre of the worker? It is impossible to answer these questions definitely, but we have shown enough to indicate that here is a problem very well worth further investigation. Is it possible that the mechanical perfection of our engines is outstanding the human factor? This is not the first time the question has been asked, and the evidence here adduced goes far towards shedding fresh light upon it." (The report of the Nova Scotia Factories inspector for 1926, reviewed on another page of this issue, shows a decline in fatalities, with a slight increase in all accidents.)

Ineffective lumber camp regulations

Standard requirements for lumber camps have been in force in Ontario for about five years, and similar requirements were laid down in the Province of Quebec by a series of provincial health by-laws issued in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 354). According to the report of the Medical Officer for District No. 6 of Ontario, which includes the northern section of the province, the regulations in respect to the proper construction of lumber camps are not being observed in every case. "The standard forms for camps are not being complied with, neither can they be," this officer states, "for in order to save the camp regulations as a whole from the general disrepute into which they have fallen, it is advisable that those regulations making standard forms compulsory be amended so that they appear as recommendations or suggestions. This will enforce on lumbermen in unorganized territory sound and sane principles of sanitation without the arbitrary interpretation of the present standard forms. Lumbermen will be placed, in regard to sanitary principles, on the same level as other employers of labour in such territory. A camp which is sanitary in all but one particular cannot have that weakness corrected unless the form is in accordance with those prescribed in the standards. Authority should be placed on sanitary inspectors to make necessary corrections and enforce principles without having to close the camp and put the men out of work because of this lack of form. Previous camp regulations provided that owners or their agents must make their camps comply with the regulations to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Department. Indeed, the inspectors are exercising this authority without the necessary legal provision. Such provisions could be inserted in the amendments above mentioned."

International Association for Social Progress

The International Association for Social Progress held its general meeting at Vienna on September 13-18. This Association resumed in 1925 the work begun thirty years ago for the furtherance of international labour legislation, unemployment prevention and social insurance. Its independent activities supplement and support the work of the International Labour Organization. Delegates from thirteen Governments and from the International Labour Office were present at the convention. The results of the meeting emphasized the close relation between economic and social problems, particularly in discussing unemployment.

The Association suggested the stabilization of the general level of prices as a means of reducing an important factor in economic fluctuations. The meeting also discussed "rationalization"* and its social consequences—diminished unemployment, progressive reduction of hours of work, and the increase in real wages derived from increased production. Foreseeing, however, that in spite of all efforts a certain lack of employment would persist, the Conference laid down the general principles of an extensive programme of unemployment insurance. The important problem of family welfare was also approached. It was found necessary to study the social needs and economic possibilities of the extension of social insurance, not only to maternity and sickness benefits for members of the family of the insured person, but also to the cost of educating his children. The Association decided to continue the study of this question, and also to consider the prolongation of the period of compulsory education.

Geneva Committee on Child Welfare

The Assembly of the League of Nations, at its Eighth Ordinary Session, adopted a resolution on September 20, 1927, expressing its appreciation of the work of the Child Welfare Committee and requesting it to continue on the lines indicated in the latter's report on the work of its third session. The third session of the Child Welfare Committee took place in Geneva in May last and Government delegates were present from the British Empire, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Poland, Roumania and Spain. Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, who was unable to be present at this meeting, was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations at Geneva.

Among the subjects considered at the conference were the following: Effects of the Cinematograph on the Mental and Moral Well-Being of Children; Protection of Life and Health in Early Infancy; Mental and Physical Recreation of Children and Young Persons; Alcoholism in Relation to the Welfare of the Child; Family Allowances; Juvenile Courts; Blind Children; the Illegitimate Child.

*A definition of this term was given by the president of the International Economic Conference (Labour Gazette, July, 1927, page 770).

The eight-hour day in France

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, publishes in its issue of September 26, 1927, a summary of recent reports appearing in the *Bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Health* (France) on the extent to which conditions of production and labour have adapted themselves to the Act of April 23, 1919, on the eight-hour day. The reports are founded on information collected by the French factory inspectors and show that the average daily output in the following industries has been maintained, and in many instances increased, since the introduction of the shorter working day: boot and shoe industry; cotton industry; oil-cloth; foundries; china-clay; paper, rubber; cardboard; saw-mills; and brickyards. The increase in output has been attained by the introduction of improved machinery, by the application of more rational methods of work, by better utilization of workers' capacities, by the introduction of bonuses for certain operations, by improved conditions of labour, better wages, etc.

Industrial Code in Poland

An administrative decree was promulgated in Poland on June 7, 1927, introducing a new industrial code which will come into operation six months after its publication and will cancel all conflicting legislation. The code is divided into ten parts, as follows: (1) Fundamental principles, (2) Industries having permanent premises, (3) Industries not having permanent premises, (4) Markets and fairs, (5) Associations and federations of associations, (6) Apprentices in industry, (7) Penal clauses, (8) Industrial authorities, (9) Craftsmen, (10) Transitional and final provisions.

For the purposes of the Decrees the word "industry" includes all trades and establishments engaged in producing, transforming, selling or buying goods, or rendering services. The following occupational groups are not included: (1) Agriculture, horticulture and forestry, (2) Pisciculture and game preservation, (3) Industries covered by mining legislation, (4) Undertakings pertaining to a State monopoly, (5) Railway and shipping companies, (6) Migration agencies, (7) Electric power stations, (8) Educational establishments, (9) Sanatoria, surgeries, etc., (10) Banks, credit, insurance and guarantee establishments, (11) Offices of solicitors, engineers, architects, etc., (12) Literary and artistic professions, the publication and sale of newspapers and periodicals, (13) The professions of physician,

dentist, midwife, etc., (14) Pharmacies, bacteriological laboratories, etc., (15) Stock-brokers' offices, (16) Places of entertainment, (17) Homework, (18) Employment exchanges, (19) Detective offices, (20) Public scriveners' offices, (21) Commerce in war materials, (22) Land agents' offices engaged in allotment and settlement schemes outside the confines of towns.

Every Polish citizen is free to carry on an industry, unless the Decree states otherwise, foreigners having the same rights as Poles, provided the principle of reciprocity be observed.

The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board received reports during October of 992 accidents, including two fatalities.

The Factory Inspection Branch of the Province of Ontario reports a total of 435 accidents during the month of October, 1927. Of this number, 199 were stated to be injuries to the upper extremities, hand, fingers, thumbs, arms, shoulders, wrists and elbows. Accidents classified as "trunk" injuries amounted to 56; and those classed as injuries to the lower extremities totalled 92. The industries in which these accidents occurred were as follows: Pulp and paper trades, 82; metal trades, 158; rubber and rubber goods, 38; textiles, 15; food, 22; lumber, 11; chemicals, 2; conveyances, etc., 18; transportation, 48; clay, glass and stone, 3; unclassified trades, 19; leather goods, 4; woodworking and wearing apparel, 15.

The *Canadian Mining Journal,* in its issue for October 28, contains an instructive description of mine safety appliances contributed by Mr. E. H. Sykes, of the Mine Safety Appliances Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The article describes modern systems of underground illumination, methods of rock dusting, gas masks, oxygen-breathing apparatus, proper methods of resuscitation, gas indicators and detectors, and first aid equipment.

At an inquest into the death of a miner at Drumheller, Alberta, resulting from injuries caused by a blast of coal on October 12, the coroner's jury found that shots had been fired without regard to the requirements of the Alberta Mines Act. They recommended that the act "be lived up to in its entirety at this mine, and a permanent shot lighter holding at least a third-class certificate, be employed; that all shooting be done at different periods in different districts so as to avoid confusion and that a proper report be made out by the shot lighter."

Correction

Attention is drawn to a statement in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 887 with reference to agreements between the railroad telegraphers and the principal railways providing for increases in wages, in which it was erroneously stated that linemen were given an increase of $10.82 per month, instead of $5 per month as for certain other classes.

Fishermen's Proposals in Maritime Provinces

At the first session of the Royal Commission on the Maritime fishing industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927, page 1030), the fishermen of Nova Scotia submitted the following suggestions:

The establishment of a separate department of fisheries with a minister from the Maritime Provinces.

The appointment of inspectors who are practical fishermen.

Expansion of markets, both home and foreign, which would involve advertising and increased activity by Canadian commissioners.

Abolition of steam trawlers. This, Mr. Ernst said, was the most vexed question which would come before the commission.

Intensification of scientific research.

Encouragement in the form of bonus to private enterprise for the establishment of plants to utilize fish by-products and dog fish.

Restoration of the modus vivendi.

Imposition of a duty on foreign fish. Mr. Ernst said this was aimed particularly at Newfoundland.

Lower transportation charges, especially with respect to shipments of live lobsters.

Fishermen's insurance on smaller boats and gear.

Long term loans to fishermen.

Radio broadcasting of weather reports.

Readjustment of the bounty to fishermen.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia farm workers were engaged at the usual fall work. Fair catches were reported by the fishing industry, but the weather was somewhat adverse. While construction work was slackening off in other districts, at Halifax it was brisk, with several large projects, including two hotels, under way and with prospects of a continuance of a large volume of work during the winter months. The manufacturing industries remain normal with only the usual seasonal fluctuations reported; in anticipation of Christmas business, confectionery and some other lines were busier. A start had been made in the logging industry. Coal production was rather good for the season. While passenger traffic had fallen off, freight was heavy. Trade was good, while collections were fair.

The agricultural industry in New Brunswick likewise was engaged at fall work. The logging industry was getting its fall and winter work under way, and some placements were being made by the employment offices. The fishing industry in this Province showed fair activity. While no large construction jobs were being carried on, work on smaller undertakings was progressing satisfactorily and continuing to afford considerable employment to workers in this industry. Manufacturing industries showed very little fluctuation. Transportation showed favourable activity, while trade was reported to be fairly good.

Orders for farm workers being received at the Quebec employment offices were not very numerous. Although logging camps had taken on a number of workers, vacancies were still being notified and an increasing number of placements were being effected. Throughout this Province manufacturing industries maintained satisfactory activity; this general statement is applicable to practically all industries at all important centres. Judging by the number of vacancies for building and construction workers still being received at the employment offices, activity in these lines had not begun the regular fall curtailment. Freight traffic was reported as being very heavy, while trade was stated to be excellent. The usual shortage of female domestic workers was reported. Reviewing the Province generally, it might be said that the employment situation was very satisfactory.

The demands for farm workers in the Province of Ontario showed a very considerable falling off in comparison with the month previous; applicants appeared to be about as numerous as vacancies. With no sign of slackening activity, manufacturing industries maintained their rather high levels of production, and there were some demands for additional workers, which were easily met. Throughout the Province building and construction were rapidly drawing to a close, and in consequence of this fact the demands for such workers had fallen off considerably. Vacancies for logging workers were fairly heavy and some slight temporary shortages of workers were reported from Northern Ontario. With no labour fluctuations of consequence, mining remained normal. Fair demands and practically no shortages were the features of the situation as far as female domestic workers were concerned.

Harvesting in the Province of Manitoba having been practically completed, vacancies notified to the Employment Service were not numerous, and were chiefly for experienced men for fall work. Brisk demands for workers for the logging industry were being registered, and Winnipeg was making many placements. Building and construction maintained a satisfactory level of activity, especially at Brandon and Winnipeg. As usual the calls for casual labourers were not numerous and were very easily met. There was a lessened demand for women domestic workers.

In Saskatchewan threshing was being finished up and there were few demands for workers. Some vacancies for men for fall farm work were being notified to the offices and sufficient men were available. Although building and construction was closing down to some extent, slight demands were still coming in, and workers were being despatched to fill them. There were numerous requests for experienced workers for logging camps. The demand for general labourers was very small, with the usual surplus of applicants. The number of women making application for domestic work equalled the requirements of such workers.

With considerable threshing yet to be done in some parts of Alberta, labour was rather plentiful throughout the Province, due to the influx from Saskatchewan and Manitoba. There was still some call for railroad labour. Bush workers were being asked for to some extent with local shortages of experienced men reported. Some vacancies for coal miners were opening up; the strike in this industry in the Drumheller district was affecting the situation there. As in Saskatchewan, the demands for and the number of women domestic workers practically coincided.

A few orders for bush and logging workers were being received at the various British Columbia employment offices, but no general improvement in this industry was reported. A fair volume of construction work was progressing satisfactorily and most building tradesmen were employed. Railroad construction labour was still being taken on. The metal mining industries remained normal. Manufacturing industries were commented upon as being fair. Generally speaking, conditions in the Coast Province were rather good and unemployment was comparatively small for the season.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Industrial activity for the first time since the beginning of April, showed a slight falling off on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers, whose staffs aggregated 904,880 persons, as compared with 909,229 in the pre-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

		1927			1926		
		October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	191,137,407	195,303,235	219,616,415	178,889,595	181,332,805
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	91,802,777	99,348,340	88,127,214	85,562,911	89,669,575
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	97,412,316	94,216,194	130,279,870	92,224,610	90,621,419
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,575,827	14,912,637	13,946,044	13,619,733	13,722,633
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,843,933,991	2,607,321,486	2,830,782,750	2,357,181,127	2,446,244,992
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,652,000,000	1,542,000,000	1,648,177,107	1,383,628,097	1,404,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	171,889,550	166,646,392	187,011,196	168,008,821	167,047,033
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,395,329,840	1,389,703,490	1,347,564,144	1,335,895,766	1,383,116,753
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	1,035,880,288	1,025,605,519	983,440,760	959,889,525	945,274,265
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		207·9	197·2	184·2	155·4	157·0	152·8
Preferred stocks		111·5	109·5	108·2	97·8	98·2	97·1
Bonds		111·6	111·6	111·1	109·5	109·6	109·5
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		152·4	151·4	152·3	151·1	152·5	153·9
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·18	21·05	21·11	21·14	21·15	21·32
†Business failures, number		173	.....	146	184	.....	140
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,156,550	.....	1,680,886	2,449,360	.....	1,715,844
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		109·0	109·7	109·2	105·2	104·9	104·2
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*3·1	*3·7	*3·3	*3·3	*2·5	*2·3
Immigration		.....	.....	10,242	10,013	12,409	13,946
Building permits	$	.....	14,410,212	29,651,888	14,614,543	11,047,503	11,672,599
‡Contracts awarded	$	47,135,400	32,787,700	29,881,000	43,384,000	20,760,000	31,696,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	38,097	52,470	63,234	70,124	64,187	58,780
Steel ingots and castings	tons	56,371	54,250	77,479	63,542	58,837	45,674
Ferro alloys	tons	4,815	4,771	4,839	3,559	3,083	3,085
Coal	tons	.....	1,339,422	1,317,332	.....	1,406,675	.....
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,218,389	1,049,294	1,069,376	1,031,078	1,320,577	1,490,496
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	222,776,574	216,163,619	237,291,830	190,344,981	201,172,456
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	332,406	286,150	250,924	328,771	285,571	235,298
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	20,619,135	17,614,005	17,032,530	21,479,874	18,068,077	16,594,147
(2)Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,857,553	16,466,689	16,255,465	16,356,535
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	17,053,124	17,258,634	21,377,710	18,875,404	16,630,173
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	12,559,112	13,396,485	13,430,510	12,426,580	12,324,798
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,134,404,680	4,018,593,887	3,144,211,445	2,047,223,917
Newsprint	tons	.....	178,815	180,187	168,860	161,387	162,545
Automobiles, passenger		.....	8,681	10,139	10,595	12,444	12,782
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	††144·1	144·1	142·9	132·9	134·4
Industrial production		.....	††148·6	157·0	159·6	141·1	139·9
Manufacturing		.....	††144·1	156·6	157·2	145·8	134·6

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending October 29, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec.

ceding month. Although employment on the same date last year had shown a small advance, the situation then, as at the beginning of October of earlier years of the record, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 109.0, compared with 109.7 on September 1, and with 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The number of persons employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken in every case as the base equal to 100.

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked were in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces there were further large losses, involving more workers than those registered on the corresponding date last year, when, however, the index was slightly lower. Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the decline, although the tendency was also unfavourable in manufacturing logging and services. In Quebec, manufacturing and highway construction registered most of the decrease, while logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and trade afforded more employment. In Ontario, continued improvement was indicated, particularly in manufacturing, logging and trade. On the other hand, there were marked losses in construction and smaller reductions in transportation. In the Prairie Provinces, the falling off in employment was in contrast with the gain reported on the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was lower. The curtailment took place chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing and services, while mining, transportation and trade were more active. In British Columbia, further moderate contractions were noted, mainly in construction, services and fish-canning, but logging and shipping reported heightened activity.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, but downward in Windsor and the Other Border Cities, and Winnipeg. In Montreal, transportation, building and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while little general change was noted in manufactures. In Quebec, practically all the advance took place in construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, particularly of textile products, was much busier, as were trade, services and communications; construction, on the other hand, was slacker. In Ottawa, manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while in transportation and construction there were small declines. In Hamilton, improvement was registered in construction and trade, other industries showing little general change. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, the falling off in the number employed was mainly in automobile plants (in which considerable short time was also reported), and in transportation and construction. In Winnipeg, trade was decidedly more active, but there were reductions in building, communications and manufactures. In Vancouver, shipping was busier, and small gains were noted in manufactures as a whole, but services and some other industries reported losses.

There was a further small contraction in manufactures, largely in fish-preserving and sawmilling plants, although there was also a falling off in rubber, building material and iron and steel works. In the last-named group, considerable short time was reported. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were also large gains in textile and electrical apparatus plants. Logging, mining, transportation and trade registered pronounced seasonal gains, but in construction and services there were extensive losses. An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October.

Trade Union Report.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of September, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,601 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 171,435 persons, was slightly more favourable than in August, the September unemployment percentage standing at 3.1 as against a percentage of 3.7 in the previous month. The change was very slight in comparison with the returns of September of last year, when 3.3 per cent of the members were idle. Manitoba and Saskatchewan alone reported small reductions in the volume of work afforded when compared with August, while all other provinces shared in the offsetting increase in employment. In comparison with the conditions of September last year improvement was apparent among New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia unions, the change in Quebec being most pronounced, while in the remaining provinces there was slight curtailment of activity.

A report in more detail of the conditions among local trade unions at the close of September will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1927, showed 78,967 references to positions and a total of 77,242 placements, of which 65,503 were in regular employment and 11,739 in casual work. Regular placements totalled 60,579 for men and 4,924 for women. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 88,426, of which 76,391 were for men and 12,035 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 73,169 men and 13,628 women, a total of 86,797. A marked increase due to the active demand for harvest workers in the west is recorded in the volume of business transacted when the figures are compared with those of the preceding month, and also with those of September a year ago, reports for August, 1927, showing 58,858 vacancies offered, 64,282 applications made, and 54,624 placements effected, while in September, 1926, there were recorded 64,106 vacancies, 60,692 applications for work, and 52,150 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1927, and for the quarterly period July to September of the current year.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1152.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of business in Canada, after seasonal adjustment, was maintained in September, the index published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* being 144.1 in September, as well as in the preceding month. Mining and construction were more active in September, while the export of lumber and the production of newsprint, indicating the trend in the forestry division, were in slightly lesser volume. Most of the manufacturing industries showed moderate recession. Retail and wholesale trade was well maintained, and merchandise exports were somewhat greater. The increase in carloadings was not sufficient to counterbalance the seasonal adjustment. Bank debits were greater than in the corresponding month of any year since the record was first compiled, but heavy speculative trading was the principal cause of the marked increase.

Most lines of manufacturing enterprise showed a recession in September, the preliminary index—a weighted average of the physical volume of 16 important commodities used as raw materials or constituting finished products—was 144.1 compared with 156.6 in August. The index for September, 1926, was 145.8, being slightly greater than in the month under review.

The primary iron and steel industry was less active in September and the output of automobiles was, after seasonal adjustment, at a low level, the decline being due in part to the suspension of production by a large manufacturer pending the introduction of a new model.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during August increased 6 per cent over the production for the preceding month, and was 19 per cent greater than the average for August in the past five years. The figures were 1,313,856 tons in August as against 1,229,104 tons in July, and an average of 1,098,698 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal producing provinces except New Brunswick, showed an increase in production as compared with the preceding month, and the provinces of Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia showed decreases as compared with the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during August numbered 27,210, of whom 20,917 worked underground and 6,293 on surface, as compared with a total of 26,237 in July, of whom 20,223 worked underground and 6,014 on the surface. Production per man was 48.2 tons in August as against 46.8 tons in July. During August the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, being the same as in July. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of September, 1927, amounted to $14,410,212, as compared with $29,651,888 in August, 1927, and $11,047,503 in September, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in October, 1927, at $47,135,400. Of this amount $18,693,900 was for business building; $15,886,900 for residential building; $9,535,600 for public works and utilities, and $3,019,000 for industrial building. The apportionment of contracts awarded, by provinces, during October, 1927, was: Ontario, $20,356,300; Quebec, $18,794,500; British Columbia, $3,777,000; Prairie Provinces, $2,686,000, and the Maritime Provinces, $1,521,600.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during October, 1927, according to the same *Review,* totalled $49,734,700, $17,662,100 of this amount being for residential building, $18,949,300 for business building; $3,760,500 for industrial building, and $9,362,800 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Dominion during the January-October period, 1927, was $352,009,100, and was classified as business building, $129,592,700; residential, $106,866,300; public works and utilities, $80,479,900 and industrial undertakings, $35,070,200. The distribution by provinces during the same period was: Ontario, $159,219,300; Quebec, $115,621,300; Prairie Provinces, $42,274,300; British Columbia, $26,277,100, and the Maritime Provinces, $8,617,100.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in September, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $91,802,777, as compared with $99,348,340 in August, 1927, and with $85,562,911 in September, 1926. The chief imports in September, 1927, were: Iron and its products, $20,652,653; non-metallic minerals and products, $14,884,015, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,032,649. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $97,412,316 in September, 1927, as compared with $94,216,194 in August, 1927, and with $92,224,610 in September, 1926.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $29,140,941; wood, wood products and paper, $25,423,419, and animals and animal products, $16,608,027.

In the six months ending September, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $196,761,773; wood, wood products and paper, $144,412,203, and animals and animal products, $76,575,468.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1927, was greater than during September, 1927, and October, 1926. There were in existence during the month twenty-one disputes, involving 4,058 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 46,844 working days, as compared with twelve disputes in September, involving 2,616 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 9,611 working days. In October, 1926, there had been recorded eight disputes, involving 705 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 12,142 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October terminated during the month and nine of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during October also terminated during the month. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts, affecting 1,705 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.99 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.87 for September; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, although slight advances occurred in the prices of mutton, pork, bacon, lard, cheese, rolled oats, rice and beans. The most important decline occurred in the price of potatoes, while there were slight declines in the prices of beef, veal, flour, evaporated apples and yellow sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.18 at the beginning of October, as compared with $21.05 for September; $21.14 for October, 1926; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to an increase in the price of anthracite coal. Rent was also slightly higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 152.4 for October, as compared with 151.4 for September; 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, two moved downward, and four were practically unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the

Textile and Textile Products group advanced, the former due to increases in the prices of butter, milk, eggs, sole leather, mess pork and cattle, which more than offset declines in the prices of fresh meat, fowl, bacon and muskrat skins; and the latter due to higher prices for cotton textiles, raw wool and hessian, which more than offset slight declines in the prices of raw cotton, silk and jute. The Vegetables and their Products group was somewhat lower, declines in the prices of grains, flour, shorts, raw sugar, rosin, turpentine and straw more than offsetting advances in the prices of foreign fruits, rubber, cocoa beans, coffee and potatoes. A decline in the price of steel sheets caused a decrease in the Iron and its Products group. In the Non-Ferrous Metals group lead, tin, spelter and solder declined, while silver and some copper products advanced. The group was unchanged. The Wood and Wood Products group, the Chemicals and Allied Products group, and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were also practically unchanged.

The Coal Situation in Europe

In a leading article on "The Outlook for Coal," the *South Wales Journal of Commerce* of September 8 said: "This year's European coal production is at the rate of over 150 million tons per annum in excess of that in 1926, and over 70 million tons greater than that in 1925. This great increase is the deadweight which more than anything else accounts for the depression in the European mining industry, and particularly that of the United Kingdom."

The prospects of any agreement between coal-producing countries appear more remote than ever, although the *Präger Presse* reports a rumour from Berlin of the creation of an international commission to study the situation in the coal trade. This Commission will, it is said, include Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria and probably also Holland, Belgium and Poland. Negotiations are said to be taking place to secure the adherence of England and France.

In reporting the Paris meeting of the International Miners' Executive, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) of August 10 stated that "The International Miners' Executive intends to give every encouragement to the formation of an international coal entente and to complete the statistical data already at hand. By this means the numerous difficulties in the way of an international coal agreement, as recently exposed in the British House of Commons during a debate, when a Labour representative urged the summoning of an international conference of coal-producing countries for the formation of an organ of control for world export prices, will be more easily overcome."

However, in England there does not appear to be any desire to arrive at an understanding. The *Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* stated in an article of July 30 that: "For the British coal mining industry to consent at the present time to enter into anything in the nature of an international coal cartel would be most foolhardy. To do so would virtually mean allowing Germany to capitalize the whole of her Reparations supply and other nations to fund that portion of their production which has expanded purely as a result of our own troubles and the creation of artificial barriers against the entry of British coal. When we have won back a considerable portion of our pre-war custom in the European markets, it will be soon enough to enter into such *pourparlers*, although it may be only under the most severe pressure that British coal-owners will consent to enter into engagements designed to interfere with the free access of coal to its natural markets or to set up arbitrary price-levels against consumers. But it may be desirable to anticipate that day by giving the industry a rather more composite structure so as to enable it to act in unison on those and other questions which affect our trade."

Mr. F. G. Morehouse, president of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union and principal of Cumberland County Academy, in a recent address, suggested that special grants should be made to teachers who devote themselves to the service of rural schools; that the standard of teachers' qualifications should be raised, and that an adequate pension scheme should be provided for teachers. Mr. Morehouse stated that a committee of five active teachers was engaged in investigating the pension systems in Great Britain and other countries, and would present a report early next year regarding a pension scheme for teachers in the province. About 1,400 teachers in the province are now members of the union. The teachers organizations in Saskatchewan and British Columbia are asking for provincial legislation on the same lines.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1927

DURING the month of October three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

(1) From the underground employees of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations concerning a new wage agreement, the employees requesting the restoration of a daily bonus of 60 cents, which had been deducted in June, 1925; also the readjustment of wage rates and working conditions. Mr. F. E. Harrison, representative of the Department of Labour, resident in Vancouver, and Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, conferred at Nanaimo with the disputing parties, but were unsuccessful in effecting a settlement. Application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was then made by the employees, and the Minister of Labour established a board composed as follows: His Honour Judge C. H. Barker, Nanaimo, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. D. S. Wallbridge, Vancouver, B.C., and Joseph Hitchin, Nanaimo, B.C., nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(2) From certain employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, being freight shed foremen, freight checkers, truckers, clerks, messengers, etc.

(3) From certain workmen, being linemen and cable splicers, employed by the Hydro Electric System of the city of Winnipeg.

Other Proceedings under the Act

An application was reported in the May issue of the Labour Gazette as having been received from clerks employed in the mechanical departments, car and locomotive foremen's offices, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute concerned certain proposals submitted by the employees looking to an agreement as to rates of pay and working conditions, and including a request for increased wages. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute was given as 275. Action looking to the establishment of a board was held in abeyance during the summer pending the outcome of direct negotiations. Efforts made by the parties concerned to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute proving fruitless, the Minister of Labour during October established a board, and appointed members thereto as follows: Professor Edouard Montpetit, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board; Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. J. T. Foster, employees' nominee.

The May issue of the Labour Gazette contained the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The board was composed of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers; and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees. Two hundred and twenty-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. The report of the board was unanimous, and recommended an increase of three cents an hour to the employees concerned. This recommendation was accepted by the employees but rejected by the shipping interests. Word reached the Department recently, however, to the effect that the shipping interests had notified their respective employees of an increase of three cents per hour to the checkers, coopers, etc., effective as from October 1 of this year.

Reference appeared in last month's Labour Gazette to the receipt in the Department of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railways, and certain of their employees, being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The application was made on behalf of 7,000 employees, who requested a fifteen per cent wage increase. During the

last week of September, the Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, requested representatives of the railways and of the union concerned to meet him in Ottawa, where a conference, over which he presided, was held. It was agreed at the conference that certain suggestions made by the Minister as to a basis of settlement of the dispute would be considered by the railway companies and the men. The negotiations, however, which continued for a couple of weeks, proved unsuccessful, and the Minister of Labour proceeded to Montreal to consult further with the various parties concerned. Mr. Heenan held several conferences with the railway and union officials, and with his assistance a settlement was reached whereby the locomotive engineers secured a wage increase averaging five per cent, effective as from July 1, 1927.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS IN BELGIUM

CONCILIATION and arbitration boards for the prevention or settlement of collective disputes between employers and workpeople were established in Belgium last year, the order for their establishment taking effect in June, 1926. An account of the first year's working of the new boards was given in a recent issue of the *Revue du Travail* (Belgium).

The Boards are of two kinds, "official" and "free". The former are set up by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare in any district in which it is considered necessary. Each official board consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, three members representing the employers and three representing the workpeople. A deputy member must be appointed for each full member to act in the absence of the latter. The employers' and workers' representatives are appointed by the minister from lists of candidates submitted by the respective organizations in the district concerned. "Free" conciliation and arbitration boards are set up under agreements concluded between employers and workers in an undertaking or a group of undertakings, or between associations of employers or workpeople. These boards must be approved by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, who may introduce into the agreement such modifications as he may consider necessary, defining especially the competence of the board, the undertakings or associations to which it is applicable, and the method of election of members. Approved boards deal with disputes between the parties to the agreement instituting the board. Any difference with regard to the terms of the agreement is referred to the "official" board, which declares whether it is to be dealt with by the approved board or whether it is itself the competent authority to deal with the matter.

If a dispute arises which is likely to result in a strike or a lock-out, one of the parties must inform the chairman of the competent board, who, within five days, must convene a meeting of the board and invite the parties or their representatives to attend. The board hears the statements of the parties, makes any necessary inquiries and invites the parties to make proposals with a view to conciliation. If all attempts at conciliation fail the board will then suggest that the dispute be settled by arbitration, offer its services for this purpose and invite the parties to select an arbitrator. If arbitration is agreed on, the parties must sign a document indicating the points for arbitration and containing an undertaking to accept the findings of the arbitrator. If the offer of arbitration is rejected by one or both of the parties, the minutes of the proceedings of the board, together with a statement dealing with the questions in dispute, means for settling the dispute, and the extent of the responsibility of each party for the failure of conciliation, are to be sent to the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare.

During the first year of the working of the new system, that is, up to June 30, 1927, the official boards were called upon to deal with 285 disputes, 255 of which related to wage questions. The results of the intervention of the boards were as follows:—

Conciliation effected in 120 disputes; arbitration accepted in 11 disputes; no conciliation effected in 66 disputes; arbitration refused in 45 disputes; outside province of board, 12 cases; results unknown in 31 disputes. Total, 285.

Painters in Winnipeg recently asked the city council to provide for the licensing of painters in the city as a means of keeping this work in the hands of responsible workmen. The request was referred to a committee but it was pointed out that the city charter gives no authority to the council to issue licenses to painters in the city.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during October was twenty-one, as compared with twelve during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during October, 1926, being 46,844 working days as compared with 12,142 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Oct. 1927..	21	4,058	46,844
Sept. 1927.....	12	2,616	9,611
Oct. 1926.....	8	705	12,142

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Nine disputes, involving 914 workpeople, were carried over from September. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October terminated during the month, and nine of the strikes and lockouts commencing during October also terminated during the month. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts, as follows: pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario; bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q.; plasterers, Vancouver, B.C.; carpenters, Toronto, Ont.; and building trades, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely, fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926, and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month, two were against the dismissal of an employee, two for union wages and working conditions, one against alleged violation of agreement, one for recognition of union, one for increase in wages, three for union shop and two were in sympathy with another strike. Of the ten strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month five were in favour of employers and five in favour of the employees.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Pulpwood Cutters, Northern Ontario.—During September, as stated in the October issue of the Labour Gazette, a number of loggers ceased work near Sudbury, demanding an increase in wages, and later the dispute spread throughout the northern part of Ontario, involving numbers of loggers at different camps. Reports indicated that in some cases the employers complied with the demands of the men, and in others attempted to replace the strikers, who in turn tried to secure work elsewhere.

Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.—In connection with this dispute which commenced in May it was reported that some of the strikers had secured work elsewhere during the month but that the strike was still unterminated.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In this dispute, commencing June 7, 1927, a number of the strikers were reported to have secured work elsewhere during the month, leaving the number on strike at three.

Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.—It has been reported that a number of the strikers secured work elsewhere during the month, bringing the number involved down from forty at the beginning of the month to twenty at the end.

Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In this dispute it was reported that most of the strikers had secured work in other shops under the conditions and at the wages demanded by the union, and at the end of October there were still three on the strike list.

Elevator Erecters, Toronto, Ont.—Employees of three firms manufacturing and installing elevators ceased work on September

29 in order to secure a signed agreement between their employers and the union providing for an increase in wages and an agreement with the union. The union had begun negotiations with the employers early in the year, and had been unsuccessful. The dispute affected work being done by the firms at Ottawa and several other cities. On October 31 work was resumed, agreements having been signed providing for wages as at $1 for mechanics and 70 cents per hour for helpers, also eight hours per day and forty-four hours per week as before the strike.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—An employee, a boy, having been dismissed for cause, the miners in the colliery ceased work on October 11, so that the mine was idle for one day. The following day the strikers returned to work. The company undertook to carry out some repairs, which it was claimed the employees had been requesting, so that the regular work was not resumed for some time. Some of the employees affected claimed that this was done as a punishment for going on strike, and the provincial Deputy Minister of Mines came and inspected the colliery.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.—Employees in certain of the mines in the neighbourhood of Drumheller ceased work on October 18, 1927, in order to secure recognition of their union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. Other mines in the neighbourhood, employees of which belonged to the United Mine Workers of America, were not involved. Some of the operators involved filled their orders for coal from other mines in the Red

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to October, 1927			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario	700	7,000	Commenced Sept. 24, 1927, for increase in wages. Not reported terminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.	26	624	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	104	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	10	182	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to the piece rate system and to maintain union conditions. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing—			
*Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.	3	78	Commenced December 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
Iron, Steel, and Products—			
*Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.	9	224	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.	40	780	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q.	22	312	Commenced September 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Elevator erecters, Toronto, Ont., and certain other cities.	100	2,470	Commenced September 29, 1927, for increase in wages and union agreement. Terminated October 3, 1927, in favour of employees.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1927.			
MINING—			
Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	655	655	Commenced October 11, 1927, against dismissal of employee. Terminated October 12, 1927, in favour of employer.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1927—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1927—*Concluded*			
MINING—*Concluded*			
Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—Concluded			
Coal miners, Robb, Alberta..	42	336	Commenced October 12, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated October 22, 1927, in favour of employees.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alberta.....	600	6,400	Commenced October 18, 1927, for recognition of union. Terminated October 31, 1927, in favour of employers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Hat makers, Toronto, Ont....	30	60	Commenced Oct. 7, 1927, against discharge of employee. Terminated Oct. 10, 1927, in favour of employer.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	32	220	Commenced Oct. 3, 1927, for union wages and working conditions. Terminated Oct. 14, 1927, in favour of employees.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Terrazzo workers, Toronto, Ont.....	60	120	Commenced Oct. 3, 1927, against alleged violation of agreement. Terminated Oct. 5, 1927, in favour of employees.
Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C...	36	380	Commenced Oct. 3, 1927, to enforce employment of union helpers. Unterminated.
Carpenters, Toronto, Ont.....	927	22,248	Commenced Oct. 5, 1927, for closed shop. Unterminated.
Plumbers, electricians and hoisting engineers, Toronto, Ont.....	30	75	Commenced Oct. 6, 1927, in sympathy with dispute of carpenters. Terminated Oct. 10, 1927, in favour of employers.
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C...	7	126	Commenced Oct. 11, 1927, for employment of a union hoisting engineer. Terminated Oct. 31, 1927, in favour of employees.
Building trades, Toronto, Ont..	600	4,200	Commenced Oct. 24, 1927, in sympathy with dispute of carpenters. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont..	125	250	Commenced Oct. 21, 1927, for increase in wages and improved working conditions. Terminated Oct. 25, 1927, in favour of employers.

Deer Valley operated by them, and attempts were made by the strikers to have employees in other mines join in the strike. The employees refused. Toward the end of the month several of the operators re-opened the mines with a small number of men working. Explosions causing some damage to surface equipment occurred on October 31 at two of these mines, and there were rumours that men on strike had caused them, but it was reported that the police had failed to find any clues as to the guilty parties. On October 31 the strike was called off, and the following day the men resumed work under the same conditions as before the strike, all the mines resuming operations except one of those damaged.

COAL MINERS, ROBB, ALTA.—The employees ceased work on October 12 in order to secure an increase in wages, and on October 22 as a result of negotiations an agreement was signed by the unions concerned, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, and the employing company, providing for a higher wage scale.

HAT-MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Certain employees ceased work on October 7 because the foreman had been dismissed owing to the introduction of new methods of work for which he was considered not suitable. The following day most of the employees returned to work.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The employees ceased work in

several establishments in Montreal on October 3 in order to secure or to maintain the wages and working conditions provided in the union agreement with the various employers, demanding higher wages and the maintenance of the forty-four hour week. By the end of the month the employers concerned signed agreements in accordance with the demands of the union.

TERRAZZO WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees of several contractors in Toronto ceased work on October 3, alleging that the employers had violated the agreement. On October 5 they returned to work, the employers having undertaken to abide by the agreement in respect to the conditions complained of which was said to be in connection with helpers.

PLASTERERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees of certain firms ceased work on October 3 in order to enforce a provision of the union agreement that plasterers would accept material only from union helpers, the helpers having a similar agreement in their union agreement that they would supply material only to union plasterers. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated, but two of the employers involved had agreed to the demands of the union.

CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Carpenters employed by one firm ceased work on October 11 to secure the dismissal of a non-union hoisting engineer who was alleged to have no qualifying certificate. Toward the end of the month it was reported that the employer had secured non-union carpenters. At the end of the month, however, the dispute was settled, the employer agreeing to employ a union hoisting engineer until the job was finished.

CARPENTERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKES OF BUILDING TRADES, TORONTO, ONT.—Carpenters employed by certain contractors in Toronto ceased work on October 5 to enforce a demand for a closed shop for the union to which they belonged, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, after January 1, 1928. The union had also proposed an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to $1 on that date, to which the contractors had agreed. Some of the employers concerned were employing carpenters, members of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, and had a signed agreement with that union which did not expire until December 31, 1927. This union was formed by certain locals of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British union which had locals in Canada and the United States until 1925, when it withdrew from North America. The Minister of Labour, although the dispute had not been officially brought to the attention of the Department, in view of the important interests involved, instructed the resident officer of the Department in Toronto to see the parties involved and offer the machinery of the Department either through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or otherwise, in an effort to promote an agreement. On October 6 certain other building trades, plumbers, electricians and hoisting engineers, members of international unions, ceased work in sympathy with the carpenters on jobs where carpenters, members of the international union, were on strike. These trades were ordered back to work on October 10 by the officers of their unions. On the same day the Minister met the parties to the dispute at Toronto, but no settlement was reached. On October 24 other building trades unions were called out on jobs where carpenters were employed to take the place of carpenters on strike, the necessary authority having been secured from the unions concerned, which were affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Toronto and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour. The bricklayers' and stonemasons' union being parties to an agreement with the contractors which prohibited participation in sympathetic strikes, its members were not called out, but on many jobs it was considered inevitable that they would be unable to work in the absence of other employees. The number of men in these building trades affected was variously reported as between 200 and 1,000, the Building Trades Council reporting the number at 600. On October 27 the employers secured a temporary injunction from a judge restraining the officers of the unions from certain activities in carrying on the sympathetic strike. The Minister, at the request of the Mayor of Toronto, arranged to meet the parties to the dispute on October 28, but on his arrival he found that the officers of the unions on strike refused to attend the conference because the contractors had applied for and secured the injunction against them. After discussing the matter with the other parties to the dispute the Minister took the matter up with the officers of the unions on strike, and informed them that the contractors would have the injunction withdrawn if the unions would call off the sympathetic strike while further negotiations were carried on. The union officers refused this proposal. Under the terms of the injunction the unions were hampered in making effective the sympathetic strike. This situation continued until October 31

when the hearing before a judge to make the injunction permanent took place, the injunction being refused. Early in November negotiations were resumed, the Minister meeting the parties concerned at the request of the Mayor of Toronto, and a settlement proposed by the Minister was accepted. This provided for a resumption of work on November 8, all legal proceedings to be dropped, an agreement to be entered into between the contractors and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for one year from January 1, 1928, with wages at $1 per hour, 44 hours per week, questions of overtime working conditions, etc., to be agreed upon, all carpenters engaged by the contractors to be employed under the terms of the above agreement, all men on strike to be reinstated without discrimination, and a grievance committee consisting of representatives of the various parties, appointed by the Minister of Labour, to adjust possible disputes arising out of certain of the terms of settlement.

LONGSHOREMEN, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees on the docks of three shipping companies at Toronto ceased work on October 21 in order to secure increases in wages from 40 cents per hour to 45 cents and certain improvements in conditions. A number of them returned to work within a few hours and others from day to day, and on October 25 it was reported that practically all had returned to work, under the same conditions as before the strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes reported as beginning in September was 18, involving (directly and indirectly) approximately 3,900 workpeople. In addition, 12 disputes were carried over from the previous month, making the total number of disputes in progress during the month 30, involving 15,200 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 84,000 working days. Of the 18 disputes beginning in the month, 7 arose on questions respecting wages, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of trade union principles, and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 19 disputes, one in favour of workpeople, 7 in favour of employers, and 11 were compromised. In the case of two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of some 2,000 coal miners near Durham, which began in May when the miners refused to work one shift on Saturday, rather than two shifts on alternate Saturdays, the dispute involving stoppages of work on Saturdays only, had not been settled at the end of September.

Another coal mining dispute, involving about 1,650 workpeople which began on August 26 against a proposed reduction in rates of wages and of piece-work rates, was settled on September 24, when a modified reduction was accepted until December 31, pending further adjustments.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics have adopted a new system of collecting data and of presenting statistics on industrial disputes in a more complete form than previously. The number of disputes in effect at the end of the month, as well as the number beginning during the month, the number of workers involved in these disputes and the number of "man-days" lost during the month, are now given. The following table is a summary of disputes for June, July, and August, with preliminary figures only for July and August.

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost during month
	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	
June, 1927	75	102	18,585	196,047	4,859,468
July, 1927	70	105	33,461	199,422	5,236,963
August, 1927	63	71	7,327	182,845	4,941,789

The strike of 2,000 labourers and hod carriers in Rhode Island, who went out on June 1, for an increase in wages, was reported to have terminated on August 25, but the terms of the settlement were not reported.

A dispute between theatre owners and their employees in Chicago was the cause of the closing down of some 350 theatres in that city from August 29 to September 5, thus throwing out of work about 15,000 employees. When the new proprietors of one theatre proposed to reduce the number of moving picture machine operators from four to two, a strike was threatened, whereupon the employers' association closed all the theatres. Demands had previously been made by various classes of employees. Negotiations resulted in the settlement of the dispute, granting the moving picture machine operators their demand, the stage hands receiving a partial increase in wages, while a compromise was reached with the musicians, who demanded that not less than a four-piece orchestra be installed in every theatre.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—As mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, this dispute was settled in all the other states with the exception of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In these two states little progress was made towards effecting a settlement in October. In Pennsylvania disorders contined, but in spite of this, production under non-union conditions was reported to be increasing. In Ohio a number of new court injunctions against union members were granted to prevent them from interfering with the operations of the mines and non-union production continued. The Coal Operators Association still held out against the demands of the union. In both of these two states, a number of the smaller operators signed agreements to continue at the Jacksonville agreement rates.

Lignite Coal Miners' Dispute, Colorado.—A strike of some 9,000 coal miners in Colarado began on October 18 for an increase in wages, tying up operations completely in the northern field and partially in the southern field. An injunction against picketing, effective on November 1, put an end to all picketing and resulted in a resumption of work by a few of the smaller mines. The miners are organized by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Belgium

During August, 15 strikes began and 9 disputes were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 24 disputes in progress during the month, involving 7,500 workers. The time loss was 133,409 working days. Of the 15 strikes beginning in the month, 9 were over wages questions, 4 over discharge of workers and the remaiinng 2 over other questions. Fourteen disputes were settled during the month, 5 in favour of workers, 4 by compromise and 5 in favour of employers.

Finland

During August, 18 disputes were in progress, involving 97 establishments and 10,611 workpeople.

France

The number of disputes reported for January, 1927, was 24, involving 1,794 workers; for February, 30 disputes involving 1,959 workers; for March, 49 disputes involving 15,595 workers.

Wages were the chief cause of dispute, of 14 disputes in January, of 20 in February and of 35 in March, and the reinstatement of discharged workers the object of 5 disputes in January, 4 in February and 5 in March.

The results of disputes were as follows: in January, 4 were settled in favour of workers, 19 in favour of employers, one by compromise; in February, 11 in favour of workers, 13 in favour of employers and 6 by compromise; in March, 9 in favour of workers, 25 in favour of employers, 12 by compromise, and 3 were unterminated or the result unknown.

Germany

A strike of some 70,000 lignite coal miners took place in Central Germany on October 17, for an increase in wages of 15 per cent. The dispute was reported to have been settled on October 21 by reference to a board of arbitrators who granted an increase of 11½ per cent to the miners.

Switzerland

During the year 1925, there were 42 strikes and no lockouts. The number of workers involved was 3,299.

The Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States announced on October 28 that Canadians who "commute" across the border to work on the United States side will have to conform to the terms of the border ruling of the Immigration Department if they wish to retain their status after December 1. Canadian-born commuters will have to take out non-quota visas and passports, declaring themselves immigrants in the United States. Canadians born outside the Dominion will have to get entry under the quota or at least register themselves on the quota list of the country of their birth.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Inquiry of Commissioner Into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association

THE report of the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Combines Investigation Act to inquire into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 2) was received by the Minister on October 26 and was published on the following day. It will be recalled that following an interim report by the registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, published a year ago (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1176; October, 1926, page 945), it was claimed by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association that the association had not had adequate opportunity to present its side of the case. A request was then made by the association to the Minister of Labour for a formal inquiry by a specially appointed commissioner. While expressing the view that the registrar's report had been made only after full consideration of both sides of the case, the minister stated that rather than take any course which could be considered as in any way unfair to the trade, he would comply with their request. Accordingly, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, barrister, of Lindsay, Ontario, was appointed commissioner, and Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., Montreal, was appointed by the Minister of Justice as counsel to conduct the investigation. Sittings were held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and occupied 51 days, the evidence comprising about 5,500 pages.

"Evidence was given by five officers of the association, twelve manufacturers, nine wholesalers, forty-six retailers, three travellers, one editor, one economist, three farmers associated with co-operative societies in Western Canada, one workingman and two members of the Legislature of Manitoba, who were also members of the Independent Labour Party in that province. The commission also had the assistance of Messrs. McDonald, Currie and Company, chartered accountants, of Montreal, who made a searching investigation into the business of several members of the trade." The Association was represented throughout the inquiry by the late Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, and by Messrs. J. C. McRuer, Toronto, F. S. Mearns, Toronto, Alex. Cinq-Mars, K.C., Montreal, and Harry Hereford, Montreal. "The inquiry was thorough, counsel conducting the investigation, and those supporting the association expressing themselves as satisfied that all possible evidence pertaining to the trade in Canada had been adduced."

Mr. O'Connor reviews the evidence submitted to him during the investigation, and concludes his report with the following statement: "For the reasons above mentioned, and having in mind that persons engaged in the trade may legally organize for their mutual protection and advancement (so long as the interests of the public are not unduly impaired), I am thoroughly convinced that the P.A.T.A., all-embracing as it is, or as it is designed to be, in its control of the entire trade in nationally-advertised proprietary medicines and toilet articles, is an organization which has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interest of the public". In this respect, his finding confirms the opinion of the registrar as expressed in the interim report. In the Commissioner's opinion, the public interest is detrimentally affected by the operations of the P.A.T.A., through its effect in enhancing prices, or preventing reductions of prices charged by certain types of retailers serving a substantial portion of the public; through imposing on all distributors, regardless of their costs of operation, the same margin of profit for each article; attempting to compel manufacturers to become members of the association; preventing retail druggists from securing the advantages of club buying; impeding the development of co-operative societies; and forcing goods through certain channels of trade.

The objects, constitution and names of the officers of the P.A.T.A. were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, in an article reviewing the interim report of the registrar. Mr. O'Connor sets them out fully in his report, referring to the first steps early in 1925 towards organization of the P.A.T.A., with the object of putting an end to price cutting on proprietary articles, which the trade regarded as a pressing evil. Briefly, the measures adopted by the association, which was modelled on a similar British organization, were the linking up of the three sections of the trade through agreements, binding them not to supply any article on the association's price list to any wholesaler or retailer who sold any one of these articles below the minimum price. By means of a stop-list circulated to its members, the trade was kept informed of those to whom supplies were to be refused. The first price list contained about 600 well-known proprietary articles, and the purpose was to extend the list to include ultimately the whole field of nationally-advertised proprietary medicines and toilet articles.

The association asserts that it does not fix prices, that "all it attempts to do is to cause the manufacturer to give to the wholesale and retail distributor a fair and reasonable reward for the distribution of his goods"; and that it is the manufacturer who fixes the resale price. This price, it is added, must of course permit a satisfactory return to the wholesaler and retailer, otherwise the article is refused a place on the association's list. The avowed aim of the association is a wholesale margin of 16⅔ per cent and a retail margin of 33⅓ per cent, but something less than these margins has been allowed on many articles previously cut. The Commissioner points out that, "in order to comply with the terms of the association in the matter of spread, the manufacturer whose hitherto fixed price has not been sufficient in the eyes of the association must advance the price to the public or must reduce his own sale price to the wholesaler and the retailer. In either event, the operation of the association leads to the enhancement of price to the consuming public or to loss and detriment to the manufacturer."

The P.A.T.A. comprises 157 manufacturers, or about one-third of the eligible number. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that "there does not seem to be any doubt but that the association purposes to compel the manufacturers to accept membership," the retailers being urged by the leaders of the association time and time again to push the sale of P.A.T.A. articles, and to decline to handle as far as possible non-P.A.T.A. goods. Mr. O'Connor states that there is "quite conclusive evidence that members of the association have actually put into effect these suggestions".

The commissioner notes the development of department stores, mail order houses, chain stores, and large individual businesses, and the competitive influence of such concerns buying in large quantities at large discounts, usually direct from the manufacturer, with a rapid turn-over, restricted credit, and, in the case of chain stores, limited delivery service, and, on the whole, lower operating costs reflected in lower prices. "This system of merchandising should not be readily suppressed. It acts as a spur to other members of the trade and gives to the consumer a chance to make a saving on the purchase of these goods. Certainly, no encouragement should be given to the predatory cut-rater, but the progressive merchant who can make a profit on a mark-up less than the average retail druggist should not be lightly interfered with."

Commissioner O'Connor deprecates as unfair the cutting of prices below cost: "Extreme or predatory cutting certainly is an evil; it gives a false impression to the public at large." On the other hand, the Commissioner states, "The predatory cut-rater is not by any means the dominant factor in the merchandising of proprietary articles. But in addition to curbing his activities, the association places a heavy handicap on the retailer whose lower prices represent lower operating costs." "Prior to the advent of the association, a very large part of the consuming public in Canada had been purchasing these goods at prices considerably less than those set out in the association's list."

Referring to the co-operative movement, Mr. O'Connor points out that the P.A.T.A. does not allow any bonus or dividend to be paid on purchases, thus striking at one of the fundamental principles of the movement. "Objection is taken by co-operative societies to the principle of the P.A.T.A. in what they claim is its attempt to interfere with their method of distribution of profits or savings. They fear that if the principle . . . . is established, it will spread to many other branded articles, such as groceries, boots and shoes, hardware and the like, and will be a decided detriment to the people of the middle west who are served by them."

The practice among retail druggists of forming buying groups in order to obtain larger quantity discounts is prohibited by the P.A.T.A., which thus, in the commissioner's opinion, "stands in the way of many retail druggists obtaining their goods at an advantageous price, and these retail druggists are in consequence the less able to compete with the large and financially strong retailer and with the cut-rater." Mr. O'Connor states that "the restrictions of the association in regard to club buying and the handling of P.A.T.A. goods by the methods ordinarily adopted by the retailers' co-operative companies are imposed solely for the benefit of the wholesaler. In my view this is not a reasonable regulation for the protection of the trade. It is an unnecessary interference with the retailer."

The commissioner recognizes the service to the community rendered by both retail and wholesale druggist, and the hardships under which they have been operating in the face of such competition as that of the department stores, the mail order houses and the chain stores. He also recognizes that the distributor is entitled to a fair return for his services, but he is satisfied that "there is of course no one uniform price which can be regarded as fair and reasonable. With operating costs varying from 18 per cent to 30 per cent, it is obvious that what is a reasonable

return to the man whose costs are at the maximum are unreasonably high for the man at the other extreme." The P.A.T.A. however, "imposes on all druggists one minimum price for each article, which price may represent an advance or may represent a reduction, according to the character of the particular business." It "projects itself between the retailer and the consumer, and by the instrument of the stop-list compels the retailer to demand from the consumer a price that the latter would otherwise not be required to pay. To endorse such an association would, in my view, be a retrograde step."

FACTORY INSPECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

THE nineteenth report of the Factories' Inspectors under the Nova Scotia Factories Act, covers the work of the year ending September 30, 1926. One of the features of the report is the statement that fatal accidents in the industrial establishments of the province were reduced during the year to the best record since factory inspection came into operation nineteen years ago. The report is chiefly devoted to the subject of accidents and their prevention.

Accidents.—Under this heading, the report details the accidents which occurred during the annual period covered. The number of accidents reported or ascertained during the year was 853, of which 4 were fatal. The record for the previous year was 820, 6 of which were fatal. The slight increase in the total number for the year just closed over the preceding year, which was the record year, is more than offset by the number of accident reports received from one large establishment. It is important to note that only four fatalities occurred in connection with the factories coming under the Factories Act. One of these was not actually in a factory, but was due to a workman falling from a wharf and being drowned. For the seventeen years previous to the last two years, the average number of fatal accidents was fourteen, the highest and lowest number for any one year being respectively twenty-six and nine.

Another prominent feature of the report is the remarkable record made by the steel companies. Commenting on this record, the report states: "For the first time since we began keeping records there has not been a fatal accident in this industry during a fiscal year. This remarkable record will be better understood when it is noted that for the fifteen years previous to the last three the average number of fatalities was 7.5, the highest number in any one year being 15."

The record regarding serious injuries resulting from accidents was very favourable throughout the year, there having been only one case of the loss of an eye and but one case of major amputation. Among the injured were 24 women and girls.

In saw-mills the number of accidents recorded for the past year was 188, one of which was fatal. This is a reduction of 16 accidents as compared with the previous year. The remaining industries in the wood-working group, including pulp mills, were responsible for 118 accidents, two of which were fatal. This is the lowest record in this group for a number of years. Other accidents were distributed by industries as follows: metal trades (except steel works), 77 accidents, no fatalities; car building, 22 accidents, no fatalities; steel works, 264 accidents, no fatalities; textile mills, 14 accidents, no fatalities; confectionery, food and bottling works, 61 accidents, no fatalities; cold storage, 62 accidents, no fatalities; miscellaneous, 47 accidents, no fatalities.

Accident Prevention.—Dealing with the subject of accident prevention, the report states that the records year after year in both the frequency and severity of accidents is the best evidence that the matter of accident prevention is receiving considerable attention in the industrial establishments. The reduction in the frequency and severity of accidents was attributed to better safeguarding and the discontinuance of certain dangerous practices. In addition to improved operating conditions and safety appliances, an important factor in the reduction of accidents is the progress of the organized safety movement, which is declared to be the only means of coping with about seventy per cent of all industrial accidents.

Child Labour.—This section of the report indicated that the law relating to child labour has been carefully enforced and precautions were taken to see that the regulations regarding the hours of labour were being complied with. Every opportunity had been taken advantage of to discuss with the employers matters of social importance outside the scope of the law, and to impress upon them the wisdom and justice of welfare activities. In this respect the report observes that "the progressive manager or employer will not be content with merely complying with the requirements of the law. He will be ahead of it by doing everything possible not only for the health and safety of his employees but also for their comfort and welfare."

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Meeting of Representatives of Dominion and Provincial Governments, Ottawa, November 3-10, 1927

A DOMINION-PROVINCIAL Conference, composed of representatives of the Dominion Government and of the nine Provincial Governments, was held in Ottawa on November 3-10. The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, acted as chairman and all the members of the Dominion Cabinet were in attendance. The following ministers were present on behalf of the governments of the respective provinces:—

Ontario:—Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General; Hon. J. D. Monteith, Treasurer.

Quebec:—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier; Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands & Forests.

Nova Scotia:—Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier; Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works & Mines; Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General.

New Brunswick:—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier; Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands & Mines; Hon. A. Leger, Provincial Secretary; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, President Executive Council.

Manitoba:—Hon. John Bracken, Premier; Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education; Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General.

British Columbia:—Hon. J. D. MacLean, Premier; Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General.

Prince Edward Island:—Hon. A. C. Saunders, Premier; Hon. G. S. Inman, Attorney-General.

Saskatchewan:—Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier; Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General; Hon. T. C. Davis, Minister of Bureau of Labour and Industries.

Alberta:—Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier; Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Public Health; Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Secretary.

The Federal Prime Minister, in opening the proceedings, outlined the object in view, which was a bringing together of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in order to discuss matters of mutual interest. It was, he observed, a fortunate circumstance that the conference should be held when Canada was celebrating the diamond jubilee of Confederation.

The Conference adopted at its outset a resolution in the terms following:—

"The Prime Minister and other representatives of the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Premiers and other representatives of the Governments of the provinces of the Canadian confederation assembled in conference at their first meeting and as their first official act desire to express their respectful greetings to the representative of the Crown in this country, His Excellency the Governor-General, and their fidelity to the King. They earnestly hope that His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen may long be spared to strengthen the ties of affection and devotion which unite the various peoples of the British Commonwealth under the Crown."

Senate Reform

One of the first subjects on the agenda was that of Senate reform. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in presenting this subject for consideration, reviewed the varied proposals which had been offered from time to time in relation to the Upper House, among which were: (1) abolition; (2) the adoption of the elective principle, direct or indirect; (3) a combination of both the appointive and elective principles; (4) a fixed and limited term of office; (5) an age limit with possible superannuation; and (6) the bringing of relations between the Canadian Upper and Lower Chambers into accord with the relations existing between the House of Lords and the House of Commons in Great Britain. The last-mentioned proposal had reference to the power of the Upper House in the matter of vetoing or amending money or general public bills.

The proposal for abolition met with unanimous opposition, but a comparatively small body of opinion favoured some change which might bring the Upper Chamber more closely in contact with the electorate, although this was regarded as at variance with the British system of government, upon which the Canadian system is based. As regards a fixed term of office and age limit, there was a wide divergence of opinion, these proposals not being generally regarded as vital when the question of reform is being considered.

The British system, under which in 1911 the powers of the House of Lords with respect to money and general bills initiated and

passed in the representative chamber were restricted, was dicussed at considerable length during the Conference, while reference was also made to the system existing in the other Dominions of the Empire. Throughout the discussion the right of the provinces to be consulted on such an important matter as this was frequently emphasized. While there was a strong body of opinion in favour of any reforms which might strengthen the general machinery of Parliament, there was no attempt on the part of any speaker to minimize the value of a second chamber.

Amendment of the British North America Act

The procedure to be followed in amending the British North America Act was discussed at considerable length. This item of the agenda was introduced through an opinion submitted for discussion by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. In effect the opinion in question was that Canada, in view of the equality of status which she now enjoys as declared at the last Imperial Conference, and in view further of the cumbersome procedure now required, should have the power to amend her own constitution, and that legislation should be asked for from the United Kingdom for that purpose. In order that adequate safeguards should be provided, it was proposed that in the event of ordinary amendments being contemplated, the provincial legislatures should be consulted and a majority consent of the provinces obtained, while in the event of vital and fundamental amendments being sought, involving such questions as provincial rights, the rights of minorities, or rights generally affecting race, language and creed, the unanimous consent of the provinces should be obtained.

Representatives of all the provinces were heard during the discussion, and every conceivable phase of the subject was dealt with. The Conference divided sharply on the proposal, a portion of the members being opposed to any change in the present procedure, while others either approved of the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice in its entirety or with minor modifications.

In submitting his opinion the Minister of Justice pointed out that while there had been five amendments to the British North America Act, on only one occasion had the provinces been consulted. This was in 1907 when the subsidy question was up. On that occasion there was only one dissenting province namely, British Columbia. Amendments to the constitution could be divided into two classes; those which might have the effect of increasing the power of the Dominion Parliament or Government at the expense of the provinces; and those not affecting provincial autonomy or individual rights. In the past it had not been regarded as necessary to consult the provinces in connection with proposed amendments of the latter class. He pointed out that it had never been contended that the constitution could not be amended. The question was simply, therefore, as to the procedure which should be followed, and as to whether Canada should not have the same powers over its constitution as had the sister self-governing Dominions. The present method was not consistent with the Dominion's status. In view of the present usage of automatic acceptance of proposals made and of the practice in all the other Dominions, the Minister contended that it would be better if in the future amendments to the British North America Act should be made by legislation of the Dominion Parliament, subject to the conditions set forth. The questions on which unanimity of the provinces should be required might be specified under Sections 93 and 133 and Section 92, subsections 12, 13, 14 of the British North America Act.

Opponents of the proposal opposed it on various grounds. It was contended that there was no widespread demand for such a change; that if Canada had the right of herself to amend her Constitution all sorts of demands for changes would be made, that on no occasion had the Imperial Government refused a demand for amendment; that to submit all sorts of proposals to the provincial governments for approval would stir up local and party strife and arouse sentiment and feeling; that inasmuch as the Dominion's charter came from London, Canada should go to London for amendments thereto and that under the conditions as proposed amendments might become too easy to secure.

Supporters of the proposal put forward by the Minister argued strongly on its behalf, declaring that the change must come sooner or later if Canada were to keep abreast of her status. The constitution, they contended, could not be regarded as rigid and inflexible and must be subject to change with the changing times. It was, therefore, only a question of the best procedure to be adopted under the circumstances. It was held by one speaker that unity would not be furthered by the idea that Canadian questions could only be settled by an independent tribunal. The suggestion made by the Minister, he believed, would promote confidence and demonstrate to the world that the people of Canada were prepared to deal justly with their minorities. The declaration of the Imperial Conference was generally accepted as a definition

to the world of equal status. Canada should therefore keep pace with that status.

At the conclusion the Minister stated that the Government would carefully consider all the opinions on the subject, both pro and con.

International Labour Conference

The question of participation by the provinces in the International Labour Conferences at Geneva was introduced by Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General of Manitoba, who was supported by Hon. A. M. Manson of British Columbia. The proposal advanced by them was that one of the government delegates to the annual sessions of the Conference should be chosen by the provinces. At present provincial representatives are accorded the status of advisers to the government delegates who are chosen on behalf of the Dominion Government.

The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, pointed out that the policy advocated would not give direct representation to all the Provinces, because under this proposal one representative would be representing nine provinces, and as it was at present the Dominion delegate represented all the Provinces; but he welcomed any suggestion that would encourage more effective participation in the International Labour Conference, and stated that if the Provinces would get together and select one delegate he would appoint him as a Federal delegate.

The Federal Prime Minister suggested that the provinces might get together while here and select their men.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, directed attention to Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, adopted in 1925, which permits the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act." He explained that five of the provinces, viz., British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had enacted laws to avail themselves of this feature of the federal statute. The Minister directed the attention of the other provinces to this subject in order that uniformity of legislation might be secured on this important subject throughout the whole country.

Immigration

The subject of immigration was discussed by a number of the provincial representatives after which Hon. Robert Forke, Federal Minister of Immigration, made a comprehensive statement dealing with the activities of his department, its policies and problems. It was agreed that representatives of the provincial governments should confer with the Federal Minister of Immigration at the conclusion of the Dominion-Provincial Conference in an endeavour to secure the fullest co-operation as between the Dominion and the Provinces in the recruitment and placement of incoming settlers. In the course of his address before the Conference, the Minister of Immigration declared that the policy of his department was to secure the largest number of immigrants of a suitable character which could be assimilated with the best advantage. Quality rather than quantity was of supreme importance. He declared that following the recruiting of immigrants, direction and colonization must go hand in hand. Reference was made to the British Empire Settlement Scheme, under which the provincial governments and organizations approved by the Federal Department could nominate persons who might be brought to the Dominion and placed here. Most of the restrictions which had been imposed by the Department, and against which there had been some complaint, had been decided upon for the good of the immigrants themselves. With reference to land settlement schemes, several of the provinces had shown an inclination to participate. Losses sustained through the Assisted Family Scheme and Land Settlement Scheme had been infinitesimal. The Minister suggested that Canadian boys be encouraged to go on farms on a fifty-fifty loan basis as between the Dominion and the province. The Minister explained the policy pursued in connection with European immigrants in respect of their fitness and good health. As regards restrictions, he pointed out that there were none upon any British born subject who desired to come to Canada, provided he could pass the medical examination and, in the event of his not taking advantage of the assisted passage scheme which applies to agriculturists, could pay his fare.

Various views were expressed by the provincial representatives on the subject of immigration. The question of repatriation of Canadians in the United States was brought up, in connection with which the Minister of Immigration referred to the efforts which were being made by his department in that direction. In the opinion of certain of the

western delegates, immigration should be absolutely under the control of the Federal and Provincial authorities, and the activities of outside organizations should be very carefully supervised.

Unemployment Relief

The question of unemployment relief was dealt with briefly. With the possible exception of Manitoba, no speaker urged the granting of federal aid in this direction.

Technical Education

Representatives of all the provinces participated in the discussion of the subject of technical education and urged that the financial assistance granted by the Federal Government towards the development of technical education, under the authority of the Technical Education Act, 1919, should not be discontinued next year when this statute expires, but should be continued. It was stated that the provinces had established extensive technical schools and that the work of these institutions would suffer severely if the federal grant were withdrawn. The desire of the provincial governments was that federal grants of this kind should not be temporary but should be placed on a permanent basis. With the development of industry in Canada the necessity for technical education was constantly on the increase and it was urged that the instruction given in these schools was of great benefit to trade and industry throughout Canada. Several of the provinces favoured the inclusion of agricultural education in the courses of training given in technical schools and urged the necessity of financial assistance from the federal treasury towards this form of instruction.

Industrial Research

Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, spoke of the consideration which was being given by the Dominion Government to the proposed establishment of national research laboratories and intimated that a plan commensurate to the development of Canadian industries was being evolved by the Dominion Government.

Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the National Research Council, made a statement on the work of this body and described the activities of other countries on lines of industrial research. He offered the prediction that should Canada establish a central organization, combining the functions of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, and the Mellon Institute at Pittsburg, there would be a saving to the nation in productive wealth that would equal in twenty-five years the entire national debt. The first country which had sensed the importance of industrial research and education was, he said, Germany. In 1900 the world began to wonder what had happened in Germany which was forging ahead on all lines. Prior to the war a stream of investigators from all parts of the world were flocking to the educational centres of Germany. It was only after the war that Great Britain sensed the real relation of education and research to industrial development. During the past few years she had, however, spent vast sums of money on these lines. On one item of research alone, namely, that of coal, which has not yet been completed, a saving had been made in by-products in Great Britain of no less a sum than £500,000.

The United States, Canada's greatest competitor in industry, had since the war accumulated such a force for research as had never been seen before. She had a Bureau of Standards, a Mines Research Council, graduate schools, scholarships, the Mellon Institute, the Rockefeller Foundation, and agricultural schools. Last year she had spent 200 million dollars in research, ten million dollars of which was on pure science. It was estimated that the Bureau of Standards saved to the country 600 million dollars annually.

When the National Research Council came into being in Canada in 1916 there had not been a single highly organized research institute in the country. All the work was done by individuals. The number of these had since been increased, scholarships had been founded, and 155 men had already been trained and were engaged in Canada. The Council itself had engaged in researches and by the end of January hoped to be able to demonstrate the way by which damp and tough grain could be dried without injuring its quality. This would mean a saving of millions to the country. Dr. Tory emphasized the need of a Bureau for the standardization of materials.

Concluding the discussion, the Minister of Trade and Commerce declared that a matter of such major importance could not be decided in a brief space of time and that the sympathetic support of the provinces and of industry would be necessary.

Old Age Pensions

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, drew the attention of the Conference to the Old Age Pensions Act which had been passed at the last session of Parliament and explained that the pensions system provided therein may be established by the individual provinces in agreement with the Dominion Government, the cost of pension payments

being divided equally between the central Government and the provinces. Continuing, the Minister recalled that under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, payment of old age pensions come within provincial jurisdiction. The subject had, however, been considered by a Committee of the House of Commons and it had been realized that it was difficult for any one province to formulate such a measure. The Committee recommended a co-operative system between the Dominion and the provinces and the Act of Parliament had been passed on this recommendation. When the Committee's report was submitted to the House of Commons an amendment had been proposed in favour of a purely federal scheme, but this amendment had been rejected on division by 139 votes to 17. The Old Age Pensions Act is now on the statute book and the Minister said he would like to see old age pensions introduced in all the provinces. If the Federal Act was not perfect in all its details, it might be amended in the light of future experience.

All of the Provincial Governments participated in the discussion of this subject. Hon. J. D. MacLean, Premier of British Columbia, expressed the view that the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was a real boon to the provinces, in that it relieved the latter of one-half of the financial obligation involved. The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia had adopted legislation to take advantage of the Federal Act and old age pensions were now being paid in the Pacific Coast province. So far as British Columbia was concerned, it was quite willing to bear the financial responsibilty involved.

Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, advanced the view that the Dominion Government might well have borne the entire cost of old age pensions, but if it was not prepared to do more than was contemplated under the existing statute, it was the intention of his government to introduce an Act in the provincial legislature to take advantage of the Federal statute.

In the ensuing discussion, certain of the provinces contended that the financial burden of paying old age pensions was too great for them to bear. In other cases there was an inclination to have the Federal Government make its contribution without involving the provinces in a similar obligation. On behalf of the Province of Quebec, it was contended that the existing systems of relief for the aged and indigent were adequate. There was general agreement that the principle of old age pensions was sound.

Unemployment and Sickness Insurance

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, presented to the Conference copies of memoranda of information which had been compiled by the Department of Labour in relation to systems of unemployment and sickness insurance. In doing so, he intimated that the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada had advised that compulsory insurance of this nature was within provincial jurisdiction. He desired that the provinces would give attention to the same and expressed the hope that the memoranda of information would be of assistance to the provinces on these subjects.

Unemployment Insurance for Handicapped Veterans

Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General for British Columbia, towards the conclusion of the Conference, discussed the subject of unemployment insurance for handicapped veterans, who, while receiving pensions, were almost incapacitated from industrial employment.

Oriental Immigration

Hon. Mr. Manson dealt also briefly with the problem of oriental immigration from the standpoint of his province and of the Dominion and invited the consideration of this matter by the Federal Government.

Provincial Subsidies

Representatives of all the provinces presented statements dealing with the financial requirements of their respective governments and urging the desirability of increased grants from the Dominion treasury in certain directions.

Financial Problems

The Hon. James Robb, Minister of Finance, on the conclusion of the discussion concerning financial problems, made a statement in the terms following:—

"The discussion which has taken place concerning the financial problems of the Dominion and of the Provinces has been fairly complete. On the one hand there have been requests by the Provinces, or some of them at least, that the Dominion should increase the amount paid to them in subsidies. There has also been the recommendation that the Dominion should assume certain service now undertaken by certain of the provinces. Broadly speaking I think it may be said that these services are considered to be unprofitable, in fact liabilities to the provinces and that if the Dominion were to take them over that for the moment at least their operation would involve an increase in expenditure on the federal treasury. From the viewpoint of the

Dominion it has been submitted that the duty of the Federal authorities is to see that the credit of Canada is maintained both at home and abroad and at the same time to reduce taxation so far as is possible in order that industry in all its varied branches may be encouraged.

"The recommendations of the provinces are double-edged. First, there is the demand for increased expenditures by the Dominion Government, and on the other hand that we should withdraw from certain fields of taxation and revenue. Recommendations have been made that subsidies should be increased, that certain expenditures for varied means of transportation should be undertaken, that the Old Age Pensions should be at the sole expense of the Dominion Government, etc. On the other hand it has been urged that the Dominion should withdraw from the Income Tax field and other direct taxation sources, that we should reduce the Customs and Excise duties on liquors, etc. I have not made a minute calculation, but off-hand would estimate that the varied recommendations involve either in expenditure or in the drying-up of sources of revenue, 100 millions of dollars annually.

"The Dominion Government has been able to reduce taxation and to no slight extent clear the field for the provinces, but our margin is none too broad considering obligations that we must meet year to year. The further we proceed the more it becomes apparent to all that in justice to the taxpayers, the Premiers and Ministers here assembled, having heard the varied recommendations, should give the whole matter their mature consideration. It is submitted that it would be unfair to the taxpayers of Canada were we of the Dominion Government immediately to attempt to lay down to-day a line of action that the Dominion Government is prepared to follow towards any part of Canada. The whole question we feel, must be given a thorough scrutiny before commitment of any nature should be given, and in the light of all representations made at this Conference we will carefully consider the problems."

The Conference concluded with expressions of thanks from the Provincial Ministers to the Federal Government and a statement by the Federal Prime Minister expressing the deep thanks of the Central Government for the valuable help which they had obtained from the frank, candid and sympathetic views expressed by all present. The provincial authorities were assured that most careful consideration would be given to all of the subjects which had been presented.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Revision of Order Governing Mercantile Industry

DURING October the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia published Order No. 18, relating to the Mercantile Industry. This order was the subject of Orders number 1, 2 and 3, published in 1919 (Labour Gazette, February, 1919, page 178). As the earlier orders were in force over one year the Board had authority, under the provisions of the Act, to reopen the question of wages in the industry affected without reconvening or calling any conference. The rates fixed by the new order are the same as those in the three orders of 1919.

The present order, which combines the three former orders, is as follows:—

1. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every employee in the mercantile industry (except women to whom a special license is issued under section 10 of the same Act)* shall be $12.75 a week of forty-eight hours, or 26 9/16 cents per hour.

2. The minimum wage for every girl under eighteen years of age employed in the mercantile industry shall be as follows:—

$7.50 a week during the first three months of such employment.
$8 a week during the second three months of such employment.
$8.50 a week during the third three months of such employment.
$9 a week during the fourth three months of such employment.
$9.50 a week during the fifth three months of such employment.
$10 a week during the sixth three months of such employment.
$10.50 a week during the seventh three months of such employment.
$11 a week during the eighth three months of such employment.

3. The minimum wage for every female apprentice eighteen years of age or over that age in the mercantile industry shall be as follows:—

$9 a week during the first three months of such employment.
$10 a week during the second three months of such employment.
$11 a week during the third three months of such employment.
$12 a week during the fourth three months of such employment.

* This section provides for the employment of physically defective women at lower rates of wages.

4. Licences must be obtained from the Board before such female apprentices eighteen years of age or over that age may be employed at the rates set forth in section 3 of this Order.

5. No woman or girl shall be employed in the mercantile industry for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Chairman or Secretary of the Board.

6. Every woman or girl employed for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week shall be paid *pro rata* for such excess time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled as provided by sections 1, 2 or 3 of this Order.

7. Every woman or girl employed for a lesser number of hours than forty-eight in any one week may be paid *pro rata* for such time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled as provided by sections 1, 2 or 3 of this Order.

8. This Order shall not apply to employees who are governed by any other Order of the Board in force from time to time under the said Act.

9. This Order shall become effective on the first day of January, 1928, and shall be in substitution for the said Order No. 1, Order No. 2, and Order No. 3 hereinbefore referred to, which said Orders shall thereupon be rescinded.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

Order No. 3 Governing Female Employees in Printing, Bookbinding Establishments, Etc., in Montreal and District.

THE Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently approved of Order No. 3, governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope making establishments in the city and island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond Montreal. This order will become effective at the opening of the new year.

The Board's method of procedure was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January 1926 on page 4. Order No. 1, governing laundries, dye works, etc., in Montreal and district was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December 1926, on page 1195. Order No. 2, governing laundries, dye works, etc., outside Montreal and district was detailed in the issue for March 1927, page 271.

Order No. 3, as approved reads as follows:—

"Order No. 3, governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope-making establishments in the city and island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island.

"Minimum: No wage shall be less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:

"Experienced workers—$12.50.

"Apprentices—1st six months, $7; 2nd six months, $8; 3rd six months, $9.50; 4th six months, $11.

"Maximum of inexperienced workers: The number of inexperienced workers having less than twenty-four months of apprenticeship shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force.

"Overtime: Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates, but in all cases according to the prevailing custom of the trade.

"Lost time: Any female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

"Deductions for absence: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

"Waiting: An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

"Permits: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which the order may concern."

Report of British Ministry of Labour for 1926

The third annual report of the British Ministry of Labour dealing with the work of Ministry during 1926, has been recently issued. This report, like its predecessors, covers a wide field, including industrial relations, employment and unemployment, unemployment insurance, the administration of the Trade Boards Acts, labour statistics, relations with the International Labour Organizations, and various temporary functions arising out of the war.

In the section dealing with industrial disputes, the total number of workers involved in all disputes during 1926 was given as 2,747,500, while the total number of working days lost during the same period was 162,784,000. The dispute in the coal mining industry, lasting from May to November, 1926, together with the general strike from May 4 to 12, was largely responsible for the abnormally high number of workers affected and the working days lost during the year as a result of disputes.

Referring to the effect of the general strike on the Joint Industrial Councils and on the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, the Report states that these bodies "showed their value in providing a meeting ground for the discussion of the situation arising out of the strike, and still more in the spirit of reasonableness in which these discussions were almost invariably conducted."

The membership of the trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1925 was given as 5,521,672, comprised in 1,144 unions. In 1924, the total membership was 5,534,005.

The history of employment in 1926 is, as the Report points out, largely the history of the general strike and the coal dispute. At the end of January, the proportion of insured workpeople unemployed was 11 per cent. This figure declined steadily to 9.1 per cent at the end of April, when for the first time since the post-war slump, the number of those registered at the employment exchange as unemployed was below a million. The general strike badly disturbed the growing confidence, and subsequently the increasing shortage of, and the high price of imported coal, which were due to the coal stoppage, completely checked the improvement, unemployment rising to 14.6 per cent by the end of June. From this period there was a slight improvement in the general position.

This great inflation of unemployment during 1926, the Report states, threw a very severe strain on the administration and finances of the unemployment insurance scheme. The question of unemployment in Great Britain was dealt with in the Blanesburgh Report, which is referred to elsewhere in this issue (page 1146).

EMPLOYEES' SUPERANNUATION IN CANADA

THE subject of employees' superannuation in Canada has been dealt with in previous articles appearing in the Labour Gazette. In the issue of February, 1924, page 127, the existing Provincial schemes for government employees' retirement insurance were outlined. Subsequently, in the issue for May, 1924, page 390, the provisions made by various municipalities in Canada for the retirement of municipal employees were detailed.

The present article gives some further particulars in regard to superannuation projects, either under consideration or in actual operation, in various municipalities. It supplements the previous articles, bringing the subject up to date as far as possible.

Vancouver and Victoria

As outlined in a previous article, the superannuation of civic employees is provided for under Part III of the British Columbia Superannuation Act of 1921. In Vancouver and Victoria, shortly after the enactment of this legislation, action was taken to secure the application of its provisions to the employees. Owing, however, to objections to some features of the Act by certain classes the question of adopting the provincial scheme was not pressed. During the last session of the Legislature the Superannuation Act was amended to provide that, upon application in writing from seventy-five per cent of all the employees or of the employees of any group of permanent employees, a municipality must adopt a superannuation scheme as provided by the Act, paying from the revenues all contributions required from it as an employer (Labour Gazette, April, 1927, page 362).

In Vancouver recently the city hall staff petitioned the city council to establish a pension fund under the provisions of the Act. As the petition was signed by ten per cent more than the requisite percentage of the total number of employees affected, the city council had no alternative but to take steps to introduce a pension scheme, which will become effective in respect of city hall employees on January 1, 1928. In the meantime the city council will approach the Legislature with a request that the Act be amended so as to permit the city to administer the superannuation fund. It is understood that the policemen, firemen and outside workers are also preparing petitions, requesting that the scheme apply to them on January 1.

In Victoria the city hall staff had requested the application of the provincial scheme, but representations were made, alleging that the enforcement of the provincial measure in its entirety would work a hardship upon the ratepayers. The city council proposed what was termed a "compromise pension plan" arranged by the superannuation committee of the city council, which would give the employees the same benefits as under the provincial Act, the pension fund however to be administered by the city, which would only assume liability for its share of the pension when it accrued. At a general meeting of city hall employees, held on October 6, it was decided to rescind the petition for the provincial scheme, and another resolution was passed,

accepting the city council's scheme. It was unofficially reported that the police department and the outside staff had taken a similar attitude, leaving only the fire department holding out for the provincial scheme.

Montreal

The question of employees' superannuation in the city of Montreal has been under study for some time, and several projects have been considered. Recent information indicates that the subject has been revived. At a meeting of the city council on October 10, Ald. J. A. A. Brodeur, chairman of the city executive committee, outlined a new pension scheme for municipal employees, excepting the firemen and police, who have their own retirement funds. The scheme, as drafted, proposes that all employees will pay a percentage, not yet determined, of their salaries and wages (the city to pay the balance) up to the age of 65 years, when the employee will be retired on pension, varying from $600 to $2,500 depending on time of service and earning power. Provision is made for the retirement on pension of employees who become incapacitated before the age of 65 years. The city will pay six per cent on all moneys paid in which will be added to the principal. It is understood that the city will immediately put the fund into effect.

Calgary

Announcement was recently made that a pension scheme for the members of the police force of Calgary would be put into effect by the end of October. According to the draft agreement, members of the police force will contribute from 3½ to 5 per cent of their salaries to the fund, depending upon the age of the participant. The annual cost to the city is estimated at $6,570, made up of interest on accrued liability of $2,750 and 3½ per cent of total salaries, $4,000. The compulsory entrance age is fixed at 25 years and the pension age at 60 years. The scheme also provides for a death benefit. It is possible that a similar scheme will be worked out in connection with members of the fire department.

Toronto

In Toronto, the firemen and police have a benefit fund, which was detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, page 393. Recently, the police department voted against a new proposal, recommended by the police commissioners, to raise the length of service for the men, and to increase the percentage of contributions paid by the men from 7 to 9 per cent. It is understood that the Civic Survey Report, recently tabled before the city council, emphasized the need for the establishment of a pension or superannuation fund for all civic employees so that a large number of aged employees may be retired and their places filled by younger men, in order to increase the efficiency of the service.

Ottawa

The fire department in the city of Ottawa has a superannuation fund, but according to the report of the superintendent of insurance for Ontario, this fund is not on a sound actuarial basis. The firemen at present pay 4 per cent of their wages into the fund and the city makes an annual contribution of $7,000. The question of adjusting the situation so as to place the fund on a sound basis is now under consideration.

Winnipeg

The city of Winnipeg established in 1921 a pension fund for its employees, the provisions of which were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, page 390. Recently the city council approved certain recommendations of a special sub-committee on the pension by-law, among which was a provision making compulsory the retirement of a civic employee at the age of 65.

The first of the conferences between officials of the London Midland and Scottish Railway and representatives of the men, suggested by the president of the Company, for the joint consideration of matters relating to railway work, was held on September 20, 1927, at Liverpool. The purpose of the conferences is to secure the cordial co-operation of the company and the staff in promoting the efficiency and prosperity of the line. The first conferences will necessarily be preliminary. They will be held in each of 14 districts into which, for the purposes of the scheme, the line has been divided. Each conference will be attended not only by headquarters officials but also by local officials of the line and representatives of the men. Among the matters to be discussed are the competition of road motor transport, the cost of operating (in running, handling, carting, etc.), shunting operations as they affect speedy transit, damage to rolling stock, accidents to staff and methods of prevention. The joint conference will also be asked to consider means of attracting business to the line.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT PLANS OF CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, OF TRAIL, B.C.

PROPOSED medical and hospital agreements submitted to its employees early in the present year by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada were outlined in the Labour Gazette, June, 1927, page 744. The "Tadanac Medical and Hospital Agreements," as they are called (Tadanac being the site of an ore reduction plant of the Company), were accepted later by the parties concerned, and became effective on August 15, 1927. Medical aid is provided under the medical agreement in accordance with section 23 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of B.C., 1924, chapter 278), recognizing any existing plan for medical aid which, after investigation by the Board, is found on the whole to be not less efficient in the interests both of the employer and of the general body of workmen than the provisions for medical aid contained in this section." The agreements are between the medical practitioners of Trail and Rossland, B.C., the employees (as represented by their medical committee) and the company. Section 1 of the agreement reads as follows:—

1. The Company covenants and agrees with the doctors to pay to the doctors the sum of 15 cents per half calendar month for each deceased employee whose widow, minor children or other dependants are entitled to receive the benefits of this Agreement pursuant to Clause Eleven (11) hereof, and also the further sum of 15 cents for each pensioner resident in Trail, Rossland or Tadanac, and also the further sum of 15 cents for each employee employed at or in connection with the said smelter, metallurgical works and plants situated in or near the municipalities of Trail and Tadanac who has worked in the employ of the said Company more than three and one-half shifts in each half calendar month, and to retain and pay to the doctors from the moneys earned by each of such employees the sum of 64 cents per half calendar month, when such employee earns the minimum adult labourer's pay or more per shift for such half month, and a pro rata amount from each employee earning less than said minimum pay for such half month, such payments and deductions commencing with the half calendar month beginning on the 15th day of August, A.D. 1927, and said money to be paid over to the doctors at a date not later than eight days after the close of each half month.

The doctors, on their side, agree to provide the employees, their families and dependants, with proper medical and surgical treatment and supplies, provided that patients living more than four miles from the towns may be charged at a rate of 50 cents per mile. The doctors also agree to bear half the cost of treatment by specialists, where such treatment is necessary or is ordered by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The company agrees to bear half of the cost of specialist treatment of its employees, but not of their families or dependants. It will also supply crutches, artificial limbs, etc., for its employees as required. The doctors agree to perform all maternity work for the employees, their families and dependants, at a fixed charge of $12.50 for each confinement. Widows and other dependants of former employees who at any time lost their lives in the company's service are included in these benefits. Chronic ailments which existed before the employee entered the company's service, are not included. Disputes arising in connection with matters coming under the agreement are to be referred to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Any party may terminate the agreement after three months' notice, and the Board may at any time withdraw its approval. The company will terminate the agreement if requested by a majority of its employees to do so.

The parties to the Hospital Agreement are the Trail-Tadanac Hospital Society, the employees, and the company. Under its provisions the company deducts 26 cents from the half-month's earnings of each employee, this money to be paid to the hospital within eight days of the close of each half month. The Hospital agrees to provide treatment as approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Plan of Group Life Insurance

The Group Life Insurance plan became effective on October 15, supplementing another plan which already existed. It was found that many employees relied exclusively on the inadequate protection afforded by the earlier plan, and the company therefore made an arrangement with the Sun Life Assurance Company for a larger scheme of group insurance. The plan is outlined in a circular sent by the company to each employee, as follows:—

Present Plan:—

1. All employees of six months' service receive $500.

2. $100 additional insurance is given for each 6 months' service until a maximum of $1,500 has been reached.

This is at the company's expense.

Proposed Plan:—

The employee may take $1,000 or $1,500 additional insurance.

Note: This means that an employee entitled to the maximum under both plans will have $3,000 insurance, half at the company's expense, and half at his own expense.

Monthly cost on $1,000, 90 cents, on $1,500, $1.35.

Benefits of Insurance:—

1. Full amount payable in event of death from any cause, either from sickness or accident, regardless of where it occurs.

2. Full amount payable in event of permanent and total disability, before reaching age of sixty.

Permanent and total disability is anything which totally and permanently disables an employee from working.

(a) Loss of both hands, both feet or sight of both eyes.

(b) Any sickness, such as advanced heart trouble, paralysis or consumption may be causes of permanent and total disability.

3. There is no medical examination. Every employee is entitled to this insurance regardless of what his physical condition is.

4. There is no age limit. Regardless of the employee's age they are entitled to the benefits of this coverage with the exception that any employee over the age of 60 will not be paid in event of permanent disability.

Details of Plan:—1. Each employee receives an individual policy under this plan.

2. The cost will be deducted monthly from your wages.

3. Each employee will fill in an application card giving full name, age and beneficiary.

Conversion:—In case an employee terminates his employment with the company he may convert his insurance into an individual policy in the Sun Life without medical examination if done within 30 days after termination. This applies also to the insurance paid for by the company if the employee wishes to continue it as well at his own expense.

This insurance in no way interferes with any insurance now carried, with the insurance the company is now giving or with Workmen's compensation.

It is a plan which enables each employee to obtain insurance at a rate approximately one third of the individual life insurance rate without medical examination and irrespective of age. It is necessary that at least 75 per cent of the employees decide to adopt the plan before it can be made effective.

Canadian Mail Carriers' Conditions of Employment

It is stated that the Canadian Mail Contractors' Association, before the next session of Parliament, will suggest to the government several changes in the conditions which now govern the employment of mail contractors. These changes would include the following:—

1. Abolition of the contract system, and substitution of regular salaries, at the rate of $70 per mile per year. (In the United States the rate of payment is $75 per mile per year, with clothes and running equipment.)

2. Payment of three times the present rates of wages for contractors operating between post offices and railway stations. These contracts represent a trifling income, but involve heavy responsibility.

3. Employment to be of a permanent nature while service is satisfactory, subject to two months' notice of termination.

4. Bonus for contractors operating since 1917.

5. Rural mail service to receive the balance of ten statutory holidays.

6. All rural mail boxes to be placed on right side of roads.

Recent studies of criminal statistics in the United States show a preponderance of convictions of persons of immigrant races who have not become adjusted to their new environment, and a similar increase in crimes attributed to negroes has followed the recent wholesale migration of coloured persons from the south to the north. The Joint Committee on Negro Child Study in New York City has just published a study of delinquent and neglected negro children before the New York City Children's Court, in which the statistics of this subject are analyzed, and recommendations are made for improving the conditions which now prevail among coloured children in the city.

AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

REFERENCE has been made in previous issues of the Labour Gazette to the Industrial Mission which visited the United States during the past year, under the auspices of the Australian Federal Government, for the purpose of studying the conditions of American industry. More specifically the purpose of the Mission was to discuss the reasons for the prosperity of industry in the United States; to what extent this prosperity was shared by the worker; and finally, to what extent the industrial conditions under which American industry prospered might be reproduced in the Commonwealth of Australia. The Industrial Mission was composed of representatives of both employers and workers. Its official report has not yet been issued, but a summary of conclusions has been published by Mr. H. G. Adam, a well-known Australian journalist, who accompanied the Mission as a disinterested observer. Mr. Adam's conclusions are set forth in the following fifteen paragraphs:

1. The workers in the successful manufacturing industries in America are divided into two clear-cut groups—skilled and unskilled. This is a fundamental condition of the mass production methods to which America owes its industrial progress in the last ten years.

2. The proportions of these groups of workers in the manufacturing industries are—skilled, 5 per cent, unskilled, 95 per cent.

A worker classed as unskilled and paid on the unskilled rates may be operating an intricate machine performing an important process in manufacture, but his necessary actions have been reduced to such simplicity that the common labourer can be trained to the job in a few hours.

3. The average earnings of unskilled workers in America are between £5 and £6 for a week of 50 hours.

4. The average earnings of skilled workers are from £8 to £10 a week. At special periods, when the men may work 60 hours a week, they may go as high as £20.

5. The workers in the manufacturing industries are drawn from immigrant labour of all nationalities without any qualifications of experience or training. Skilled workers have until now mostly been imported from England, Germany, and France. That source of skilled labour is failing, and efforts are now being made to train workers in vocational schools and by systems of apprenticeship.

6. A wage of £6 a week in America would correspond in real wages to a wage of £4 a week in Australia.

7. Despite the immigration restrictions employers have not yet experienced any difficulty in obtaining all the unskilled labour that they require. It is generally admitted that for every job available in a manufacturing concern there will be three applicants.

8. The workers in the manufacturing industries, with the exception of the garment makers, have no industrial organizations comparable to the Australian trade unions. They have no voice in fixing wages, hours or conditions of labour. They have no defence against the arbitrary will of the employer.

9. Broken time and long enforced periods of idleness are common in most industries. A factory may work 24 hours a day for part of the year, and perhaps three days a week for the rest of the time. It is always possible to secure workers at short notice and to put them off without trouble, so that there is not much need for employers to attempt to stabilize their production.

10. The worker gets no pay for public holidays, and only in exceptional cases is there any provision for vacations. In most industries there is no extra pay for overtime for night work or for work on public holidays.

11. The pace at which the worker works is set by the machine, which is set by the management. If he cannot keep up the pace he is fired.

12. Piecework is universal wherever it is possible to apply it. It is accepted by the worker as an integral part of the industrial system and is undoubtedly the chief incentive to hard, fast work.

13. The American worker accepts many extras from his employer, such as insurance provision, housing, medical attention and recreation clubs, in lieu of their value in higher wages.

14. Although in a number of cases the workers participate in schemes to buy stock in the corporations that employ them, they regard that stock merely on its dividend-producing value, and not as giving them any share in the management or control of the corporation.

15. There is little or no evidence in American industry of spontaneous or reasoned co-operation between the worker and the employer for increased production. The planning, the initiative and the driving power all come from the management.

THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

Paper by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Director of Technical Education, Department of Labour, Ottawa, read at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Education Association, Winnipeg, November 1-3, 1927

IN this paper an attempt is made to set forth as briefly as possible the development of secondary vocational education in Canada, giving a fairly complete summary of developments in each province during the past decade. The paper does not include engineering education and the professional training of teachers, doctors, dentists, etc., which, while vocational, are a part of college or university work and are not usually referred to as vocational education. Manual training and domestic science, which were pioneer subjects in the development of secondary vocational education, are not dealt with because these subjects are now established parts of the academic branch of school work. Agricultural education is merely referred to in passing, as until recently it has been almost wholly confined to agricultural colleges and the provincial departments of agriculture. Very little agricultural instruction of vocational value has been provided by the departments of education. The term secondary vocational education, as here used, refers to the work of the provincial departments of education on which federal grants are paid under the Technical Education Act.

The history of secondary vocational education in Canada may be divided into three ten-year periods. The first includes the years from 1900 to 1909, preceding the appointment of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; the second is from 1910 to 1919, preceding the enactment of the Technical Education Act; and the last is the ten year period of the Act's duration, which terminates on March 31, 1929.

Prior to 1900, the development of vocational education was confined to work of college grade such as teacher-training, engineering education, scientific agriculture, and specialized training for other professions. Commercial courses were organized in a number of high schools, and evening classes of various types were established in Nova Scotia and in a few of the larger communities throughout the Dominion. No special organization was set up in any province to promote or develop vocational work of less than college grade, while day vocational schools, such as exist to-day in most large industrial centres, were unknown.

During the period from 1900 to 1909 special efforts were made to introduce manual training and domestic science into Canadian schools. Due to the personal interest and philanthropy of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, assisted by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, specially qualified manual training instructors were brought to Canada from Great Britain and placed in representative schools throughout the Dominion. Through the efforts of Mrs. Lillian Massey-Treble of Toronto and Mrs. Hoodless of Hamilton, domestic science was introduced into Ontario schools. Such efforts on the part of private individuals encouraged the provincial departments of education and local school boards to establish practical work in the school systems and started the movement which resulted in the present development of vocational education throughout the Dominion.

Early Developments

Nova Scotia was the first province to organize a program of vocational education of less than college grade. In 1907 the legislature passed the Technical Education Act, which provided for centralized control of all technical or vocational education in the province. A provincial director was appointed and provision was made for the inspection and supervision of evening schools throughout the province. It should be noted that Nova Scotia had conducted evening classes for coal miners since 1888, and classes for stationary engineers since 1899. Under the new act, the scope of these classes was enlarged and provision made for other types of work.

The first day vocational school in Canada to be operated in a separate building was opened in Toronto in 1901, and the first building erected specially for secondary vocational education was erected in Hamilton in 1909.

Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education

The appointment by the Dominion Government of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education in 1910, coincided with or possibly resulted from an active interest in vocational education

throughout the whole Dominion, and marked the beginning of the present development.

The commissioners, after carefully studying the existing conditions and requirements in Canada and inspecting the work being done in the United States, Great Britain, and parts of Europe, recommended a development policy and a complete system of secondary vocational education for Canada. This system, while retaining provincial control of education, provided for federal, provincial, municipal, and private financial contributions and close co-operation between schools and industry. The types of work suggested for urban communities were as follows:—

For those who are to continue at school—

Division I. Intermediate industrial classes (or schools).
" II. Co-ordinated technical classes (or schools).
" III. Technical high schools.
" IV. Apprentices' schools.
" V. Industrial and technical institutes.
" VI. Technical, home economics and fine arts colleges.

For those who have gone to work—

Division I. Continuation classes (or schools).
" II. Co-ordinated technical classes (or schools).
" III. Middle technical classes (or schools).
" IV. Apprentices' classes (or schools) in workshops.
" V. Industrial and technical institutes.
" VI. Correspondence-study courses.

Similar provisions were suggested for rural communities.

The commissioners recommended that the sum of $3,000,000 be provided annually for a period of ten years by the Parliament of Canada and paid into a Dominion Development Fund to be used for the following purposes:—

1. The service in each province of an adequate supply of persons (teachers, instructors, demonstrators, executive officers) properly qualified to carry on Industrial Training and Technical Education.
2. The establishment or extension and maintenance of classes, courses, schools or other institutions or means for Industrial Training and Technical Education.
3. The provision of suitable and adequate appliances, apparatus and equipment for teaching purposes, but not including school buildings, furniture or consumable supplies.
4. The provision of scholarships to equalize opportunities to young people and other workers to profit by classes, courses, schools or other institutions.
5. The provision of experts with experience in Industrial Training and Technical Education whose services for counsel would be available to provincial and local authorities.
6. The service of central institutions when and where required to supplement the work carried on by the several provincial and local development authorities either by providing and maintaining or by assisting in providing and maintaining such central institutions.
7. The promotion of scientific industrial and house-keeping research and the diffusion of knowledge resulting therefrom.

Royal Commission on Technical Education —Manitoba

Manitoba also appointed a royal commission in 1910 to make a study of vocational education in Canada and the United States. The findings of this commission determined the nature and scope of the technical high schools which were opened in Winnipeg two years later.

Dr. Seath's Report—Ontario

During the same year (1910) Ontario sent Dr. Seath, Superintendent of Education, to the United States and to Europe to study vocational education and to suggest methods of developing the work in that province. Practically all of the recommendations made by Dr. Seath have since been carried out and it is acknowledged that the Ontario system of vocational education is based on his report.

Agricultural Instruction Act

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government made its report in 1913 and in the same year Parliament passed the Agricultural Instruction Act under the provisions of which $10,000,000 were set aside to promote and assist agriculture and agricultural instruction during a ten year period. This money was paid to the provincial departments of agriculture, and was used to develop new branches of agricultural work which would directly and indirectly assist the farmers in their work and home life. Part of the money was used for school purposes in promoting agricultural education but most of it was spent in connection with demonstration work, clubs, experimental plots, etc. The Act expired in 1923 and was renewed for one year to give the provinces a chance to adjust the work so that they could assume the full financial burden. As this was considered to be impossible by some of the provinces a considerable part of the work was discontinued and much of it was never revived.

Technical Education Act

Owing to the war, it was not until 1919 that the Technical Education Act was passed setting aside the sum of $10,000,000 for the

promotion and development of technical or vocational education for persons entering or employed in industrial pursuits.

Under the provisions of this Act the Dominion Government assists in the promotion and development of vocational education of less than college grade by sharing equally with each provincial government approved expenditures on all branches of vocational education, except agriculture. The Act provides for the expenditure of $10,000,000 during the ten year period ending March 31, 1929. In order that the smaller provinces may earn a fair share of the grants, the sum of $10,000 is allotted to each province before dividing the balance of the annual appropriation in proportion to population.

Developments since 1919

In order to comprehend the development of vocational education since the Technical Education Act came into effect, it is necessary to consider each province separately. In no two provinces has the work been organized and developed in the same manner, although there are many features of the work which are common to all provinces. Statistics and written reports indicate in a general way the growth and scope of the work being carried on but they fail to reveal the local changes and peculiarities which must be understood to properly interpret the reports.

The accompanying tables give a fairly accurate indication of the growth of the work as a whole since 1919 and some idea of the expenditures in each province.

Perhaps the outstanding features revealed by these tables are the growth in day schools and the differences in the amounts earned by the various provinces.

The nature and scope of the work in each province is indicated by the following brief reviews of developments since 1919.

TABLE I.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN CANADA, 1919-1927

Year	Municipalities conducting classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils			
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence	Total
1919–20	32	97	384	1,423	3	1,810	8,512	51,827	207	60,546
1920–21	45	149	573	1,605	4	2,181	11,683	44,441	620	56,744
1921–22	54	167	527	1,711	30	2,268	13,588	46,219	2,154	61,961
1922–23	54	156	752	1,883	39	2,674	16,242	53,080	978	70,300
1923–24	58	156	929	1,970	44	2,943	20,527	57,986	1,316	79,829
1924–25	65	156	1,057	2,273	28	3,158	24,137	62,249	1,638	88,024
1925–26	72	166	1,361	2,090	27	3,478	29,010	57,706	1,396	88,961
1926–27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927

Province	Annual appropriation	*Total amount available	†Amount paid to province
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Columbia	70,374 35	180,673 97	56,627 03
Alberta	77,725 40	117,660 16	85,787 16
Saskatchewan	97,165 78	273,933 28	18,021 83
Manitoba	80,218 72	233,875 34	20,056 34
Ontario	347,636 30	347,636 30	347,636 30
Quebec	281,751 31	542,404 67	403,944 35
New Brunswick	54,640 80	113,348 02	76,208 59
Nova Scotia	70,288 60	221,973 27	31,494 87
Prince Edward Island	20,198 74	68,069 14	7,757 33
Totals	1,100,000 00	2,099,574 15	1,047,535 80

*The total amount available includes the annual appropriation and amounts carried forward from previous years. Not more than 25 per cent of the annual appropriation is carried forward. Any unearned balance in excess of this amount lapses.

†The amount paid to each province represents one-half of approved provincial government expenditures except for Ontario, where sufficient money was not available. In most provinces the expenditures by local authorities greatly exceed the amount expended by the provincial government.

Prince Edward Island

Vocational education in Prince Edward Island is a direct result of federal grants, and may be said to have started with the opening of the Agricultural and Technical School, at Charlottetown, in November, 1920. This school provided two year day courses in agriculture and motor mechanics, in addition to short-term and evening courses in various subjects. The cost of equipping and operating the school was shared equally by the provincial government, the Federal Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act, and the Federal Department of Labour, under the Technical Education Act.

Home economics classes were added in 1923. In 1924 the school had an enrolment of 97 pupils in day classes and 196 in evening classes, but owing to the expiration of the Agricultural Instruction Act which cut off one third of the school's revenue, the day classes were discontinued and evening classes were moved to cheaper quarters. Commercial classes were started in connection with the Prince of Wales College in 1925 and evening classes were opened in Georgetown.

The day work is still confined to Charlottetown, but evening classes are now operated in nine municipalities. The total enrolment in day classes for the school year ended June 30, 1927, was 191, and in evening classes 390.

Nova Scotia

No new developments have taken place in Nova Scotia since 1919, but the work has continued to make progress slowly, despite adverse industrial and financial conditions.

Day schools are confined to Halifax, where short-term courses of two months are provided for small groups of men from different industries.

Evening classes conducted in twenty-eight municipalities provide vocational instruction for approximately 2,400 pupils. These classes are divided into two groups, technical classes and coal mining classes. The latter serve the men engaged in the coal mines who desire to qualify for supervisory and official positions. The technical classes supply the needs of commercial workers, homemakers, and skilled workers in various industrial occupations.

Over 700 pupils from all parts of the province are enrolled in 42 vocational correspondence courses conducted by the provincial Department of Education. Correspondence classes were started in 1916 but were temporarily abandoned in 1917. The Federal grants made it possible to revive this work in 1921 and it has now become an established part of the education program.

The Nova Scotia College of Art, in Halifax, receives provincial and Federal grants and has an enrolment of over 160.

New Brunswick

It may be said that vocational education in New Brunswick started concurrently with Federal aid, since the vocational board, which controls the work in the province, was established in May, 1919. The first vocational school building was opened on November 1, 1919, in Woodstock. It was built with funds left for that purpose by the late Mr. L. P. Fisher and is maintained jointly by the town of Woodstock, the Carleton County Council, and the Provincial and Federal governments. The work undertaken in this school includes pre-vocational industrial classes, day vocational classes in commercial work and homemaking, part-time classes in agriculture, and evening classes in a variety of subjects. Evening classes were also started in two other municipalities during 1919.

Rapid progress has been made during the past eight years, and New Brunswick now has two purely vocational schools at Woodstock and Saint John and six composite high schools which provide pre-vocational, commercial, and homemaking courses, in addition to the regular high school curriculum. All of these schools, excepting Woodstock, were built at public expense. The vocational school in Saint John was opened in 1926 and cost approximately $500,000, complete.

Short-term courses for garage workers are conducted at different centres during the winter months and for several years an itinerant instructor conducted short intensive courses in marine engine and automobile troubles, in small centres during the summer months. The latter service was for fishermen and car owners who do their own repairing.

The total enrolment in all vocational classes in New Brunswick for the past school year was 3,088 of whom 1,056 were in full-time day classes. New Brunswick is now earning more than the annual appropriation and is using up the accumulated reserve.

Quebec

Quebec's system of education is unlike that of any other province. Provision is made for instruction in both French and English, and a large majority of the pupils are French-speaking. Only the industrial, commercial, and applied art branches of vocational education are included in the work on which federal grants are claimed. This work has grown

rapidly during the past five years, and since 1923 provincial government expenditures have been more than sufficient to earn the full appropriation under the Technical Education Act.

Two provincial schools of art in Quebec city and Montreal were opened in 1922 and 1923 respectively. Over 1,500 pupils are enrolled in day and evening classes in these schools, which teach various branches of pure and applied art.

Commercial education receiving federal grants is confined to certain branches of the work carried on by the School of Higher Commercial Studies, in Montreal. In addition to degree work in commerce, this school provides an extensive evening school program and correspondence courses for office workers and others in commercial life.

A pulp and paper school was established in Three Rivers in 1923. It is operated by the Department of Lands and Forests as a branch of the technical school, and provides full-time, part-time, and evening courses for workers in the pulp and paper industry. The part-time and evening pupils are employed in local plants.

A provincial school for forest rangers has been in operation at Berthierville since 1924. It also is operated by the Department of Lands and Forests.

A printing school for apprentices and journeymen was established in connection with the Montreal Technical School in 1925. This school is supported by the provincial government but is operated by an advisory council composed of representatives of the printing employees, the employers, and the provincial government. A similar school for the building trades is under consideration and may be opened during the present school year.

The Shawinigan Technical School was built and equipped by a local industry and, although it receives federal and provincial grants, it is supported mainly by the industries which it serves. The schools at Grand' Mère, La Tuque and Sherbrooke are taught by religious orders, but are open to any boy in these municipalities. The Council of Arts and Manufactures carries on evening classes in fifteen municipalities. All of the above mentioned institutions are recognized as a part of the provincial vocational education system.

The provincial technical schools, of which there are four, provide instruction for boys and men only, and have two types of day courses—a three-year technical course designed to prepare boys for supervisory and junior executive positions in industry, and two-year trade courses intended to train competent mechanics. These schools are supported jointly by the provincial and municipal authorities.

Day schools, receiving federal grants, are conducted in ten municipalities, and evening classes in twenty-one centres. The total enrolment in day classes during 1927 was 3,126 and in evening classes 8,345.

Ontario

Ontario's program of vocational education is the most diversified and highly organized in Canada. Cultural and academic subjects are given first place in vocational schools, and no attempt is made to produce skilled workers in any branch of industry. A broad foundational training is aimed at, rather than specialized training in any one branch of industrial or commercial life. The schools endeavour to maintain close contact with industry through evening classes, part-time and continuation classes, employment service for graduates, and occupational information. Apprenticeship is encouraged, and this year a provincial apprenticeship council for the building trades was established in Toronto.

Teacher-training is centralized in the Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton, but the staff of the college gives instruction to evening school teachers in various centres, during the winter months.

The College of Art, in Toronto, serves the whole province, while some of the larger technical schools have well organized art departments.

Commercial courses in the province vary from two-year courses in the high schools, which are not recognized as vocational, to the five-year courses of the Toronto High School of Commerce. Most vocational commercial courses cover three years' work and are organized as branches of the technical schools.

The larger cities have separate vocational or technical schools, but the smaller places usually organize vocational departments in connection with the other departments of a composite or cosmopolitan high school. The vocational work is divided into five branches: 1. Technical and industrial, 2. Commercial, 3. Home Economics, 4. Applied Art, 5. Agricultural. Federal grants are not paid on the agricultural work.

Vocational education in Ontario had become fairly well established by 1919. Day classes were operated in eleven cities, and evening classes were carried on in thirty-six municipalities. In 1927, day schools were

established in thirty-two municipalities, and evening classes were operated in fifty-seven centres. The enrolments in 1927 were 21,684 for day schools and 37,977 for evening classes. The total expenditures on all types of secondary vocational education in the province exceed $4,000,000 annually. During the three-year period from 1920 to 1922 the expenditures on new buildings exceeded $5,000,000, and the building program has not slackened since. The provincial government each year earns considerably more than the amount available under the Technical Education Act.

Manitoba

Vocational education became established in Manitoba in 1912, when two large technical high schools were opened in Winnipeg. These schools provided day and evening classes in commercial work, home economics, and general industrial education. The courses were of three years' duration and paralleled the regular high school courses.

By 1919, the work had been started in five municipalities. In Brandon, there were day classes in commercial work and home economics, and evening classes for the building trades. In the three other centres, the work was confined to day classes in home economics.

For various reasons, the work in Manitoba has not made progress. The day industrial courses in Winnipeg have become manual training high school courses. Commercial courses are conducted in Winnipeg and in two neighboring municipalities, while evening classes are confined to Winnipeg. Home economics is carried on in Winnipeg only.

The Winnipeg School of Art has undertaken certain work for the Department of Education since 1924, and is recognized as a part of the provincial system of vocational education.

The total enrolment in day classes during 1927 was 1,944, and in evening classes 1,174. In addition to these pupils, 32 men were enrolled for correspondence instruction in stationary engineering, a new development which started in 1926.

Saskatchewan

The Vocational Education Act of Saskatchewan was assented to on February 4, 1920, but, owing to lack of industrial development, the progress of the work has been very slow and no one has yet been appointed to organize and supervise vocational education throughout the province.

Commercial courses are successfully carried on in Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw. Instruction in industrial work and household science of a general nature is provided in day classes at Regina and evening classes in a variety of subjects are operated in Regina and Saskatoon. The total enrolment in day classes during 1927 was 727 and in evening classes 1765.

Alberta

A good beginning in vocational education had been made by the Province of Alberta before 1919. A pre-vocational school in Calgary provided industrial, commercial, and home economics courses in grades 7, 8 and 9. A technical school in Edmonton offered four types of work, viz., pre-vocational, industrial, technical matriculation, and special courses. Commercial schools were operated in three centres and evening classes were conducted in four municipalities.

Plans were completed in 1919 for the erection of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary, to take the place of the classes which had been carried on, since 1916, in temporary quarters. The new building was completed in 1922 and the work in this institution has grown steadily. A large wing was added to the shop buildings in 1926 and all classes are filled. The work is all of an industrial nature. The Institute provides full-time two-year courses, short-term winter courses, summer courses, and evening courses, for pupils from all parts of the province. It also conducts correspondence courses in stationary engineering and mining.

Day school work in Alberta, although slightly increased, is still confined to the four cities mentioned above. Evening classes have been operated in as many as twenty different centres, but owing to a period of depression, particularly in the mining districts, the classes have been discontinued in a number of centres. Nine municipalities were carrying on evening classes in 1927, with a total enrolment of 2,107 pupils. The total enrolment in day classes was 2,034.

Conditions have greatly improved during the past two years and the outlook for the future is very hopeful.

British Columbia

Vocational education in British Columbia had made a good start prior to 1919, but the greatest period of growth has occurred since 1923. In 1919, day classes were conducted in eight municipalities with a total enrolment of 990, and evening classes were held in twelve centres, with 2,448 pupils. In 1927 there were fifteen municipalities operating day schools with an enrolment of 3,292 pupils, while 39

centres carried on evening classes with a total enrolment of 5,176. The bulk of the day work consists of commercial classes, but industrial training is provided in four municipalities and home economics is carried on in three cities.

Teacher-training is centralized in Vancouver and is provided through summer courses, Saturday classes during the school terms, and correspondence instruction.

Approximately 200 pupils are enrolled in correspondence courses for mine operators, provided by the provincial Department of Education.

An apprenticeship council was formed in Vancouver in 1925 to foster and control the training of young workers in the building trades. A successful beginning has been made in the carpentry trade and all apprentices are required to attend special evening classes at the local technical school.

Arrangements are being made to erect a new technical institute for Greater Vancouver and it is expected that the next few years will witness a decided development in the work along the lines of special programs for the growing industries of the province.

Summary

One cannot review the developments in Canada during the past few years without being impressed by the rapidity with which secondary vocational education is becoming an established part of the provincial education systems, especially in the larger industrial centres.

It is scarcely to be expected that work which has developed so rapidly will be free from defects or weaknesses, and vocational education in Canada is no exception. The difficulty of securing trained leaders and teachers with industrial experience and a sympathetic understanding of the purpose and needs of vocational education is perhaps the greatest handicap under which the work had been carried on. The schools have not been accustomed to shape their programs to fit local conditions nor have they been in the habit of seeking the co-operation of leaders in industry when organizing courses of study. Industry, on the other hand, has not realized its obligation to the schools nor appreciated the value and limitations of school training. The need for close co-operation between the school and industry is only beginning to be understood and the ineffectiveness of vocational education in several centres is due to lack of such co-operation. Another weakness is the tendency on the part of those organizing new work to copy the methods and organization of other provinces or municipalities. We can and should profit by one another's experiences, but if progress is to be made there must be provision for the exchange of detailed information regarding the *why* as well as the *how* of methods and organizations being tried out in various parts of the Dominion.

It would seem that the greatest need of the immediate future is co-operation not only within the educational systems but in the relationship between schools and industry. Some promising developments along the line have been started within the past two or three years, and the outlook for the future is very encouraging. One is tempted to predict that the developments and progress of the next ten years will greatly exceed those of the past three decades.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Growth of Vocational Education in Ontario

IN an address delivered at the annual convention of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto in April last, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Director of Technical Education for the Province of Ontario, described the purpose and nature of the work of the vocational schools throughout the province, giving illustrations of the rapid growth of such schools during the past few years. He pointed out that their growth had been one of the significant events in education during the past few years. The number of teachers employed in vocational work had grown in five years from 191 to 530, and during the same period the number of pupils had grown from 2,600 to 15,201. The increase during the past year was 3,706, or sufficient increase in number of pupils to fill 7 schools each holding over 500 pupils. At the present time the total enrolment in day vocational schools comprises approximately 25 per cent of the pupils enrolled in other secondary schools of the province with a promise of rapid growth for some years to come. The total number of full-time day schools open throughout the year was 30, not including at the present time 4 agricultural schools, nor including 3 full-time day schools in navigation and engineering open during January, February and March.

During the present year several cities have prepared plans for vocational schools, the latest being a school of mining at Timmins over 400 miles north of Toronto.

The purpose of the vocational schools, Mr. Campbell said, is to provide young people

with a good education, and in addition to prepare them to enter employment with sufficient initial training for business or industry to fit them for success, and increase their earning capacity, efficiency and productive power.

Referring to the results obtained, Mr. Campbell pointed out that on account of their quite recent establishment some schools are unable as yet to furnish concrete evidence that the purpose mentioned is being attained. However, many graduates are being readily accepted into business and industry. In various ways employers acknowledge the value and the soundness of the training given in the vocational schools, and it is to be noted that they are approved by organized labour associations. In Hamilton the apprentices in certain industries are required to attend the Hamilton Technical Institute for part-time instruction.

In Windsor the Ford Motor Company accepts in its tool making department only graduates of the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School. In Kitchener, one firm requires its apprentices to attend the evening classes of the technical school. In Ottawa, printing apprentices are in attendance at the technical school. Quite recently a province wide scheme has been organized by employers and organized labour comprising all those associated with all branches of the building construction industry to establish an apprenticeship system and to contribute funds to provide a wage of $2 per day for all their apprentices who are required to attend the technical school during periods of non-employment. The training given in the schools is very varied and prepares young people to earn a living whether at a lathe or bench in a machine shop, at a switchboard in a power plant, in a repair department of a garage, in an alteration or sales department of a dressmaking shop, in office work with financial companies, and in many other fields where vocational training and skill are required.

The Training of Apprentices in South Africa

Early in September an apprenticeship conference was held in Johannesburg at which were present representatives from 26 of the 29 existing Apprenticeship Committees from all parts of the Union. The conference was opened by the Minister of Labour, the Honourable T. Boydell, and in his opening remarks he made the following reference to the importance of apprenticeship. "The Labour Department has many activities, but there is no branch so inspiring, so encouraging, so satisfactory, so fruitful and of such far-reaching importance to the youth of South Africa as the work being done in connection with the placing of our boys and girls and their adequate training through Apprenticeship Committees. These last are rendering not only an immense service to these boys and girls, but are rendering also a national service which is bound to have a real beneficial effect on the future life of South Africa."

The American Vocational Association

The following announcement, recently published by the American Vocational Association, will be of special interest to persons engaged in vocational education work throughout Canada. A new organization, known as The American Vocational Association, meets in Los Angeles on December 17, 19 and 20, for its second annual convention. This organization results from the amalgamation of The Vocational Education Association of the Middle West and The National Society for Vocational Education. Its membership consists of persons interested in the vast change that has come over modern education wherein the need for a training for life employment has been recognized. It represents all those interested in trade and industrial education, home economics education, manual arts education, foreman training, retail store training, agricultural education, vocational rehabilitation, and vocational guidance. It is not only a national, but an international organization.

Speakers will be present at the convention representing the departments of education of both Canada and Mexico. Educational experts and industrial representatives will meet upon the same floor to discuss problems of common interests in the field of education as applied to the needs of the worker.

Everyone interested in any of the above branches of vocational education is invited to be present. The committee in charge of the convention assures all those attending that they will not only have an opportunity to make history in the field of education, but that they will also experience an enjoyable time as the guests of the City of Los Angeles.

Apprenticeship in Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has just published its Biennial Report for 1924-26. A section of the report is devoted to the work of the state department of apprenticeship which was organized in 1915, and the following information is given respecting this work. Since the organization of this department, every agency in a position to do so has

been called upon to assist in putting apprenticeship on a sound and systematic basis. Activities in this field are carried on in co-operation with individual employers, their associations, both city and state, labour unions, public schools and parents.

Briefly outlined, the Wisconsin apprenticeship system provides for the indenturing of learners in crafts or businesses requiring at least one year's training. The written apprenticeship agreement is made out on standard forms issued by the Industrial Commission in which the employer promises to give the learner a prescribed course of training, and the apprentice in turn agrees to remain with the employer for the duration of the term of training, which ranges from one to five years. The Industrial Commission supervises the training, arbitrates differences arising between the parties and in general enforces the terms of the contract. The Commission states that employers are convinced of the merits of apprenticeship and that they now co-operate with each other, with labour, with the schools and with the state. Ten concerns now employ full-time apprentice supervisors and several have engaged men for this purpose on a part-time basis. Since the percentage of completions of apprenticeship is high, it is an indication that the apprentices themselves are satisfied.

British Labour's Apprenticeship Program

The *Labour Press Service*, published by the Labour Party's publicity department, sets forth the education policy of the Labour Party in England as follows:—

Its aim is the development of public education to such a point that every normal child, irrespective of the income, class, or occupation of his parents, shall receive the instruction suited to his age and his own natural aptitudes and capacity, and enjoy throughout the school period the material surroundings and conditions necessary for health and physical growth. As immediate practical steps to this end the annual conference of the party is recommended by the national executive to adopt the following principle:—

1. All normal children shall pass about the age of eleven from the elementary school to some form of secondary school, and shall remain there until the age of fifteen, and ultimately until the age of sixteen.

2. Students who have reached a suitable standard of attainment shall have free access to the university or to a technical college.

3. It shall be the duty of the authority to provide adequate allowances for maintenance for children over fourteen attending a place of full-time instruction, the whole cost of such provision being met out of national funds.

4. Authorities shall be free to use their powers to grant allowances for maintenance to children under fourteen, whether attending elementary or secondary schools, where such children are in need of them.

5. The size of classes shall be reduced to a maximum of 40, and as soon as possible to a maximum of 30, and the Board shall in future withhold recognition from any but fully qualified teachers.

6. Authorities shall be required to organize sufficient and suitable open-air nursery schools for children over two and also special schools for children unable to profit from the ordinary school course, including schools for all mentally defective and open-air recovery schools for tuberculous, rheumatic, and other debilitated children.

7. Old insanitary or unsuitable buildings shall be rebuilt or remodelled on modern lines, a special non-recurrent grant being allocated by the Board for this purpose.

8. School meals shall be provided free for necessitous children and at cost for children whose parents or guardians are prepared to pay for same.

9. Medical treatment of every kind shall be given free of charge whenever there is need.

Child Labour Day will be observed throughout the United States for the twenty-first year on the last week-end in January. As in former years, this will be the occasion for religious and educational organizations, women's clubs and other interested groups to bring to the attention of their members the facts that the problem of child labour is not yet solved. It is pointed out that child labour involves more than the mere question of the age at which a child should be allowed to go to work. It includes the prohibition of all work for children under 14, and of dangerous work for children under 16; it includes the establishment of an 8-hour day and the prohibition of night work for children under 16; and evidence that the child is strong enough for work.

Few states have adequate protection in all these respects. In 14 states the law carries an exemption which makes it legal for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries, at least out of school hours; in 11 states children are permitted to work 9 to 11 hours a day; in 17 a physician's certificate is not required of a child starting work; in 28 children of 14 may work around explosives; in 22 they may run elevators; in 17 they may oil and clean machinery in motion.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 47th Annual Convention

PRECEDED by a procession of delegates to the convention hall, the 47th annual convention of the American Federation of Labour opened in Los Angeles, Cal., on October 3. The opening session was presided over by Mr. Collins Hardin, chairman of the local arrangements committee, who first called on the Right Rev. Monsignor McCarthy to deliver the invocation. The welcome of organized labour of the city was tendered by Mr. A. W. Hock, president of the Los Angeles Central Labour Council, and that for the State by Mr. John F. Dalton, president of the California State Federation of Labour. The civic welcome was given by Mr. Wm. G. Bonnelli, president of the City Council, while the Hon. C. C. Young, Governor, and the Hon. Burton Fitts, Lieutenant Governor, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State of California. The Rev. E. P. Ryland, secretary of the Los Angeles Church Federation, welcomed the delegates in the name of the churches. Mr. Harvey E. Garland, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Mr. J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the local Central Labour Union, also made short addresses. Mr. W. Green, president of the federation, responded to the addresses of welcome.

The first order of business was the report of the credential committee, which showed 386 delegates entitled to seats at the convention, representing 92 international and national unions, 4 departments, 28 state federations, 68 trades and labour councils, 17 local trade and federal labour unions and 5 fraternal delegates, among the latter being Mr. Alf. Farmilo, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Following the adoption of the rules of order for conducting the business of the convention and the appointment of the customary committees, copies of the report of the executive council were distributed.

Summary of Report of Executive Committee

The following is a summary of the report of the executive council as read to the convention:—

Our report for the year 1927 is divided into sections corresponding to our various activities. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labour show the sound condition of our movement. There has been a gain in total membership during the past year and an increase in the average membership of directly affiliated local trade and federal labour unions. Our finances have been wisely expended and administered, and the total balance on hand August 31, 1927, was $251,642.74. The report of the trustees of the American Federation of Labour Building showed a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year of $26,164.78.

We begin our report on specific achievements with an enumeration of outstanding achievements, matters upon which policy would be formulated and a discussion of outstanding problems. Under "Achievements" we list progress toward mutual understanding, jurisdictional adjustments, a new goal—the five-day week, constructive activities of trade unions, union wage standards maintained, progress in educational work, the Pan-American labour congress, success in defeating communist efforts to control our movement.

We recommend formulation of policies with regard to income for old age and union investments.

Under "Outstanding Problems" we discuss the legal status of the union, how to organize highly machinized industries, how to maintain members' interest in union work, and company unions.

Under the section "Economic" we make documentary report of agreements reached between the Painters and Electrical Workers, the Machinists and Teamsters, Machinists and Engineers. An adjustment of the long-standing difficulty within the International Journeymen Horse Shoers Union, and an agreement between the Bricklayers and Plasterers are included. We also report agreements pending between the Electrical Workers and the Railway Signalmen, the Machinists and Street and Electric Railway Employees, the Tunnel and Subway Constructors and the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers. We review the reorganization of the International Fur Workers under trade union control, progress in plans to extend trade union organization, and commend the loyal service of volunteer organizers.

Under the heading "History of Hours of Labour" we give a summary of progress in reducing hours of work since 1776.

With regard to labour banks, we urge extreme caution in conducting financial institutions, and declare it is unwise to experiment further until we know exactly which policies are safe and dependable.

Under Section 2, "Education," we report on work that has been accomplished during the past year by the American Federation of Labour Committee on Education. This committee is giving major consideration to compulsory school attendance laws in order to help local committees on education to raise standards for compulsory school attendance laws and their administration. The committee is also making a study of vocational education. A study of the selection of text books was made and published for the benefit of local committees.

Under "Publications" we list the books, pamphlets and other literature published recently by the American Federation of Labour.

The undertakings of the Workers' Education Bureau for the past year are reported, together with its Fifth National Convention. We recommend that all unions co-operate with the Bureau. We also recommend a change in the

constitution of the Workers' Education Bureau which will make trade union control more effective.

Under the heading "Memorials" we make a recommendation for a Samuel Gompers Memorial and report upon our co-operation with memorial foundations to Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Jefferson. We also urge appropriate observance of Labour's special memorial days.

Section 3, "Legislation." The outstanding laws in which labour was interested which were enacted during the past year were Workmen's Compensation for Longshoremen, Liberalization of Rates in the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act. Among the bills hostile to labour which were defeated were conscription legislation, registration of aliens blue laws for the District of Columbia, fixing of prices during suspension of mining and the Wadsworth-Garret amendment to the Constitution. We then make a detailed report upon all federal legislative activity and summarize labour legislation enacted by the various states, with a section devoted especially to our various effort to improve workmen's compensation legislation.

Section 4, "Legal," contains a report on the work of the Legal Information Bureau, a discussion of important legal decisions during the year concerned with injunctions, picketing, strikes, interstate commerce, trade unions, wages, workmen's compensation, conspiracy, trade union agreements, contempt and criminal syndicalism.

Section 5, "Political," contains a report on our non-partisan political activity.

Section 6, "Public Relations," reports on our co-operation with the Personnel Research Federation and the American Bar Association. We recommend continued co-operation with these two organizations.

Section 7, "Public Welfare," deals with relief for the Mississippi flood victims, modification of the Volstead Act, and the regulation of child labour.

Section 8, "Health," contains our report on co-operation in the observance of child health day and our efforts to secure information on health hazards from the use of the pneumatic hammer.

In Section 9, "International Relations," we report on the Mexican-American Labour Immigration Conference and submit the memorandum of agreement reached by the conference. We submit the report of the American Federation of Labour delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labour Convention. We report correspondence with the International Federation of Trade Unions and our efforts to help Cuban labour. We submit the reports of the labour representative in the Third Pan-American Commercial Conference and the Adviser on Labour Questions to the International Economic Conference, as well as our efforts to help and advise the Australian Industrial Commission.

The executive council, in a supplemental report, made reference to the strike of the bituminous coal miners in United States coal fields, more than 250,000 miners being idle since April 1, 1927, and recommended that representatives of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour meet with officers of the United Mine Workers at Pittsburgh on November 14 for the purpose of considering ways and means by which the federation and its affiliated bodies may be helpful in the strike situation.

Other supplemental reports of the executive council included (1) Agreement between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and the International Association of Machinists, whereby a conference will be held to settle jurisdictional disputes; (2) Report on the investigation made into the relationship of the Mexican Federation of Labour and the Mexican Government; (3) Reports of fraternal delegates to the 1927 convention of the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The various clauses of the report of the executive council were referred to the appropriate committees for consideration and report.

Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report

The committee on the executive council's report approved of the warning given by the council in regard to union investments, and stated "Every financial error or failure in the handling of the finances of our movement has a tendency to impeach the business ability of the leaders in our movement. Repetition of past mistakes should be avoided."

The committee praised the work of the executive council in investigating the work of the communists in the International Fur Workers' Union and for the successful reorganization of the union.

The committee approved of the recommendation that a week during the month of February, 1928, be set aside and known as Gompers memorial week, and that trades and labour councils call upon local unions and members for contributions for the erection of a suitable memorial in Washington, D.C.

The executive council reported the defeat of the proposal for a workmen's compensation law for the District of Columbia. The committee advised continued efforts to secure this legislation, as well as compensation laws in those states where no such statute has been enacted.

Endorsation was given to the non-partisan political policy of the federation, reference to which was made by the executive council.

In regard to the Mississippi flood, the committee recommended that the executive council petition congress to work out a plan whereby a recurrence of a flood of this character will be prevented, if humanly possible, and this regardless of the cost.

The committee endorsed the recommendation of the executive council for a conference

in connection with the strike of the bituminous coal miners, and urged a large attendance of representatives.

In regard to a resolution asking that the word "typewriters" be changed to "typists" in the title of bodies known as Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Unions, the committee on executive council's report recommended that the request be referred to the executive council for consideration.

A resolution was submitted by the Journeymen Tailors' Union protesting against the American Federation issuing charters to cleaners, dyers and pressers' Unions until such time as final determination of the jurisdictional lines of the Tailors' Union is reached. The committee disapproved of the resolution and recommended that if any further dispute arises arrangements should be made whereby said dispute be presented to the executive council for consideration and decision.

The recommendations of the committee on report of the executive council were adopted.

Finances and Membership

The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank Morrison, showed receipts, including the balance from the previous year, of $736,676.70 and the expenses $485,033.96, leaving a balance on hand of $251,642.74.

The secretary reported on the education fund, which is designed to promote co-operation on the Rochdale plan, the receipts to which during the period from April 1, 1918, to August 31, 1927, amounted to $4,432.41, and expenses to $3,331.92, leaving a balance of $1,100.49.

For the Woodrow Wilson memorial building fund the contributions and interest now amount to $1,606.66.

The amount in what is termed the flag fund amounts to $542.54, and for the Gompers' memorial fund $98.50 has been contributed.

Contributions in response to the appeal for the United Textile Workers from October 16, 1926, to August 31, 1927, amounted to $34,414.99, all of which had been forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the union.

The appeal for funds to aid the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union netted, from October 21, 1926, to August 31, 1927, the sum of $24,806.37, all of which was turned over to the garment workers' union.

In response to the appeal for assistance for the striking miners of Great Britain there had been contributed from July 12, 1926, to August 31, 1927, the sum of $83,869.33, all of the money being forwarded to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The report of the trustees of the A.F. of L. building located in Washington, D.C., showed receipts of $49,785.38, and expenses of $23,620.30, leaving a balance of $26,164.78.

During the fiscal year, 28 trade unions and 15 federal unions had been chartered, making 97 charters issued; for the same period one international union—the Elastic Goring Weavers' Association—had dissolved; 19 trades and labour councils were also dissolved, 31 were suspended and 10 reinstated; 9 local trade unions had dissolved, 64 were suspended, 2 joined international organizations and 5 were reinstated; 3 federal labour unions had dissolved, 20 were suspended; 4 were reinstated, and 2 joined international organizations.

At the close of the fiscal year of the federation there were 106 national and international organizations in affiliation, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 742 local department councils, 794 city central bodies, 365 local trade and federal labour unions, the whole comprising 29,394 local unions, the average paid-up membership being 2,812,407, an increase of 8,441. As the affiliated international organizations are required to pay only per capita tax upon their fully paid-up membership, the membership reported did not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year, and who if counted, the secretary pointed out, would give a total membership of 3,312,407.

The reports together with that of the treasurer, were referred to the Audit Committee and were subsequently approved by the convention.

Report of Committee on Law

A resolution referred to the Committee on Law was from the Newsboys' Union, No. 15834, of Seattle, Washington, proposing that members under 16 years of age of directly affiliated unions pay a *per capita* tax of only five cents per month instead of the regular tax of 35 cents per month. The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, believing that the change would be impracticable and unsatisfactory, and would be similar to class legislation. The committee, however, suggested that the executive council should look into the matter, and if they can find a way in which some relief could be given to this union in accordance with the constitution, that the relief should be granted. This recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Law submitted a resolution to amend section 1 of Article IV of the constitution, defining the basis of representation by adding the following:

> Only those persons whose local unions are affiliated with central bodies or with state branches and who are delegates to said central bodies and state branches shall be eligible to represent city central bodies or state branches in the conventions of the American Federation of Labour.

In explaining the purpose of the amendment the chairman of the committee stated that "under the present system in recent years undesirables have come here as delegates who could not be elected in their own central bodies or in their own organizations. What the amendment proposes to do is to say that only those individuals can represent central bodies or state branches in this federation whose local unions are affiliated with the central bodies or state branches in the districts where the individuals are delegates to such central bodies or state branches." The amendment was unanimously adopted.

An amendment was made to Article V, Section 1, which provides for the election of officers taking place on the last day of convention, by adding the words "unless otherwise determined by the convention."

Report of Committee on Legislation

To the Committee on Legislation were referred the references in the report to the executive council on legislative matters which had engaged its attention, as well as a number of resolutions in favour of proposed legislation. Referring to the statement of the executive council on the work of the 69th congress the committee commended the executive council for its vigilance in regard to legislation and urged a continuance of its opposition to obnoxious measures should they be again introduced in the next Congress.

The executive council report on immigration outlined the measures which had been before Congress on this subject, and in connection with which the committee recommended that the executive council watch very carefully immigration developments in the next Congress, so that any legislation enacted will reflect as closely as possible the ideas of the membership as heretofore expressed and repeatedly reaffirmed by preceding conventions, favourable to rigid restriction.

The committee approved of the efforts of the executive council to secure preferential status for American citizens in Government work, and recommended a continuance of activity until this is secured. The committee also approved of continual efforts to (1) bring into the light for public scrutiny and judgment the business methods of the so-called bread trust, "which seemingly has heretofore flouted the federal statutes": (2) to prevent the smuggling of immigrants into the United States as seamen; (3) in behalf of legislation providing pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of deceased veterans.

The committee regretted the many involvements injected into the Muscle Shoals proposition, and recommended that the executive council watch this situation, to the end that whatever legislative action is proposed it will conform to organized labour's idea and be for the best interests of the public.

The committee approved of the action of the executive council in keeping before Congress the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for a change in the date of the commencement of the terms of the president and vice-president of the United States and the members of Congress.

Approval was also given to the proposal that steel cars be used exclusively in the postal railway service, as well as to a proposal for a law that would subject all convict-made goods sent into a state or territory to the laws of such state or territory, to the same extent and in the same manner as though they had been manufactured therein, and for both measures the executive council was instructed to continue its efforts.

The committee recommended that the executive council lend its assistance to the affiliated organizations of postal workers in an endeavour to secure a readjustment of the existing postal wage rates. A resolution asking that the federation use its influence to have Congress pass legislation granting $150 a year increase to post office labourers, watchmen and messengers, was referred to the executive council.

In regard to the retirement of United States government employees the committee approved of the executive council's endeavours to secure more favourable conditions for retired civil servants, and also supported a proposal that the executive council co-operate with the representatives of affiliated organizations of Government employees to have the government recognize in a practical way, appropriate to the needs of each group, the hardships of night work.

In connection with the reference to postal rates in the report of the executive council, the committee considered a resolution proposing that the postal service of the United States should be operated for service and not

for profit, and asked support in having Congress declare a definite postal policy to this effect.

The committee also approved of resolutions in favour of (1) Elimination of speeding up practices in United States Government employment; (2) United States civil service court of appeals; (3) Extension of Saturday half-holiday for United States government workers; (4) A.F. of L. initiating effort to have more adequate appropriations allotted to the bureaus of the United States Department of Labour; (5) Granting self-governing power to the people of Porto Rico; (6) Special retirement legislation for Panama Canal employees; (7) More equitable salaries for United States government employees; (8) Abolition of and transfer of functions of the personnel classification board to the United States Civil Service Commission; (9) Investigation by United States Department of Labour into economic conditions and their relation to social and industrial problems.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted.

Report of Committee on Labels

The Committee on Labels recommended concurrence in a resolution requesting that the officers and delegates attending the convention wear union-made collars and all other products of union labour where procurable.

Approval was also given to a demand that the executive council continue efforts to secure from Congress protection against the development of a bread monopoly in the United States, and urging the affiliated membership to purchase only bread bearing the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Support was recommended to the campaign of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union for the purpose of educating the members of organized labour and their friends to purchase only full-fashioned hosiery made under union conditions.

Two resolutions, (1) Requesting that international unions discontinue use of union label to firms unfair to other trades, and (2) proposing that the use of the union label be restricted to firms that are fair to all unions whose trades are employed, were reported by the committee to have been withdrawn. It was pointed out that if adopted as presented the effect would be an invasion of the charter rights of affiliated unions. The committee, however, recommended that, if in harmony with their policy, the organizations interested be requested to confer, with the object of eliminating the conditions complained of, and if necessary that the service of the executive council be solicited to secure a satisfactory adjustment.

The committee approved of a resolution seeking a more rigid enforcement in certain districts of the existing laws against tenement house and home work, and asking that members of organized labour everywhere request the union label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union on custom made clothes.

The committee expressed satisfaction with the progress reported by the Union Label Trades Department in the matter of the increased demand for the union label, shop card and working button, and commended the department for making use of the radio in advising the public of the aims and ideals of organized labour.

The committee commended the address of President Wm. Green on the opening day of the convention, advocating legislation for the protection of women and children in industry and made a plea on behalf of the passage of a federal child labour law.

The committee made a strong demand on members of organized labour to patronize union made products, and stressed the opinion that the burden of increasing the drive for union made commodities rested upon the union members.

The committee expresses satisfaction with the amendments made by the Parliament of Canada to the Trade Marks and Designs Act, legalizing and protecting the various union labels, and extended thanks to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Union Label Trades Department and the various international organizations who co-operated to secure the passage of the amendments.

The committee concluded its report by commending the work of the Women's International Union Label League and asked that every possible support be given to the work of the organization.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Report of Committee on State Organizations

The executive council under the caption "Legislation in the States," gave a summary of laws enacted and defeated in certain of the State Legislatures. These references were submitted to the committee on State Organizations, which in its report stated: "The achievements of both affirmative and negative are a great tribute to the alertness, efficiency and proficiency of our several state federations of labour." The committee while commending the work which had been done, urged even greater attention in the future on the part of the state federations in the

field of beneficial legislation. After pointing out the importance of local unions affiliating with the state federations of labour, the report recommended that the executive council continue to urge the national and international officers to have their local branches identify themselves with these bodies.

The committee recommended that a resolution asking that a full-time organizer be maintained in Louisiana for a period of twelve months be referred to the executive council to act as the funds of the federation will permit.

The report of the committee was adopted without discussion.

Canadian Immigration

The following resolution was presented by the delegate from the New York State Federation of Labour:

Whereas, the United States, through the Immigration Department, is supposed to stop aliens from free entry to this country; and

Whereas, there was enacted into law a bill known as the Johnson Immigration Act, which intended to stop free entry to this country through Canada, as well as other ports; and

Whereas, the Department of Labour issued a general order, No. 86, which would stop all commuters from Canada entering the border cities in free opposition to American workers; and

Whereas, little attention is being paid to the provisions of the law by the immigration officials and thousands of immigrants are entering the United States through Canada every day and returning at night; and

Whereas, the living conditions are different from the American standards, and recent investigations showed that this element is tearing down the standards of American wages and conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the American Federation of Labour cause an investigation to be made into the true conditions existing in New York State and to take such action as will force action for the protection of the thousands of men and women that are unemployed and are American citizens, while those commuters enjoy the freedom of free entry.

The Committee on Resolutions in reporting on the resolution said:

In relation to the subject matter of Resolution No. 5, it should be understood that the quota restrictions of the immigration laws cannot be lawfully evaded by those to whom the quota provisions should apply simply by entrance to the United States through Canada, and we believe that all necessary steps should be taken to prevent violation of law in that respect. The committee, however, does not believe that quota restrictions should be enacted against Canadians, large numbers of whom are members of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and whose standards of living are in harmony with those which prevail in the United States. There should be proper enforcement of the contract labour laws which prohibit the importation of labour under contract or agreement. With this understanding, the committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to take such other action as may, in the judgment of the council, seem best calculated to protect the interests of the American workers.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mexican Immigration and Emigration

The executive council presented a copy of an agreement reached between representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the Mexican Federation of Labour on August 6, 1927, in relation to Mexican immigration and emigration as affecting the two countries. The agreement contemplates that not only shall the existing laws of the United States be properly enforced, but that the Mexican government is to be petitioned by the Mexican Federation of Labour "to consider and to enact a restrictive emigration policy, which in substance shall conform to the immigration law requirements of the United States." It was stated that although the agreement was signed only about two months ago the representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labour have reported that the Department of the Interior of Mexico has already perfected plans to discourage Mexicans from emigrating to the United States and Canada. The report after some discussion was adopted, and the executive council and the Mexican representative were commended for their work in the matter.

A resolution was presented in favour of legislation to place Mexico under the quota requirements of the immigration law. The Committee on Resolutions, to which the resolution was referred, recommended non-concurrence in view of the above mentioned agreement, the effect of which has not yet become apparent. The committee recommended referring to the executive council for investigation a resolution which requested restriction of immigration from Latin-American countries. The committee also recommended approval of a resolution asking for legislation prohibiting Asiatic labourers from the Philippine Islands from migrating to the United States either by direct route or via the territory of Hawaii. The report of the committee was adopted.

Another resolution which was adopted was one requesting the United States Congress to amend the artists' section of the Immigration Act, "so as to make its future application and interpretation more just to American workers."

Legal Status of Trade Unions

Under the heading of "Legal Status", the executive council stated that "unions are finding their work seriously handicapped by interpretation of existing law and by procedure in equity courts." The council cited cases "which indicate the seriousness of the present situation and which constitute grounds for seeking legislative relief." The council pointed out that "in order to give the trade unions not only legal existence, but the right to exercise their normal functions two legislative remedies must be enacted: amendment of anti-trust and anti-combination legislation to prevent restriction of normal union activity, as is possible under present law, and definition of the jurisdiction of equity courts."

The council also declared that the use of the "yellow dog contracts" has not decreased, employers in many states compelling their employees to sign contracts not to belong to unions as a condition of employment. In other instances, it was stated, "we find employers requiring their workers to belong to 'company unions'". It was also declared that in some states efforts have been made to secure legislation declaring the "yellow dog contracts" contrary to public policy.

The Committee on Resolutions, to which this section of the report was referred, reported in part as follows:—

The necessity for clearly defining the jurisdiction of the equity courts, as recommended by the Executive Council, transcends even the need for a change in the so-called anti-trust laws. The misuse of injunctions in labour disputes has become so notorious that unless a remedy is found the entire equity system will ultimately break under the increasing burden of disrepute which is attaching itself to it because of the misuse of injunctions against labour. The mere statement of the fact that in equity proceedings involving labour controversies the successful complainant's chair is invariably reserved for the employer or his representative, and that labour is always the defendant, should be sufficient to show the utter injustice of the present situation.

The use of equity proceedings as a means of setting aside law and denying the safeguards which the law provides are, in our opinion, a grave and dangerous violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution. The unwarranted seizure of jurisdiction by injunction judges is nothing short of judicial piracy which unfortunately has in some instances been authorized by the United States Congress and state legislatures. The equity court must be restricted to its proper field and this, the Council advises, necessitates the enactment of a statute defining the jurisdiction of the equity courts.

One of the recommendations of the committee was:—

That the President and the Executive Council take steps to bring to the attention of all affiliated organizations the need for participating in the nomination and election or selection of judges and that the candidates and their supporters be called upon to account for the misuse of the equity power. Require them to meet the issue in the open field of public discussion during campaigns for the nomination and election of judges within the states and when federal judges are being selected. It is true that this policy has been carried out to some extent in the past. It should be applied with greater persistency in the future.

The "yellow dog contract", the committee averred, is a grave menace; they stated that "the alleged 'contract' serves as a subterfuge upon which to base injunction to prevent workers from organizing in trade unions." The committee was in accord with the hope expressed by the council that state legislation would be secured declaring the alleged contract contrary to public policy, and therefore void. With these observations the committee approved of the report of the executive, which after a lengthy discussion was adopted.

The committee approved of a resolution denouncing decisions of Federal courts depriving workmen of the right to quit work, and recommended referring to the executive council a resolution endorsing a bill designed to limit the jurisdiction of courts of equity. Similar action was taken in regard to a resolution demanding the immediate repeal of the Sherman anti-combination law.

The convention approved of the holding of a conference of trade union representatives and representatives of such other groups as the executive council deems advisable, to meet in Washington at a date to be selected, for the purpose of considering plans to secure the passage of the legislation on the above mentioned questions.

Subsequent to the foregoing decisions of the convention, announcement was made that one of the judges in Western Pennsylvania had issued an injunction against the striking coal miners (members of the United Mine Workers) in that district, which was stated to be one of the most sweeping federal court injunctions in the history of labour disputes.

Jurisdictional Adjustments

In the report of the executive council reference was made to the jurisdictional agreements which had been effected between (1) the Brotherhood of Painters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (2) International Association of Machinists and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and (3) International Association of Machinists and International Union of Steam Engineers. Report was also made of an amalgamation of two local branches of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union and of the result of an arbi-

tration award in the controversy between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Association and the agreement reached between the two unions subsequent to the award.

Disputes it was stated were still pending between (1) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen. (2) International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and (3) Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union.

The committee on executive council's report, to which the above was referred, stated that "your committee can conceive of no one thing that augurs more for the betterment of the trade union movement than harmony and mutual understanding between the members of the various crafts." For this reason the committee congratulated the officers of the organizations who had settled their jurisdictional differences, and other unions which have misunderstandings were urged to adjust them.

At the fourth day's session the executive council reported that an agreement had been entered into by the International Association of Machinists and the Association of Street Railway Employees providing for the appointment of a committee to meet at A.F. of L. offices with a view to adjusting the controversy.

Subsequently the Committee on Adjustment reported that after hearing both parties in the dispute between the Tunnel and Subway Constructors and the Hod Carriers an agreement had been made to hold a conference in Washington within 90 days and endeavour to effect a settlement.

In the controversy between the Electrical Workers and the Railroad Signalmen the Committee on Adjustment recommended for adoption the proposition made by President Green to the signalmen at a conference held in June, 1927, in which a division of work was defined, and further recommended that if the Railroad Signalmen refuse or fail to agree to comply with the decision within 90 days the executive council was authorized to suspend the Railroad Signalmen if and when it deems said action necessary. One of the representatives of the Signalmen offered a substitute defining the jurisdiction of his union. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Referred to the executive council was a resolution from the American Flint Glass Workers' Union asking that the International Association of Machinists conform to the decision previously rendered in the making of moulds for glassware.

The "Volstead Act"

Under the caption "Modification of the Volstead Act" the executive council reported at length upon its efforts to secure a modification of the law mentioned, and recommended that the federation emphatically reaffirm its declarations of the past and insist upon Congress amending the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer. The convention without discussion approved of the action of the executive council.

To Investigate Old Age Pensions

On the subject of old age pensions the executive council recommended a comprehensive study of all plans of old age pensions in order that suggestions and advice may be made available for the use of the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the A.F. of L. This clause, as well as two resolutions were referred to the committee on report of the executive council. One of the resolutions was an instruction to the executive council "to make, cause to be made, or support, if conducted by other competent authority, public or private, a thorough investigation and study for the establishment of an American system of invalidity and old-age pensions; to assist in the preparation of suitable legislation for the accomplishment of such purpose; and to promote its enactment by the creation and development of an earnest and enduring public opinion in favour thereof." The other resolution was an instruction to the executive council to have prepared the draft of a general bill for adoption in the several states providing for the establishment of uniform old age pension laws.

The committee on report of the executive council endorsed the recommendation of the executive council for a study of old age pension plans, and recommended that the two resolutions be referred to the executive council with the suggestion that an investigation be made and a complete report be presented to the next convention of the federation. These recommendations were adopted by the convention.

Refusal to have Certain Text-Books Barred

A resolution was introduced asking for the condemnation of the Ely Institute for Research in Land, in Economics and Public Utilities, on the ground that the propaganda of the Institute is not in accordance with the principles of the American Federation of Labour, and further requested that affiliated bodies put forth efforts to have all text and reference books prepared by the institute barred from the tax-supported schools, colleges and universities of the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence, believing that to adopt the resolution would not only be a dangerous denial of free speech and free press, but would also be a very serious violation of the principle of academic freedom.

After some opposition to the report of the committee, the recommendation was adopted. It was then moved that the entire question be referred to the executive council for further investigation; which, however, was voted down.

Thanks Tendered Executive Council

The delegates from the International Fur Workers' Union presented a resolution outlining (1) the activities of the Workers (Communist) Party in the organization, and the calling of a general strike in New York city; (2) how the union requested the A. F. & L. to investigate the strike; and (3) how the union was reorganized, the resolve expressing the thanks of the Fur Workers' Union to the executive council for "the success in breaking the power of the Moscow agents" and bringing about a re-organization of the New York branches of the union and the joint council in that city. The resolution was adopted.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union also extended thanks to the executive council for the assistance rendered "in the fight to save their union from the attack of the union-disruptive Moscow agents." Another resolution from the same union thanked the organizations which had given financial assistance in the struggle to save "their union, their only bulwark of defence against sweat shop conditions of misery and exploitation, from complete destruction by communist political adventurers."

Committee on Shorter Work Day

The Committee on Shorter Work Day recommended concurrence in a resolution in favour of an eight-hour day for New York city firemen, and also approved of a shorter work day and work week, not to exceed eight hours per day and six days per week, in the petroleum industry in the United States.

Also referred to the committee were the references of the executive council to (1) the New Goal—Five Day Week; (2) History of hours of labour; and (3) Forty-four hour week. The committee commended the executive council for the data which had been submitted on the shorter work day, and recommended that the council continue to incorporate in its reports information "which will increase our knowledge concerning the development of the shorter work day and work week." Concluding its report the committee stated:

> We must carry out our work of education until the shorter week has become universal, and in our efforts to accomplish this end we will be contributing to the social, moral and the economic benefit of our country. Man was made to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but he was not created to be a beast of burden. It is our trade union movement which has lifted labour from the type of man depicted by the painter Millet—the slant-browed man with the hoe—to the type of citizenship which our workers now give to our nation.

Committee on Education

Many sections of the report of the executive council were referred to the Committee on Education, among which were those under the following headings: (1) outstanding achievements; (2) report of committee on education; (3) free text books; (4) continuation schools; (5) The handicapped and the rural school; (6) nursery schools; (7) publications; (8) labour press; (9) Workers' Education Bureau of America; (10) week-end conference; (11) Passaic workers' education program; (12) labour institutes and summer schools; (13) research; (14) Fifth National Convention (Workers' Education Bureau); (15) affiliations; (16) memorials; (17) special days; (18) public health; (19) health; (20) trade marks, and (21) child labour.

The committee expressed agreement with the council on the various matters reported upon, and in some instances made recommendations with a view to furthering their accomplishment. The concluding clause of the report of the committee on the section referring to Child Labour was as follows:—

> To make our work to bring about the ratification of the child labour amendment more effective, we recommend that the American Federation of Labour be empowered to enlist the fullest moral and financial support of its members in their efforts to rouse the conscience of America against the evil of child slavery.

The committee recommended concurrence in resolutions: (1) In favour of organized labour being properly represented on admin-

istrative and advisory boards directing vocational educational programs; (2) Asking for federal aid to re-establish public schools in flood stricken areas. The committee recommended referring to the executive council a resolution urging organizations to deposit records of trade union history at A.F. of L. headquarters for availability to students and authors, and to the permanent committee on education a resolution opposing legislation retricting teaching in public schools.

Under the head of "Creative Education" the committee stated "After a survey of our educational system the A.F. of L. believes the time has arrived for a thoroughgoing reconstruction of our educational aims, methods and curricula so as to bring them in harmony with present-day life. Such a change will make it possible for our schools to function more effectively in the preparation of boys and girls for social living." The committee therefore recommended "the sympathetic but critical study of individual members and of educational committees of such modification of traditional curricula, subject matter and methods as tend toward allowing the child more indvidual development and toward developing in him social awareness and civic conscience." The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

International Labour Relations

The report of the executive council contained a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour held in Washington in July, 1927. This was submitted to the Committee on International Labour Relations which reported approval of the actions of the delegates of the American Federation.

The executive council reported that no satisfactory basis had been reached for reaffiliation of the federation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, The Committee on International Labour Relations recommended that the executive council continue its efforts to reach satisfactory arrangements by which the federation may reaffiliate.

The committee recommended for perusal the report of the delegate of the federation to the Geneva Economic Conference. The committee commended the action of the executive council in bringing to the proper authorities the treatment accorded members of organized labour in the Republic of Cuba.

The committee approved of the executive council participating in the Third Pan-American Commercial Conference and also in receiving the Australian Industrial Commission on its visit to Washington during the past year. The report was adopted without discussion.

On the last day of the convention the executive council presented a communication in connection with the supplemental report dealing with the investigation made by the council of the relations between the Mexican Federation of Labour and the Mexican Government. The letter was from the office of President Calles of Mexico declaring as spurious an agreement which it had been alleged "by those unfriendly to Mexico" had been made between the Mexican Federation and the Government. A denial of the existence of the agreement was also made by L. Morones, secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour of Mexico.

Report of Committee on Boycotts

To this committee six resolutions were submitted, the first of which requested that the executive council be directed to attempt to secure a settlement of a strike in a Chicago factory which involved members of the Metal Polishers' International Union; failing to secure an adjustment the secretary of the federation was to send official communication to the countries in which the wares of the company are exported, notifying them of the "unfair" attitude of the company in question.

Another request was that the executive council endeavour to bring pressure on a Louisville concern to adjust its differences with the Metal Polishers' Union. The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the executive council for consideration and action.

The committee concurred in a resolution asking for the condemnation of "the tactics" of two firms whose employees, it was alleged, are intimidated from joining the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union. A motion was made to include in the resolution the name of a Minneapolis company, the employees of which had been locked out.

A resolution asking that a woollen mills company be declared unfair was recommended to be sent to the executive council for investigation and such action as may be deemed advisable.

Approval was given to a resolution endorsing the position of the unions of moulders, polishers and stone mounters in their controversy with a South Pittsburg Company.

The committee recommended that the secretary of the federation circularize all affiliated unions as to the attitude of a stone company in Hamilton, Ohio.

The report of the committee was adopted without discussion.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

In addition to the various resolutions which were submitted to the Committee on Resolutions a number of subjects from the report of the executive council were referred, among which were those under the following heads: (1) The record of the year's work; (2) Progress towards mutual understanding (denoting a favourable change in public opinion towards the trade union movement); (3) Constructive activities of the trade union (illustrative of the growing tendency on the part of trade unions to adopt improved systematic methods in dealing with their various problems; (4) Union wage standards maintained; (5) How to organize highly machinized industries; (6) How to maintain members' interest; (7) Company unions; (8) Labour and banking; (9) Registration of aliens. (10) Porto Rico; (11) Conscription; (12) Military training; (13) Radio; (14) Legal Information Bureau; (15) Court decisions; (16) Personnel Research Federation; (17) American Bar Association. With all of the statements of the executive council on the above subjects the committee was in accord.

Besides other resolutions reported upon by the Committee on Resolutions, there were the following, all being adopted:

(1) Instructing the executive council to continue its efforts to secure as convention hotel quarters in the convention city the most satisfactory hotel available from the viewpoint of trade union organization.

(2) Supporting a demand that organized labour patronize the product of a certain Massachusetts cotton company, whose employees are 100 per cent union.

(3) Urging co-operation with the international golden rule committee of the Near East Relief.

(4) In favour of a United States merchant marine.

(5) In favour of employment of seamen through the United States shipping commissioner's office.

(6) In favour of the passage of a law providing for the supervision of employment of seamen to insure safety at sea.

(7) Urging enactment of a law to prevent the smuggling of immigrants disguised as seamen.

(8) In favour of eight-hour day for sailors employed on United States merchant vessels.

(9) In favour of granting independence to the Filipino people.

(10) Instructing the executive council to use their judgment as to the procedure best calculated to secure the release of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and that all affiliated bodies be guided solely by the declarations of the federation regarding the matter.

(11) In favour of the executive council preparing a suitable uniform badge for Labour Day.

(12) Re-affirming opposition to Fascism in America, and calling attention to the proper government officials to the work and purpose of the Fascist League of North America.

(13) Opposing the Navy Department of the United States adopting the central drafting office method for plans for ships, and urging stipulation in all contracts that only American citizens shall be employed upon public works.

(14) Disapproving the contract system of employment of municipal governments which fails to pay a living wage to employees.

(15) In favour of national and international unions creating funds for the support of a chain of broadcasting radio stations operated by organized labour.

(16) In favour of co-operation with farmers' organizations in finding constructive plans and policies.

(17) In favour of unions obtaining information from the president of the federation before responding to requests for contributions from other than affiliated bodies.

(18) Condemning the secession movement among iron workers on the Pacific coast.

(19) Protesting against the Seattle Labour Temple Association's housing a dual group of iron workers.

(20) Opposing the awarding of a contract for the proposed British embassy building in Washington, D.C., to an "unfair" construction company.

Resolutions Referred to Executive Council

Resolutions on the following subjects were referred to executive council for consideration on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions:

(1) Proposing a labour commission to visit Latin-American countries for the purpose of explaining the ideals of democracy, justice and goodwill of the American Federation of Labour.

(2) Denouncing pacifist doctrines as imperilling peace and the perpetuation of American principles.

(3) Urging legislation to secure wage standards for material sorters, trimmers, and handlers of New York city.

(4) Approving of the transfer to the Department of Labour of the enforcement of navigation laws.

(5) Three resolutions on the Colorado river system, in which the rights of states are involved.

(6) A request that the federation declare its purpose to have all contracts calling for the expenditure of public money, city, county, state or the Federal Government contain a clause stipulating the employment of American citizens, "to prevent the unjust exploitation of low-priced foreign labour."

(7) Commending the *WCFL Radio Magazine*.

(8) Rehabilitation plans for the Mississippi flood sufferers.

Fraternal Addresses

At the morning session of the third day of the convention the fraternal message from the British Trades Union Congress was delivered by Mr. Arthur Pugh, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, and Mr. Will Sherwood, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers. The fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were presented at the morning session of the fourth day by Mr. Alf. Farmilo, of Edmonton, Alta.

At the morning session of the fifth day Mrs. Ethel A. Holmes and Miss Anna B. Fitzgerald presented the fraternal greetings of the Women's International Union Label League.

At a subsequent session of the convention the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada were presented with a gold watch suitably engraved, as a good-will offering of all the delegates. The wives of the British fraternal delegates were presented with similar gifts, and to the delegate from Canada who was unaccompanied by Mrs. Farmilo, a watch was given to take to his wife as a token from the delegates. The fraternal delegates tendered their thanks for the hospitality which had been rendered to them.

Others who at later sessions addressed the delegates included (1) the Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, who presented greetings from President Coolidge; (2) Mr. E. Guy Talbot, representing the Near East Relief Committee; (3) Mr. Richard Cappack, general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives of Great Britain; (4) Mr. Jokes P. Grey, newly-elected secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F. of L.; (5) Mr. Jackson Ralston, a former attorney for the American Federation of Labour; (6) Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau; (7) Mr. Geo. Barnes, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Green Cross Organization; (8) Mr. Edward J. Evans, vice-president of the International Brotherhod of Electrical Workers; (9) Major General Summerall, chief of staff of the United States Army. (10) Attorney Hope Thompson, of Chicago, Ill.; (11) J. B. Maddrill, manager Union Labour Life Insurance Company; (12) Capt. Wm. J. Shirley, of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Mrs. Sara Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers, at one of the early sessions, tendered thanks to the delegates for the financial assistance contributed as a result of the appeal made last year for the Passaic textile strikers.

Tribute to Mr. J. E. Giles

At the morning session of the sixth day President Green announced that word had been received from Washington of the death of Mr. J. E. Giles, who for eighteen years had been in the employ of the American Federation of Labour as an assistant in the office of Secretary Morrison. The delegates stood in silence for a brief space as a mark of respect to the deceased.

At a later session, as is the custom, the delegates honoured the memory of 21 departed members of affiliated organizations by standing in silence for a few moments.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in all former office holders being re-elected as follows:—

President, William Green;
First vice-president, James Duncan;
Second vice-president, Frank Duffy;
Third vice-president, T. A. Rickert;
Fourth vice-president, Jacob Fisher;
Fifth vice-president, Matthew Woll;
Sixth vice-president, Martin F. Ryan;
Seventh vice-president, James Wilson;
Eighth vice-president, James P. Noonan;
Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin;
Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Delegates to the 1928 convention of the British Trades Union Congress, Michael F. Greene and William B. Fitzgerald.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Joseph W. Morton.

New Orleans, La., was chosen as the convention city for 1928.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees

THE fourth biennial and fourteenth regular convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was held in Montreal on September 19-24, 1927, with 137 delegates present, representing 103 local branches.

President A. R. Mosher, in his address to the Convention, touched on many topics of special interest to the membership, including (1) General labour conditions, more particularly with respect to the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada; (2) Progress of the Brotherhood; (3) Formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour; (4) Relationship to affiliated labour organizations; (5) Attitude towards United States unions; (6) Unemployment insurance, life insurance, and sick and accident insurance; (7) the Canadian National Railways' pension fund; (8) the convention of the International Transportworkers' Federation; (9) Political action; (10) Research; (11) Education; (12) Organization of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mosher stated that "The Brotherhood has no objection to fair competition among the labour unions operating in Canada. The Canadian worker should be allowed to choose the type of union which he thinks will best serve him, but it is obvious that the basic principles of organization of the Brotherhood are different from those of United States controlled unions, and it is our duty to see that every railroad employee understands the difference. We believe that the Brotherhood is the logical labour union for every railroad worker in Canada, and, in spite of opposition and misrepresentation, we shall go forward steadily toward the goal of 100 per cent organization. At the same time, we should recognize that the ripest field for our efforts at the present time is that of the great body of workers, probably as large as our present membership, who are covered by our schedules, and upon whom no other union has any claim in that regard. That group of unorganized workers, who are at the present time a dead weight to be carried by the organized, must be converted from their attitude of indifference; they must be educated in the principles of unionism, and shown the possibilities which would result if they were united with their fellow-workers in the Brotherhood." In discussing the American unions, the president expressed the opinion "that they (the American unions) should confine their activities to the United States, and that their present branches in Canada should assert their independence." One of the significant events in the history of the organization, according to President Mosher, was the formation of a board of adjustment on the Canadian National Railways. This board was created to deal with grievances which could not be settled by direct negotiations between the Brotherhood general committees and the railway officers. In this way, co-operation had been brought about between the two parties.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the two-year fiscal period ended April 30, 1927, showed that receipts from all sources, exclusive of insurance premiums collected, amounted to $252,844.79, while expenditures totalled $236,317.44, leaving a net balance of $16,527.35, increasing the assets of the grand division to $78,757.80. According to this report, the number of local branches of the Brotherhood had increased by twenty during the period under review, the total now being 179, with a total membership as at July 31, 1927, of 14,267, representing a gain of over two thousand. The report further showed that the number of members insured under the group contract of the Brotherhood with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was 1,047, while the total amount of insurance in force was slightly over a million dollars.

One of the most important of the proposed amendments to the constitution was that submitted by President Mosher, which provided for meetings of Grand Division every four years, and for meetings of General Grievance Committees at the same intervals, in such a way that every two years there would be a meeting of either Grand Division or the General Grievance Committees. Although the Committee on Constitution and Laws concurred in the proposed amendment, it did not meet with the approval of the Convention. It was, however, decided to hold the meetings of General Grievance Committees every three years, commencing January, 1929.

Another resolution not concurred in by the Convention was one sponsored by London division, No. 96, which sought to provide that wives of members would become automatically eligible for membership in the Brotherhood, with full voting power and privileges in all division meetings.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Protesting against the breaking-off of trade relations with Russia, and urging that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations, and to extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of goods manufactured in Canada;

(2) Recommending that the seniority principle be fully maintained; (3) Protesting against the laying-off of employees who have reached the age of 65 years, and requesting the executive board to take any action possible to have such employees reinstated in their positions; (4) Asking the executive board to take steps to organize employees not already members of the Brotherhood, but particularly those belonging to "company unions"; (5) Requesting the Dominion Government through the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Railways to appoint a member of the Brotherhood to act as a technical advisor to the Canadian delegation to the conference to be held by the International Labour Office in Geneva in 1928; (6) Recommending that the attention of the management of the Canadian National Railways be directed to the alleged loss of business resulting from the methods adopted following the recommendations of so-called "efficiency experts", and requesting that no change be made without a thorough study of local conditions.

The officers elected were:—

President, A. R. Mosher, P.O. Box 395, Ottawa, Canada.

Secretary-Treasurer, M. M. MacLean, P.O. Box 395, Ottawa, Canada.

Vice-president, M. McLeod, 233 Richmond St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Executive Members, C. H. Minchin, 321 25th Ave., Calgary, Alberta, and William Allen, 123 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

Board of Trustees: T. McGregor, 264 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; R. A. Dumais, 3955 St. André St., Montreal, Quebec, and J. E. McDonough, 33 Ward St., Toronto, Ont.

M. M. McLean was elected as delegate to the 1928 congress of the International Transportworkers' Federation, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in September, and also to the convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, in November, 1928. The second delegate to the latter is Joseph Wall, Brotherhood organizer, of Montreal.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America

The twentieth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was held in Birmingham, Ala., September 12-19, 1927, with a large number of delegates present, President W. D. Mahon presiding. Among those who addressed the convention at its opening session were: Congressman Huddleston, Attorney J. W. Altman, J. M. Driver, president Birmingham Trades Council; J. L. Hurst, president, Alabama State Federation of Labour; J. M. Jones, president of the City Commission of Birmingham.

The president in his address referred to the first convention of the organization, which was held thirty-five years ago, and stated that "so far as he could learn he was the only remaining member of the association that participated in the work of that convention." Reviewing rates of wages and working conditions prevailing about the time of the first convention, the president stated that "Thirty-five years ago the street and electric railway workers of North America were working from 12 to 18 hours per day for a wage varying from $1.25 to $1.60 per day. There was no such thing as overtime or compensation for any extra or delayed time that might prevail in addition to these long hours of labour."

Comparing conditions of to-day with those prevailing during the early days of the organization, Mr. Mahon stated that "thousands of our members are to-day working an eight-hour day, with compensation for any overtime, and they are receiving a wage far beyond anything dreamed of by the pioneers who established this association; and they are working under conditions, while some of them are not as good as we would like to have, and which we hope to improve, yet the conditions prevailing to-day would have been considered a paradise by the 'old timer' of thirty-five years ago.

Reviewing the activity of the association during the past two years, President Mahon informed the delegates that there were 584 agreements negotiated, of which 452 were renewals of former agreements; 127 provided for wage increases and five for decreases.

During this same period there had been carried on a constant agitation for one day's rest in seven, and already some of the larger divisions had obtained this objective, and that further efforts with this end in view be continued, was the president's advice to the membership. President Mahon intimated that the policy of arbitration of the association had been continued during the past two years, with the result that twenty-eight cases which could not be mutually adjusted between local divisions and the employing companies were submitted to arbitration.

The report of the general executive board contained the proceedings of the five regular

semi-annual and two special meetings of the board. It also contained a detailed account of all cases submitted to it for ruling and direction. The four audits which had taken place during the past two years were presented in this report, the final audit as of July 31, 1927, showing a balance on hand of cash and assets to the credit of the association of $1,772,794.49; an increase of $444,682.05 within the two-year period.

During the morning session of the third day, addresses on "Safety First" were delivered by Col. Edward Perkins, manager of the St. Louis Railways, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, general manager, Pittsburgh Railways Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. T. G. Brabston, superintendent of transportation, Birmingham Electric Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Favouring a sick and disability fund provided by the employers and to be embodied in all contracts and agreements wherever it is possible to put it into effect; (2) Recommending that in the "Order of Business" of the various unions there be added the "Label Order of Business"; (3) Suggesting that the book issued yearly by the international president containing wage scales, etc., in various cities, also contain the following: (a) The population of the cities listed, (b) The rate of fare paid in said cities, (c) The type of cars and motor coaches used; (4) Recommending that a vote of appreciation be extended the street railway managers who came to address the convention and that part of the proceedings of the convention dealing with the "Safety First" question be printed in pamphlet form and sent to the street railway managers whose companies have agreements with the Amalgamated Association; (5) Urging Major Geo. L. Berry, president, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, to become a candidate for president of the United States, and pledging him the association's full and complete support; (6) Favouring the preferential or choice ballot system of voting in election of officers in all divisions with a membership exceeding two hundred.

In the election of officers, Wm. D. Mahon, 260 Vernor Highway East, Detroit, Mich., was re-elected president, while among others re-elected were: John M. Parker, 189 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont., Vice-president; Magnus Sinclair, 1872 Queen St. E, Toronto, Ont., and Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C., executive board members.

Seattle, Wash., was selected as convention city for 1929.

Ontario Command, Dominion Postal Clerks' Association

The third annual conference of the Ontario Command, Dominion Postal Clerks' Association was held in Guelph, Ontario, on September 3, 1927, with approximately 75 officers and delegates present. President Helm extended greetings to all present and explained the purpose for which the conference was called. Vice-president A. Goss, Secretary Duncan and Treasurer Ness of the Dominion organization addressed the conference. The question of holding a Dominion convention was brought up and Mr. Ness stated "that he did not think they would be able to hold a convention this year."

In order to ensure the election of Dominion officers to carry on until the next convention a resolution was adopted whereby the conference recommended that a vote be taken by mail, first getting authority from the other Provincial Conferences.

Among the other resolutions adopted were: (1) Requesting the amending of Section 6 of the Superannuation Act to permit an employee receiving superannuation based on his official salary rate during his last completed year of service; (2) Recommending that speed tests be abolished; (3) Urging the appointment of a superintendent of branch offices in cities having several postal stations and sub-offices; (4) Recommending the formation of a Dominion-wide organization of postal employees; (5) Favouring association dues being deducted from the salary cheques of its members; (6) Recommending that the scope of the Civil Service Insurance Act be extended so that employees may obtain some form of insurance surrender policies.

General Executive Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

The quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held in Toronto, Ontario, on October 15-17, 1927, and was attended by President S. Hillman, Secretary-treasurer J. Schlossberg, Assistant Secretary-treasurer J. S. Potofsky and twelve board members. Representatives of the Yiddish organ, the *Fortschritt,* and the Bohemian organ, *Prace,* were also present.

At the opening session President Hillman reviewed the situation in the larger centres, and referred to the steps taken to see that the national reserve fund assessment, ordered by

the Montreal convention and later ratified by referendum vote, was put into effect before the coming convention.

Following the president's address the situation in the various centres was discussed in detail by members best acquainted with conditions in the respective cities.

Reference was made to the situation in Montreal, where until recently it was stated conditions were anything but satisfactory, but as a result of recent elections "officers were elected who were working whole-heartedly with the active members in the task of extending the influence of our organization, and regaining for our members the conditions which had been frittered away as a result of chaotic conditions caused by factionalists within our ranks."

In the course of considering the problems of the Toronto organization the general executive board heard an appeal of Mr. Blugerman against the decision of the Toronto joint board declaring him disqualified to run for office of joint board secretary because of various charges brought against him. During the hearing of the appeal Mr. Blugerman admitted "that he had failed to pay to clothing firms various sums due them from him" and also "that he was a member of the Trade Union Educational League." When asked if he would obey the decisions of the Trade Union Educational League Mr. Blugerman's reply was that after thinking the matter over he would decide. The decision on this appeal will be made known by the general office. Industrially the situation in Toronto was reported as favourable.

The condition of the Amalgamated Banks of Chicago and New York was reported upon, as was also the co-operative housing project in New York, where members will have modern apartments in a beautiful section of the city at rentals approximately one-half of those prevailing in that section of the city.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The fourth annual congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions was recently held in Paris. Among the decisions reached by the congress was one urging the trade union movement throughout the world to stimulate the formation of unions of non-manual workers and civil servants, and to induce such unions to affiliate with the I.F.T.U. In unionizing non-manual workers and civil servants, it was pointed out that "attention should be paid to their special position, their working conditions, their social status and their mentality," and that "these workers should not against their will be incorporated into organizations of manual workers," although "co-operation should be encouraged in cases in which manual and non-manual workers have already formed successful joint organizations."

The congress urged its affiliated organizations to take all the steps that in their judgment might seem appropriate to maintain or recover the eight-hour day, and demanded that governments take measures to ratify the Washington Draft Convention on that subject. Strong opposition was expressed to separate agreements between governments on the eight-hour day without reference to the International Labour Office, and to the practice of some nations in permitting numerous exceptions when ratifying the Washington convention was strongly condemned.

Another decision of the congress was to carry on a perpetual peace propaganda. A special appeal was made to mothers and teachers to imbue the rising generation with the spirit of universal peace in order that international brotherhood may soon become a living reality."

International Transport Workers' Federation

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Seamen's Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation was held at Copenhagen on September 15 and 16, 1927, to discuss the national and international propaganda campaign for securing the legal regulation of working hours at sea, and a proposal was submitted by the German Transport Workers' Federation asking the secretariat of the International Federation to get into touch with organizations which are not yet affiliated, with a view to ascertaining what their attitude would be in the event of a strike being declared by a seamen's union affiliated to the Federation.

After the close of the meeting, Mr. J. Henson, representing the British seamen on the Joint Maritime Commission, stated to the press that the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1929 had formed the main topic of discussion at the meeting. Fears were expressed that the legal limitation of hours of work on board ship would again be defeated as a result of

the hostile attitude of the shipowners, and the possibility and expediency of declaring a world-wide strike of transport workers in that eventuality was discussed. The various national representatives present explained their respective positions, but no actual decision was taken. It was agreed, however, that in the event of the 1929 Conference rejecting any proposals for the legal limitation of hours of work on board, all transport workers' organizations must be prepared for the possibility of an international transport strike.

According to a press communication of the International Transport Workers' Federation, dated September 23, the Advisory Committee decided to pursue energetically the action already begun for the introduction of the 48 hour week on board ship. It further decided to organize an international day of protest and propaganda during which the question of the eight hour day for seamen will be brought to the fore simultaneously throughout the world in about fifty of the principal ports.

At the Fifth Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held during the early summer of 1927, the delegates authorized the levying of a special assessment to be applied to the strength of the organization's financial undertakings. However, the October issue of the *Locomotive Engineer's Journal* announces that owing to the "remarkable response" of the membership in purchasing "Loyalty Loan Certificates" the levying of this assessment may not be necessary.

"SEVEN YEARS OF LABOUR BANKING"

IN an article appearing in the October issue of the *American Federationist*, entitled "Seven Years of Labour Banking", Mr. J. Douglas Brown, Director of the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, analyzes the history of this recent phase of the organized labour movement in North America (The sixteenth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, published this year by the Department of Labour, contains a chapter outlining the development of labour banks).

Mr. Brown states that in the seven years since the first labour bank was opened forty such banks have been organized, of which thirty-three now still "remain as labour banks." Of the seven that have disappeared from the roll, four have been purchased or gradually absorbed by other than trade union interests, two have failed, and one has been liquidated.

After pointing to the experiences of the clothing workers' and engineers' banks in Philadelphia, (where, due to the widespread development of building and loan associations and the competition of a powerful bank, which seeks to attract wage-earners' salaries, the deposits available were limited) the writer observes that the availability of funds for capitalization is not alone sufficient to warrant the establishment of a labour bank. He considers that the essential need of labour banks or of other enterprises is for customers, and that a bank is peculiar in its need for both a lending and a borrowing clientèle. Admitting that the situation in Philadelphia was unusual, Mr. Brown lays down the general rule that before establishing a labour bank, labour groups must look carefully to the potential supply of deposits and demands for safe loans, as well as to the supply of capital.

In the writer's opinion the financial advantages which a labour bank can offer to the small depositor are limited both by the overhead in this type of banking, and by the keen competition faced by the bank in placing its fund in safe and profitable investments. Offsetting this, however, "experience has shown that the labour bank enters most communities with a marked advantage in its favour on account of its appeal to wage-earners, organized and unorganized", and that this appeal has proved sufficient to cause not only a transfer of deposits from competing banks, but to establish the habit of the use of banks among people unwilling to use commercial institutions. On the other hand Mr. Brown considers it questionable whether there is sufficient solidarity among labour groups in all communities "to guarantee that a bank operated by a single union, no matter how strong that union is nationally, may expect large deposits by members of other unions." He admits that labour banks sponsored by single unions have in several large cities been very successful, and the reason given is that "these are cases where the local membership in those cities is large."

Some of the advantages of the group or federation type of labour bank are stated as follows:—

> Many of the strongest labour banks, because of the number of local unions which have sponsored their establishment, have not had to face this possible difficulty of limited appeal. These institutions are closely associated with

the labour movement as a whole in their particular cities and in turn bring about increased solidarity among the various organizations which are responsible for their existence and growth.

What appears to be another advantage of the group or federation type of labour bank, in addition to its appeal to depositors, is its separation from control by any one labour organization. Too close a connection between a union and a bank is liable to create a strain upon the executive officers of both the union and the bank, especially if these are the same individuals. This day of division of labour requires concentration of energies. The professions of trade union leadership and banking are both exacting. A bank is necessarily a highly specialized institution, and the details of banking policy must be determined by experts, who should be isolated from the influences of group psychology. A trade union is, by contrast, peculiarly a democratic institution which must be responsive to the group in its policies. In many banks such separation has been sufficiently assured, but the experience of the engineers shows that this has not always been the case. Where a group of unions is interested in the labour bank, the officers of the bank are more apt to be relieved of the responsibility of union leadership. As bankers they are primarily concerned with the safety and efficiency of their institutions to the end that the labour movement as well as their clientèle and stockholders will profit.

In regard to the objection that since labour banks are aimed to prevent the use of labour's money by labour's enemies it would be "unwise to dilute too much of labour's authority in the direction of the banks," Mr. Brown states that "it has been found that a majority control of stock and of directorships assures that labour's interests will be protected against labour's enemies"; adding that "expert advice and community interest have not only aided in safeguarding labour's money and in strengthening labour's banks, but in making and retaining many friends for labour." Mr. Brown concludes that "the future of labour banking seems assured if union officers and membership are satisfied with slow and cautious growth. Funds are probably available in hundreds of communities for capital and deposits, provided the appeal of the labour movement is made effective. But such labour banks must be both safe and democratic. In most cities and towns they will have to be community enterprises controlled by labour groups in partnership with trained bankers, able advisers and all thrifty wage-earners. Through such institutions labour will be able to assure the neutrality of capital, if not its assistance, in the promotion of labour's best interests."

Cotton Industry in North Carolina

The 35th report of the Department of Labour and Printing of the State of North Carolina calls attention to the rapid development of the cotton textile industry in the state, especially during the past two years. There are now 49,792 men working in the mills, 30,582 women and 3,144 children. The first two figures indicate an increase during the biennial period 1925-1926, while the latter shows a decrease. The children employed in the mills are between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years of age. The average high wage paid males is now $5.71 and the low average is $2.12; these figures being an increase. The high average wage paid females is $3.08, and the low average is $1.88 the former being a decrease and the latter an increase. In 1924, at the close of the biennial period, the average maximum wage for the males was $5.20 and the low average was $2; for the females the high average was $3.25 and the low average was $1.30. In 1916 the average high wages for the males was $3.05 and the low average was 97 cents, while the high average for the females was $1.50 and the low average was 85 cents. The average working day is ten hours and the majority of the mills run full time, some operating both night and day. During the last few months operations have been on a more reduced basis, and in some instances running time has been reduced to four and five days a week, but the feeling is hopeful and a material improvement is expected during the coming months when prices at which the new cotton may be purchased is determined.

The Montreal representative of the International Moulders' Union recently made an appeal for the appointment of at least five additional inspectors for foundries and other establishments in the Province of Quebec. He stated that while the existing law was excellent in its safety provisions, the legal requirements in this respect could not be carried out without a large force of expert inspectors.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Hygiene in Ontario in 1926

THE forty-fifth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario details the work conducted during 1926 by the various divisions of the Department. These divisions are concerned respectively with Preventable Diseases; Industrial Hygiene; Child Hygiene; Sanitary Engineering; Vital Statistics; Dental Services; Laboratories; Public Health Education.

In the section of the report relating to the division of industrial hygiene it is stated that sickness and accident are responsible for 75 per cent of all absence from work. Touching on the financial losses entailed as a result of accidents, and ill-health, the report states that the employer pays directly for accidents in Ontario to the extent of seven or eight million dollars a year, while sickness causes three to five times as much loss in time as accidents. Wage earners in Ontario lose about thirty million dollars a year in wages on account of ill-health in addition to all the anxiety and suffering. Occupational diseases are included in this estimate, but it is largely made up of the group of illnesses to which the general population is subjected—colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism and sore throat. The report stated that about one half of the lost-time caused by these illnesses could be prevented by the application of the same methods as would be used to reduce waste in any other direction. The methods advocated were: periodic examination of employees, healthy conditions of work, and treating illness in its early stages. In this respect it is stated that the number of employers in Ontario who recognize the importance of making medical services for the prevention of sickness readily available to their employees continues to increase.

Dealing with occupational diseases, the report outlines the work of the Department in this direction, summarizing its efforts in connection with some of these diseases, as follows:—

Lead.—In regard to lead poisoning the work among storage battery plants in Ontario is encouraging. The storage battery industry, which in Great Britain leads all other industries in the number of cases of lead poisoning produced, shows considerable progress in the control of this hazard in Ontario. All the larger manufacturing plants in Ontario have voluntarily made provision for periodic physical examination of workers exposed to lead, and for frequent visits to the plant by company physicians, who are using accepted methods for the early detection of lead poisoning. Some cases of lead poisoning still occur in these plants. There have been a few which developed rapidly following some inter-current illness, for example, influenza, indicating that lead had been absorbed and that it only required a change in metabolism brought about by the inter-current infection to throw lead into the circulation and produce symptoms. This shows that the conditions of work are not such as entirely to prevent men from receiving lead into the system.

Touching on another phase of lead poisoning, the report states:—

> Ethyl gasoline, advertised as an anti-knock compound for gasoline motors, was placed on the market in Ontario on September 18, 1926. This gasoline contains tetra-ethyl lead roughly in the proportion of one part of tetra-ethyl lead to 1,300 parts of gasoline. Lead in this form is absorbed through the skin. When received into the body in this manner, or by inhalation or ingestion it produces serious poisoning. The hazard exists in its manufacture, in mixing, and in distribution. It is mixed and distributed in Ontario. The mixing operations are carried under enclosed conditions with strict medical supervision of the workers employed in this operation. In its distribution two groups of workers are exposed to the lead hazard: (1) Workers at gasoline filling stations; (2) garage workers employed in repairing motors in which ethyl gasoline has been used. Workers at these points of hazard are being observed with a view to determining whether the conditions of work are safe.

Silicosis.—During the past two years the Division of Industrial Hygiene, working with the Tuberculosis Division of the Department, conducted a survey of the mines and quarries in Ontario to determine the extent to which silicosis has occurred in these industries. During 1926, 1040 miners in the different mining camps in Northern Ontario were given a physical examination with X-ray. The amount of silica in the rock varies in the different camps, and, as was to be expected, the number of cases of silicosis developing in the different camps varies also. In April, 1926, the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario was amended defining silicosis along the lines of the Act relating to Miners' Phthisis in South Africa. Since that time the Division has received from the Workmen's Compensation Board reports of ninety-seven cases of silicosis in its different stages which have been compensated. Considerable attention has been paid to this condition. It is pointed out that the most desirable method for control lies in the collection of this fine silica dust,

which is formed during mining operations, before it permeates the air which the men breathe. Up to this date this has been found to be impracticable. Free use of water in the drills, at the points of blasting and on the rock surfaces, together with good general ventilation, has done much to reduce the hazard, but has not succeeded in eliminating it. (An account of this disease was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 574.)

Caisson Disease.—The report indicates that the amount of work carried on in the province under compressed air is increasing, necessitating investigation of conditions under which this work is being done. This investigation showed that the work is hazardous and requires strict supervision. Of prime importance in this connection is the length of hours in relation to the pressures in use and the strict adherence to what has been determined as the safe length of time to be occupied in coming from under the different pressures to the atmosphere. These essential features for the prevention of the condition, along with many others, have been included in a code of regulations which was drafted and incorporated in legislation and placed with the Department of Labour for enforcement. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1926, page 1079.) Caisson disease has also been added in Schedule 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the list of diseases for which compensation is paid. The Division has received reports of fifty cases and three deaths from caisson disease which have been compensated under this arrangement. Under the new conditions, states the report, there have been very few cases and these of a mild nature.

Nickel Rash.—The report of the investigation of nickel rash has been published. As the preventive measures in small electroplating rooms depend mainly on improved ventilation, this improvement is withheld pending the results of other investigations in ventilation which are being conducted by the Division.

Infected Injuries From Cutting Oils, etc.—At the request of a large plant working iron and steel, Dr. D. T. Fraser, assistant director of the Connaught Laboratory, undertook on behalf of the Division to determine the antiseptic properties of a well-known disinfectant to be used with cutting compound and cutting oils. It was determined that this disinfectant was effective in concentrations which were practicable for cutting compound and slightly less satisfactory for cutting oils. The plant reports that for the six months ending December 31, 1926, "in no case have we had an infected injury to anyone who has been using a cutting oil or compound mixed with the disinfectant."

Fumigation.—Under this heading, the report observed that six visits had been made to Northern Ontario to different large operating companies to instruct picked men in the use of cyanogen chloride for the fumigation of bunkhouses. The method was said to be very effective but dangerous, and all precautions have been taken to ensure that the work will be done in a safe manner.

Labour's Interest in Health Promotion

Mr. Bert Mason, of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, in the course of an address delivered recently at a "Health and Hygiene" exhibition at Toronto, spoke of the vital interest of labour in health problems. "Most of our trades unions to-day have sick benefit departments," he said, "and the illness of our members is costing us huge sums of money. In addition to that our members and all other workers are confronted with a loss of time. Statistics show that over 20,000,000 working days per year are lost through sickness in Canada. If we say that half the workers in Canada lose time when they are sick—and I think half is a very fair number—and we take $5 as a day's pay, we get $50,000,000—that means $50,000,000 less in our pay envelopes. That is an enormous sum of money. Not only does the loss of money affect us, but the anxiety in the home, apart entirely from feeling for the sick person, is a matter of concern to us, especially in the case of prolonged sickness, as the smaller pay envelope means that often the real necessities of life have to be given up, not only during the sickness, but afterwards, so as to pay for it, and that kept up may mean a sick wife or under-nourished children. With these things and others before us, we have been striving, then, to study cause.

"Most prominent among these causes, we find, are unsanitary homes and workshops; the inhaling of poisonous gases and dust, etc.; long hours of work under such conditions; low wages, which prevent the buying of the necessities of life; child labor, and especially the employment of the young girls, whom we are looking forward to as the mothers of tomorrow, for too long a period each day. In this connection, you may be interested to know that under our Ontario law of to-day, it is permissible to work women and girls 60 hours per week, with a maximum of 72 hours under permit, and many are doing it. Another cause is the making up of the things we wear

and use, in homes, that are often far from sanitary. Unemployment, too, plays a very definite part in sickness. If the wage earner is not earning, then the family is not buying, and among the things they are not buying is proper food and clothes or simple cures for ailments which are allowed to get worse. Having found out these causes, we have naturally sought and supported laws that will eliminate them. As a concrete example of what has been done by one of our trades unions, the Typographical Union, by the shortening of hours and bettering the working conditions by more sanitary workshops, etc., have added 15 years to the life of the average printer. Many other organizations have made similar progress."

Main Causes of Coal Mining Accidents

The *Canadian Mining Journal* for October 7, in an article on the "Prevention of Coal Mining Accidents," points out that "safety" is one of the three major problems of coal mining, the others being the winning of the coal, and its utilization. "At least half of the mining accidents arise from two principal causes,—falls and haulage work. There is very little improvement in the number of haulage accidents and those caused by falls. Each year the proportion of accidents to men employed is about the same. In Nova Scotia the percentage from these two causes runs about forty-five. In most other mining countries the rate is higher, if non-fatal accidents are considered. For this reason the cause of these two classes of accidents have been earnestly studied and investigated. In addition to the normal settlement taking place the mine advances it has been suggested by the British research committees that seismic disturbances cause roof falls. There may be some truth in this statement, but it is a remarkable thing that accidents by falls and on haulage ways vary little from year to year.

"If we get it firmly fixed in our minds that the settlement of the upper measures is sure to follow the sapping of their foundations, more care might be taken and roof supports would be more promptly placed to give the needed protection. Waiting for a more convenient moment has been the cause of many deaths physically and morally. The want of experience does not contribute to accidents by falls for the older miner is often caught. Even when the greatest care has been taken and the best judgment used, accidents have occurred. But there is yet a strong belief that many more could be avoided and so the preventive work goes on.

"The young men of the mines suffer most from haulage accidents. By reason of their youth they are best fitted to perform this work which requires an active body and an alert mind. A glance at the haulage statistics shows that about 25 per cent of all mine accidents occur in this class of labour. Some one has pointed out that the very activity of youth has swelled the accident rate. Be this as it may, it is the aim of the 'safety first' movement to educate all men to feel that they are responsible for themselves and their brothers and to see that all workmen have that direct training which enables them to do their daily work with greater personal safety.

"The Government of Nova Scotia set itself the task of making the mines safer and reducing accident; the coal companies laid their plans and are faithfully carrying them out. It remains to be seen at the end of the year how far success has crowned their efforts, and whether all their lines of action have been practical."

Water Danger in Mines

A departmental committee of the Mines Department of Great Britain was appointed in 1924 to inquire into the prevention of dangers arising in mines from accumulations of water. In its report, recently presented, the committee makes a large number of recommendations with regard to the keeping, and the accessibility, of plans of workings, the maintenance of adequate barriers, the methods of approach to accumulations of water or old workings, and the building of dams. Abandoned and waterlogged workings are chiefly a danger when their location is not known. To meet this danger the Mines Department has nearly ready a new catalogue of plans of disused mines, but the committee warn miners that too much reliance must not be placed on the completeness of the list. The committee suggest what they describe as a first step. That is the compulsory notification to the divisional inspector of mines of the approach of any working within a hundred yards of the lessee's boundary. Encroachment either on other mines or on agreed barriers is obviously a grave matter, and the committee recommends that to conceal an encroachment should be made an offence under the Coal Mines Act.

University Safety Course

A course in accident prevention was begun in New York University at the commencement of the present session on October 4, and

will be continued as a permanent feature of the university teaching. The course is open to all men and women who have any connection or direct interest in accident prevention. This includes active or prospective insurance safety inspectors, government officials and employees, industrial safety inspectors and committeemen, and students at the university. There are no academic entrance requirements.

The subjects included in the course on industrial safety are as follows:—

Present conditions in industry; what has been accomplished in accident prevention; the fundamental principles of industrial safety.

What the chief executives of a plant can do to promote safety.

Making the plant physically safe; mechanical guarding, good housekeeping; proper lighting.

The foreman as the keyman; his interest and leadership indispensable.

What a foreman must do to make his department safe.

Workmen's safety committees.

Qualifications and duties of the safety engineer.

Meetings of workmen; general and departmental.

Visualizing safety through the use of the bulletin board.

The printed word in accident prevention; plant publications; the local press; direct-mail educational propaganda.

First aid.

The use of accident statistics in promoting safety.

Accident prevention as a factor in improving employee relations.

Field work, including visits to the American Museum of Safety, and to industrial plants where effective safety work is being done.

Effect of Safety Movement in Iowa

The last biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of Iowa notes a decrease in the number of industrial accidents, which is attributed to successful safety propaganda:

"That the number of accidents in industrial establishments of Iowa has been reduced is creditable, and is contrary to the experience of most states. For some time following the war our Iowa experience was similar to that of other states. The cause for the rather large increase was incident to disruption of forces during and incident to the war which necessitated many changes in employment personnel, in fact in many cases wholly new personnel. Because of inexperience of these new employees and the time required to build up a new factory morale and supervision, accidents were bound to increase.

"During the last two years a decided progress has been made with safety committees, and general safety programs resulting in eliminating many of the former hazards, also in bringing employees to realize that it is the worker who suffers, and suffers to a degree for which the benefits of Workers' Compensation Laws do not at all compensate. The employer from his own, and the experience of other progressive and up-to-date concerns, is now appreciative of the cost of accidents exclusive of the actual monetary amounts paid either directly or through accident insurance."

At the 16th annual Congress of the National Safety Council, held at New York in October, Mr. A. P. Costigane, of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Association, was elected vice-president of the organization and general leader and adviser on safety work for the pulp and paper industry in Canada.

According to reports appearing in the press in October, miners who were refused employment in Northern Ontario by company doctors on the ground that they were suffering from industrial disease, were crossing the border into Quebec to work in the Rouyn area mines. It was stated further that at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, legislation will be sought to control the situation. The disease in question is silicosis, a fibroid condition of the lungs induced by the inhalation of silica dust said to lead in many cases to tuberculosis. At the 1926 session of the Ontario legislature a special amendment to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act was adopted to include this malady among the industrial diseases under the Act.

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has recently issued bulletin No. 25 of the Vocational Education series. The bulletin is entitled "Automobile Mechanics, Gas and Steam Engineering." It described the courses of study given in various schools throughout the Dominion, and also gives a trade analysis of motor mechanics. A list of suitable equipment and textbooks for use in vocational schools is appended to the bulletin.

LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE following Regulations, dated September 6, 1927, have been made by the Secretary of State (Great Britain) under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, and came into force on October 1. They are designed to prevent danger from lead paint, that is, painting material containing at least five per cent of soluble lead compound, to persons employed in the painting of buildings. It is provided that the Regulations 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12 are not applicable to persons working 26 normal working days in a calendar year, or less, and whose ordinary work does not include the painting of buildings. The controversy as to the clause of this Act prohibiting the employment of women in the painting of buildings with white lead paint, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927 (page 926) and in a previous issue.

REGULATIONS

PART I.—*Duties of Employers.*

1. (*a*) Lead paint shall not be used or procured for use for the painting of buildings except in the form of paste or of paint ready for use. Provided that red lead may be procured for use and used in the raw or dry state to such extent as may be necessary for preparing stopping or filling material and for no other purpose.

(*b*) Lead paint for use in the painting of buildings shall not be procured or stored, whether at the employer's premises or at any place where painting is being done, otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked as containing lead.

2. Lead paint shall not be applied in the form of spray in the interior painting of buildings.

3. (*a*) No painted surface other than that of iron or steel work shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process.

(*b*) No painted surface of iron or steel work shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry sandpapering process.

(*c*) All débris produced by rubbing down or scraping of any painted surface shall be removed before it becomes dry.

(*d*) No contravention of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have taken place in respect of any painted surface, if the employer proves that such painted surface contained no lead paint.

4. There shall be provided for the use of persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint a sufficient supply of water, soap, nail brushes and towels and at least one bucket or basin for every five persons so employed.

5. Suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent clothing taken off during working hours by persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings, being soiled by lead paint. Where practicable the accommodation so provided shall be outside any apartment in which painting is being carried on.

6. Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that the incidence of lead poisoning among the persons employed by any employer in or in connection with the painting of buildings with lead paint is excessive, he shall give notice thereof in writing to such employer, and such employer shall forthwith make arrangements for the periodic medical examination of all persons so employed by him and for the suspension from employment in or in connection with painting with lead paint of such persons whose health is or appears likely to be injuriously affected thereby, in accordance with such conditions as the Chief Inspector of Factories may prescribe.

7. (*a*) The employer shall give to each person employed by him in or in connection with the painting of buildings when he is engaged, and subsequently if still employed as aforesaid, on the first pay day in each calendar year, a copy of the prescribed leaflet containing special health instructions as to the use of paint.*

(*b*) A printed copy of these Regulations shall be posted in the workshop and paint store, and on all jobs on which more than 12 persons are employed in painting operations, in any apartment in which the paints are mixed.

8. Where any person, whose ordinary employment does not include the painting of buildings, is occasionally employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings, the employer shall keep a record of the periods with dates during which such person is so employed by him, and such record shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the employment of such person as aforesaid for a period of less than half of a normal working day shall be deemed to be half-a-day and of less than a whole normal working day but more than half-a-day shall be deemed to be a whole day.

PART II.—*Duties of Persons Employed.*

9. Overalls shall be worn during the whole of the working period by every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint, and shall be washed at least once a week. They shall not be worn at meal times.

10. Every person employed in rubbing down or scraping any painted surface shall carry on his work in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 3 hereof.

11. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings shall so deposit his clothing taken off during working hours as to prevent it being soiled by lead paint, and for this purpose shall as far as practicable make use of the accommodation provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 hereof.

12. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint shall carefully clean and wash his hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. Every person employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings and liable to come into contact with lead paint shall present himself at the appointed time for medical examination when so required in accordance with Regulation 6.

* This leaflet is reprinted on page 1211.

Copy of Leaflet mentioned in Regulation 7 (b)

Painter's Colic: How Caused and how best Prevented

Lead poisoning from breathing the dust given off in dry rubbing down is the main occupational risk among painters.

In the five years 1910-1914, 1,079 cases of lead poisoning among painters (by no means all that must have occurred) came to the knowledge of the Factory Department, including 169 deaths, and in addition to these there must have been a large number of painters suffering from the effects of lead in a less degree.

The symptoms in the painter are usually colic and constipation, and, less frequently "drop wrist" (loss of power to extend the fingers and wrists), although painters seem to suffer from this form of paralysis rather more than lead workers do in general presumably because of the special strain the work places on the forearms. After years of work the constitution becomes undermined from the slow action of lead on the blood vessels and kidneys (chronic Bright's disease).

Remember these symptoms in the painter follow only on breathing in dust. What happens is that the dust sticks on the moist surfaces inside the mouth and is either swallowed or passes into the air tubes. You breathe 16 times a minute, and in and out the dust goes, but always a little less out than in. So long as paint ready mixed with oil is used, and in a cleanly way, painting operations involving no dry sand papering ought to be harmless and not give rise to any poisoning. *You may be quite certain about this.*

Lead paint never enters the system directly through the pores of the skin, but it can, of course, collect on the hands and under the finger nails and be eaten by very careless painters. Incidentally, it may be said, evidence is lacking that breathing in dust from dry rubbing down zinc paints is hurtful.

A painter can help himself to keep fit. He should pay scrupulous attention to keeping his hands and teeth clean. Too much stress cannot be paid on the part played by bad teeth in lowering the health.

Never commence work on an empty stomach; foods containing fat, such as bacon and milk, are suitable.

Where there is a tendency to constipation, aperient medicine, such as Epsom salts (one to two teaspoonfuls in water) can be taken with advantage once or twice a week.

Overall suits should never be shaken to rid them of dust, as this causes more dust in the air you breathe; they require washing at least once a week.

Medical advice should at once be sought if signs of lead poisoning present themselves. Wrist drop will always incapacitate a man for months, and may prove *permanent* unless electrical treatment is obtained *in time.*

Though lead poisoning is the most serious risk to which painters are exposed, turpentine vapour also—as every painter knows—causes headache and giddiness and (when working in confined spaces) sometimes sickness and pains which may occasionally be confused with lead colic. These symptoms nearly always quickly disappear on going into the fresh air, and do not occur when the ventilation is good. Fresh air and good ventilation, therefore, constitute the antidote of fumes of turpentine, Turpentine has action on the kidneys, but chronic Bright's disease from it is not proven.

Standard System of Accident Reporting

The Statistics Committee of the National Safety Council (United States) has published, under the title "Accident Facts, 1927," a report on the accident situation during the past year. Industrial accidents are not considered in detail in the statistics, being fully covered by other special reports. However, information as to general accidents— their causes, distribution, incidence, etc.— will be read with interest, as supplementing existing material on accidents in industry.

The functions of the National Safety Council, on the statistical side, are two-fold—(1) to devise and present adequate and accurate methods of obtaining accident reports, and to encourage the use thereof by cities, states and other jurisdictions that are in a position to carry on this type of work; (2) to serve as a clearing house for the information thus obtained and for other information about accidents that may have been collected according to some other system than that suggested by the Council.

The Standard Accident Reporting System was developed in 1925 by the Statistics Committee of the National Safety Council as an approach to uniformity in the field of public accident reporting. This committee included state and city officials as well as statisticians and safety engineers. The system was put in operation in 1925.

Approximately 90,000 people were killed in accidents in the United States during the year 1926, according to the estimate of the Statistics Committee. The report states that the death rate per 100,000 from railroad accidents, including collisions with automobiles, decreased from 13.0 in 1911 to 6.6 in 1925; the death rate from street car accidents similarly dropped from 3.2 to 1.6; the death rate from automobile accidents (excluding collision with railroad and street cars) increased from 2.2 in 1911 to 17.0 in 1925. The causes of deaths which have shown an increased rate since 1911 are few, and the exceptionally large increase in the automobile deaths rate has prevented a more substantial decline in the total death rate.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Thirty-Seventh Session of the Governing Body

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 37th session at Berlin from October 11 to 14 at the invitation of the German Government. The plenary sittings were held in the premises of the Federal Ministry of Labour and were attended by the Federal Minister of Labour, the Under Secretary in the Ministry and a number of high officials of that department. The session was marked by demonstrations of the sympathy with which German authorities, employers and workers follow the work of the Organization and share in its achievements.

As a tangible proof of his Government's devotion to the policy of national and international social reform, the German Minister of Labour handed over to the Governing Body the instrument of ratification by Germany of the Washington Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth. At the same time he announced that the Government had recently introduced a Bill for the ratification of the Conventions concerning sickness insurance for industrial and agricultural workers. Finally, he described a number of other measures calculated to bring about the application of other Conference decisions by the amendment of existing legislation.

Representatives of large federations of employers' associations and trade unions also expressed their eagerness to participate in the work of national and international social reform.

The date of the opening of the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference was fixed as May 30, 1928, the following items being definitely placed on the agenda:

(1) Methods of fixing minimum wages (second discussion).

(2) Prevention of industrial accidents, including coupling accidents on railways (first discussion).

The Governing Body also gave consideration to the agenda of the 1929 session of the Conference. This session will have to discuss, at the second stage, the question of prevention of industrial accidents, which, as mentioned above, is to undergo first discussion at the 1928 Conference. Four new questions were laid before the Governing Body—those of forced labour, unemployment insurance, hours of work of salaried employees, and the determination of the contract of service of salaried employees. It was decided by 14 votes to 7 to place on the agenda the question of forced labour, but as regards the other three questions, the Governing Body suspended final decision until next January's session, when it will definitely fix the agenda for 1929, after consideration of reports to be prepared by the office on the present situation with regard to each of these three questions.

The Governing Body rejected by 12 votes to 6 a proposal to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare also with a view to the 1929 conference, a report on old age and invalidity insurance, embodying information as to legislation in force and the methods of the enforcement, on the lines of the reports which, in accordance with the rules of procedure, have to be presented to the governing body on questions proposed to be placed on the agenda of a session of the Conference. Later, however, it was decided that the question of old age and invalidity insurance should be the subject of a report with a view to the possibility of its inclusion in the agenda of the 1930 Conference, also that a report on the question of hours of work of salaried employees should be submitted to the Governing Body at its session next January.

On the proposal of Dr. Sitzler, representative of the German Government, supported by Mr. Wolfe, representative of the British Empire, Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government representative, was unanimously re-elected chairman. Mr. Jules Carlier (Belgium) and Mr. Jan Oudegeest (Netherlands) were unanimously re-elected vice-chairmen, the former representing the employers' and the latter representing the workers' group.

Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers

In accordance with a decision taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its session of last April, the nucleus of an Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers which is to be established has been formed. It consists of three members of the Governing Body and of two members nominated by the International Committee of the League of Nations on Intellectual Co-operation, with the approval of the Council of the League. These five members are to be asked to meet shortly in order to draw up proposals for the composition and functions of the Committee, which will be submitted later to the Governing Body. It is hoped that the Committee may be finally constituted and

enter upon its task early in the coming year.

Full effect will thus presently be given to a desire which found expression in the International Labour Conference as long ago as 1921, when attention was called to "the duty of the Organization to assist those who derive their means of existence from imaginative or intellectual work to obtain better conditions of life." It may be remembered that, following the discussion which arose at that Session, the International Labour Office was authorized to assist in the work of the Committee of the League on the International Co-operation of Intellectual Workers, and that at the instance of that Committee the Office undertook the study of the living and working conditions of musicians. It has also carried out research work in connection with the position of engineers and technicians in industry, chemists and journalists—work which has earned the warm commendation of the International Federation of Intellectual Workers and other organizations concerned.

The Ratification of Draft Conventions

The total number of ratifications of Draft Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on August 31 was 230. At the same date, the number of Draft Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League, was 36.

The most important information with regard to ratification that came to the attention of the International Labour Office during the month of August relates to legislation in the Netherlands. Three Acts, dated June 30, 1927, approved the ratification of the Draft Conventions concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, and the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. Another Act promulgated on July 2, 1927, reserved to the Crown the right to ratify the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Belgium and the International Labour Conference

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has recently registered the ratification by Belgium of five Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, namely: (1) Concerning workmen's compensation for accidents; (2) Concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (3) Concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; (4) Concerning seamen's articles of agreement; and (5) Concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Belgium has now to her credit more ratifications than any other country, for, in addition to adhering to the Berne Convention concerning the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, she has ratified in all seventeen of the twenty-five Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, 1919-1927, including the Hours Convention. Further, she has the distinction of being the first State to ratify the two Draft Conventions adopted by the Maritime Session of the Conference last year. It will be interesting to note which of the Member States will be the second to ratify these Draft Conventions and thus, in accordance with the standard clause in the Conventions, bring them into force.

The International Labour Organization and Economic Problems

The September number of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office, contains an analysis of the resolutions adopted by the International Economic Conference from the point of view of the International Labour Organization.

The world of labour has long realized the close interdependence of economic and social problems. At the Washington Conference in 1919 the workers' group raised the question of the international distribution of raw materials; in 1920 the Governing Body of the Office decided to undertake an international enquiry into production; in 1921 and 1922 the International Labour Conference discussed unemployment and the work of the Genoa Economic Conference; more recently, it will be remembered, the International Labour Office took a direct and active part in the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference. These few instances show the sustained interest which the organization takes in important economic problems, the solution of which may undoubtedly contribute to that of social problems. This interconnection was emphasized by speakers representing all groups at the last session of the International Labour Conference, which immediately followed the International Economic Conference. There was general agreement on the one hand that there could be no solid economic reconstruction except on a basis of social justice, and on the other hand that

there could be no solid social reconstruction except on the basis of economic justice.

The close relation between the two groups of problems is brought out by the analysis of the work of the recent Economic Conference. The resolutions which it adopted lay the foundation of the co-operation of the International Labour Office in the international economic activities initiated by the Conference.

The International Labour Office as a World Centre of Information

The scientific work of the International Labour Office is now universally known and esteemed. At each conference delegates of the countries represented are unanimous in proclaiming its value, and the states which are not members of the organization also recognize the soundness, the objectivity, and the interest of the information in the possession of the office. The importance of the International Labour Office as a centre of information is increasing from year to year.

During 1926 the requests for information received from governments numbered 136 and dealt with conditions of labour, including hours of work; questions of health and industrial safety; and social insurance. From employers' organizations 42 requests were received, concerning wages; scientific management, and conditions of labour, while 125 requests emanated from workers' organizations with regard to general labour conditions; social insurance, labour legislation, trade union question, industrial hygiene, weekly rest and holidays with pay.

Report on Use of White Lead in Painting

A report has been issued by the International Labour Office on the subject of white lead, comprising data collected in regard to its use in the painting industry. It embodies the substance of and the report drawn up by the International Labour Office when the Draft Convention on white lead was discussed, and subsequently adopted by the Third Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1921. The original report has been corrected, revised and considerably expanded in the light of medical and scientific data collected by the International Labour Office since that date. It is pointed out that the present time is opportune for the publication of an impartial survey of the facts, devoid of any controversial matter, for although the question is still the subject of lively discussion in some countries, the success of the Draft Convention clearly shows that agreement is gradually being reached on a question which was the source of so much controversy. At the beginning of 1927 the White Lead Convention had been ratified by 13 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, France, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain and Sweden. Ratification had been authorized in three countries —Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands—and recommended in five—Argentina, Cuba, Denmark, Germany and Uruguay.

In such circumstances an impartial survey of the facts cannot but be useful in countries which have already ratified, or are inclined to ratify the Convention, while in other countries it may assist toward the creation of an informed and definite body of opinion. The report first deals with the nature of white lead and the question of the danger which its use may involve. This is discussed on the basis of the medical and statistical data assembled by the Office, with a view to ascertaining whether the use of white lead is or is not a source of danger. Next, the technical aspect of the problem is considered in the light of information secured by committees of enquiry, reports of associations and experts who have taken up the problem of white lead, the object of this discussion being to discover if it is true that other materials can be substituted for white lead, or if, on the contrary, as is sometimes asserted, neither zinc white nor any other substitute can fully take its place, technically and economically. Reference is made in this part of the report to the results of practical experience in the painting of coaches and carriages, ships, bridges, etc.

The third subject discussed is the efficacy of restrictive regulation in the painting trades. Regulations of this kind have been in force for a long time in some countries, and they are sometimes thought and said to be preferable to complete prohibition of the use of white lead. The object of this section is to ascertain whether more or less severe regulation can take the place of total prohibition.

The last section of the report is devoted to certain special points which were laid before the Governments by the questionnaire of the International Labour Office in 1921. It includes the replies given by the Medical Sub-Committee of the White Lead Committee of the Conference to the questions put to it, while in the Appendices is given a full report of the discussion which took place in plenary session at the International Labour Conference in 1921.

Measures in Favour of Armenian and Russian Refugees

The report of the Fifth Committee to the Assembly of the League of Nations points out that the problems of Russian and Armenian refugees have occupied the attention of successive Assemblies of the League of Nations for some years. They have been dealt with jointly by Dr. Nansen, the High Commissioner for Refugees, and by the International Labour Office with great vigor, and both are congratulated on the very useful results which have attended their efforts. In the original stages, a serious problem was presented by the influx of large numbers of disorganized and destitute refugees into countries where the machinery of government was in process either of reconstruction or of creation. This aspect of the problem has now entirely passed away, and the greatest praise is due to the energy and self-sacrifice of the Refugee Service, whose patient and unremitting work over a long period has, with the help of the League and of the Governments concerned, reduced the whole question to one of comparatively small dimensions.

The problems were attacked as follows:—

1. The anomalous status of the refugees was dealt with by the issue of identity certificates, to overcome passport difficulties, etc. These certificates have proved, as can be well imagined, of the utmost use to the refugees, who have gratefully recognized their value.
2. The destitution and unemployment were dealt with by the transfer of the refugees to countries, largely in Europe but also overseas, where opportunities for employment presented themselves. In this manner, approximately 200,000 were placed in a position to support themselves.
3. Land settlement schemes were drawn up to deal with a proportion of the remaining refugees.

Last year, in its survey, the Fifth Committee reported to the Assembly that the statistics supplied by the International Labour Office indicated the existence of not less than 1,000,000 Armenian and Russian refugees in 26 different countries. As the records for some countries had not been received, the Committee considered the total might be safely estimated at 1,500,000. Of these, it is estimated that 250,000 were unemployed. There are therefore 1,250,000 placed and the problem now before the Committee is that of the last 20 per cent.

Company of Master Mariners

The first annual meeting of the Company of Master Mariners was held at London recently. The Company includes among its members commanders and officers of the most famous ships, marine superintendents, managers, and high officials in practically all British leading shipping companies, and harbour authorities, master mariners nolding administrative positions in every branch of the maritime life of the nation and the Empire. Elder Brethren of Trinity House, shipowners, business men, Government officials and Members of Parliament—all of them master mariners who mostly spent their boyhood in the old school of the sailing ship. The only service or professional qualification required for membership is that the candidate should be British, and should have held for not less than five years a Board of Trade certificate as a master mariner. The company is designed to provide for master mariners a body that will take its place with dignity among the other services, professions, and crafts of the country. There are many cases which the pension systems of the great shipping companies cannot reach, and the company will have the chance to administer relief to wives and dependents of master mariners who are in need. Under the heading of professional advancement they have set up a committee to study the matter of the education of boys who are to become officers in the merchant service. The company has been asked by the Board of Trade to appoint a representative on a committee which was being set up to examine the question of examination of masters and mates for certificates of competency.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR the first time since the beginning of April, industrial activity showed a slight slowing up on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers, whose staffs aggregated 904,880 persons, as compared with 909,229 in the preceding month. Although employment on the same date last year had shown a small advance, the situation then, as at the beginning of October of earlier years of the record, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 109.0, compared with 109.7 on September 1, and 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2, respectively, on October 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921.

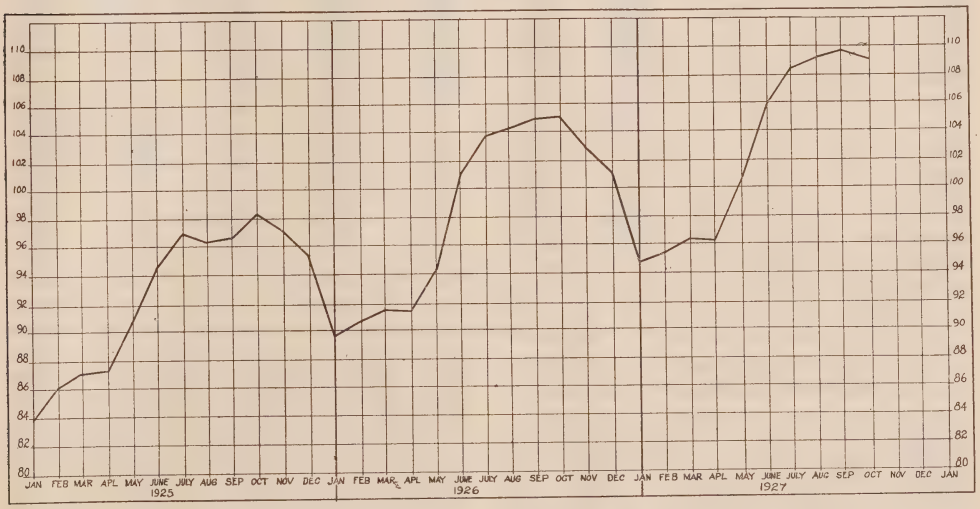
Employment by Provinces

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked were in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 529 employers reduced their payrolls from 74,290 persons on September 1 to 71,640 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved rather more workers than that recorded on the corresponding date last year, but the index then was slightly lower. Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the loss, although the tendency was also unfavourable in manufacturing, logging and services.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Quebec.—There was a small decrease in employment in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on October 1, 1926, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,395 firms employing 259,350 workers, compared with 259,928 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and highway construction registered the bulk of the decline, while logging, mining,

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed reductions, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Oct. 1	90·2	93·1	89·2	85·9	100·0	96·4	81·3
1922							
Oct. 1	94·6	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	86·7
1923							
Oct. 1	99·5	97·0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	91·8
1924							
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar. 1	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
July 1	108·4	100·5	115·0	102·3	111·5	122·9	98·7
Aug. 1	109·2	100·9	115·2	102·6	114·8	124·0	98·9
Sept. 1	109·7	100·0	115·9	103·8	115·2	122·5	98·7
Oct. 1	109·0	96·3	115·4	104·3	112·5	121·5	98·3
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1927	100·0	7·9	28·7	41·2	13·3	8·9	53·9

transportation, building and railway construction and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.—Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 2,860 employers of 372,805 persons, or 2,188 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on October 1 a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the gains reported on the corresponding date in 1926, there was a falling off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing and services. On the other hand, mining, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 789 firms with an aggregate working force of 120,091 employees, compared with 122,617 on September 1. The index was higher than on October 1 last year.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, services and fish-canning, while logging and shipping reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 668 employers whose payrolls declined from 81,777 persons on September 1 to 80,994 at the beginning of October. Losses on a large scale were registered on the same date in 1926, when the index was slightly lower.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Oct. 1	98·7	.....	90·1	105·5	91·1	.....	89·4	101·6
1924								
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
June 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
July 1	104·9	112·7	97·5	108·2	99·9	83·0	102·0	122·6
Aug. 1	104·8	115·4	97·6	110·5	101·7	86·1	103·6	120·8
Sept. 1	106·4	118·6	98·9	110·5	98·1	86·5	107·4	118·7
Oct. 1	107·2	120·5	99·7	110·6	98·3	83·3	106·2	119·0
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1927	13·6	1·3	11·9	1·3	3·3	1·0	3·3	2·9

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, but downward in Windsor and the other Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Montreal, where the 741 co-operating firms employed 123,024 persons, or 1,245 more than on September 1. Transportation, building and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while little general change was noted in manufactures. Employment had declined on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed its eighth consecutive increase at the beginning of October, 276 workers being added to the forces of the 100 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,444 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the advance took place in construction. The index was much higher than at the beginning of October, 1926.

Toronto.—Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 810 firms employing 107,717 persons, compared with 106,793 in their last report. Manufacturing, particularly of textile products, was much busier, as were trade, services and communications. Construction, on the other hand, was slacker. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale were reported on October 1 a year ago, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while in transportation and construction there were small declines. The forces of the 135 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,817 workers, or 64 more than on September 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1926, when small gains were also noted.

Hamilton.—Improvement was registered in construction and trade, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 202 firms with 29,743 employees, compared with 29,640 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October last year was slightly higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
Manufacturing	53·9	98·3	98·7	96·7	91·3	85·7	91·8
Animal products—edible	2·0	110·7	114·2	103·4	100·5	97·0	88·6
Fur and products	0·1	89·3	85·1	92·5	90·8	88·3	100·2
Leather and products	2·0	81·6	81·5	81·3	75·2	74·4	78·9
Lumber and products	6·0	109·9	115·0	117·2	113·4	107·0	116·4
Rough and dressed lumber	4·0	129·4	139·9	145·7	142·1	137·7	146·4
Furniture	1·0	92·4	89·4	85·9	80·0	74·1	72·3
Other lumber products	1·0	79·1	78·4	78·1	74·9	66·7	80·3
Musical Instruments	0·4	74·9	70·1	79·1	67·8	65·3	66·6
Plant products—edible	3·7	119·1	107·8	114·2	113·9	106·5	103·9
Pulp and paper products	6·7	117·6	117·9	111·7	102·8	101·1	104·7
Pulp and paper	3·5	133·6	134·2	126·4	110·2	105·2	115·1
Paper products	0·8	99·6	99·1	95·3	91·7	91·8	91·0
Printing and publishing	2·4	105·3	105·2	100·0	98·0	99·5	97·1
Rubber products	1·6	98·4	101·2	87·1	92·1	66·5	67·4
Textile products	8·3	97·5	97·0	94·5	89·6	85·4	86·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	119·1	118·9	106·6	103·0	91·9	93·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	100·0	99·9	104·5	93·9	86·2	93·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·4	75·1	72·9	76·9	74·1	76·4	77·0
Other textile products	1·0	108·1	109·3	101·2	94·7	94·6	91·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	107·6	109·3	100·0	103·6	101·5	101·1
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	115·1	104·2	95·1	81·7	112·0	104·2
Chemicals and allied products	0·7	88·0	87·6	84·6	80·1	82·6	88·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	104·0	107·2	106·7	90·0	87·0	99·8
Electric current	1·5	142·6	147·7	131·0	134·3	131·5	122·1
Electrical apparatus	1·2	136·6	133·6	131·3	117·3	112·1	104·3
Iron and steel products	13·8	80·2	80·8	80·9	74·5	66·6	81·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	62·7	64·9	62·7	61·2	47·3	69·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	85·2	84·5	76·4	72·8	66·1	76·8
Agricultural implements	0·9	77·7	77·4	74·8	59·6	35·3	60·0
Land vehicles	6·1	90·7	90·5	94·9	89·8	81·8	97·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	27·9	28·6	28·9	28·5	30·4	31·0
Heating appliances	0·6	90·4	91·9	92·0	87·0	83·2	92·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	110·0	110·5	98·7	76·5	76·1	101·7
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	76·0	80·4	84·4	74·3	67·4	82·0
Other iron and steel products	2·0	82·2	83·5	82·3	73·1	69·1	76·9
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	107·2	108·5	102·6	86·6	77·8	89·7
Mineral products	1·1	109·7	112·0	107·8	109·5	108·1	100·3
Miscellaneous	0·4	86·8	89·3	89·3	84·3	82·5	82·1
Logging	2·5	53·8	43·4	45·9	49·5	53·4	51·7
Mining	5·3	106·6	105·1	100·4	96·2	99·0	104·9
Coal	3·0	86·2	85·2	84·8	78·8	83·8	95·2
Metallic ores	1·5	178·4	175·5	156·3	147·1	151·5	138·5
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	0·8	121·9	120·0	111·7	109·9	99·9	111·6
Communication	2·9	124·8	124·8	120·3	114·2	111·2	106·6
Telegraphs	0·6	130·1	132·3	127·0	115·3	108·4	109·3
Telephones	2·3	123·4	122·8	118·6	113·9	112·0	105·9
Transportation	12·9	115·4	114·7	116·3	111·3	109·0	116·2
Street railways and cartage	2·3	122·4	123·2	116·0	119·4	117·2	122·4
Steam railways	8·9	103·8	103·6	105·9	100·1	98·0	106·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	227·5	216·7	235·3	215·5	211·3	204·5
Construction and maintenance	13·4	227·9	245·2	205·8	169·7	157·5	171·8
Building	5·0	213·7	215·3	195·6	148·6	135·4	144·5
Highway	3·3	3,313·4	3,673·1	2,607·4	2,204·8	1,828·4	2,499·5
Railway	5·1	147·0	163·9	146·8	128·4	126·0	140·2
Services	1·9	138·0	143·6	126·7	120·5	115·0	113·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	141·8	155·4	132·4	130·4	122·1	123·4
Professional	0·2	130·9	116·5	119·5	113·3	111·5	113·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	134·8	135·2	121·0	108·5	105·9	101·0
Trade	7·2	110·3	109·3	101·8	96·7	93·1	93·2
Retail	4·8	111·5	110·0	101·5	95·4	91·1	90·5
Wholesale	2·4	108·1	107·9	102·4	99·1	97·0	98·2
All Industries	100·0	109·0	109·7	105·2	98·3	93·0	99·5

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Windsor and the other Border Cities.—There was a falling off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants (in which considerable short time was also reported), and in transportation and construction. Ninety-four establishments recorded 9,089 employees, as against 9,348 on September 1. Employment on October 1, 1926, was in greater volume, despite the fact that the losses then registered were on a larger scale.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg declined on October 1, when 204 workers were released from the forces of the 284 co-operating firms, reducing them to 29,589. Trade was decidedly more active, but there were reductions in building, communications and manufactures. Although additions to staffs had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—Very little change in the situation was recorded in Vancouver, according to 231 employers with 25,834 persons on payroll, compared with 25,782 on September 1. Shipping was busier, and small gains were noted in manufactures as a whole, but services and some other industries reported reductions. Large losses were recorded on October 1, 1926, when the index stood at 119.7, as compared with 119.0 at the beginning of October this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 3,895 of which reported 487,296 operatives, compared with 488,763 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on October 1, 1926, when the index number was slightly lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works; in the last named group there was also considerable short time. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, exceeding that registered on October 1 in most years of the record, and there were also large gains in textile and electrical apparatus plants.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were continued losses in fish-preserving establishments and in dairies, while meat packing plants afforded rather more employment. Statistics were received from 202 manufacturers, employing 17,921 persons, as compared with 18,498 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in British Columbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was over seven points lower.

Leather and Products.—Tanneries and miscellaneous leather good factories reported heightened activity, but boot and shoe plants were slacker. The result was an increase of 27 workers in the staffs of the 196 establishments furnishing returns, which employed 17,763 on October 1. More extensive improvement was noted at the beginning of October, 1926, but the index number then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further reductions in personnel on a larger scale than in the autumn of last year were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment then was in greater volume than on the date under review. The losses took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture factories were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 54,287 persons was reported by the 723 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 56,971 at the beginning of September. Although the largest contractions were in Ontario, the tendency was downward in all provinces except British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—Continued additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on October 1, 1926, were registered in musical instrument plants, but conditions were not quite so good as during last autumn. Thirty-nine establishments reported 3,295 employees, as compared with 3,166 in the preceding month. Practically all the gain was made in Quebec.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries, flour and cereal, chocolate, cocoa and confectionery factories afforded heightened employment, while there was a falling off in the sugar and syrup division. The staffs of the 318 reporting firms aggregated 33,132 persons, or 3,269 more than in the last report. Employment was better in all except the western provinces, Ontario showing the most pronounced expansion. This gain exceeded that registered on the corresponding date in most years of the record, in all of which the index was lower than on October 1, 1927.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was an insignificant reduction in the number reported by 477 employers in this group, who had 60,823 workers on pay roll, as compared with 60,913 at the beginning of September. Pulp and paper mills released some employees, but the production of paper goods showed an advance. In the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia there were small increases, while the tendency elsewhere was unfavourable. Very decided curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then, as well as in the autumn of earlier years since the record was commenced in 1920, was lower.

Rubber Products.—Although employment in rubber goods showed a decrease on October

1, 1927, as compared with the minor increase recorded on the same date in 1926, the level of employment continued considerably higher. Data were compiled from 32 firms with 14,050 employees, as against 14,438 in their last report. A large proportion of this curtailment was in Quebec.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing and knitting mills reported increased activity, but the production of miscellaneous textile goods showed a falling off; 513 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 74,750 to 75,426 workers on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion. Although more pronounced improvement had been noted at the beginning of October last year, the situation then was not so favourable.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—As on the corresponding date in 1926, there was a falling off in employment in these industries, 204 persons being released from the staffs of the 110 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 12,831. Employment, however, continued in greater volume than in the autumn of other years for which statistics are available. Firms in Quebec recorded most of the decrease.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued seasonal contractions were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was less than on October 1, 1926. The forces of the 122 employers from whom information was received declined by 352 persons to 10,429 at the beginning of October. The largest reductions took place in Quebec, although the tendency was generally downward, except in Ontario.

Electric Current.—After seven months of uninterrupted expansion in employment in electric current plants, there was a decline at the beginning of October, when 88 establishments reported 13,305 workers, compared with 13,680 on September 1. There were general losses except in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. Similar contractions were indicated on the corresponding date last year, and the index number then was over eleven points lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 39 of which had 11,093 employees, or 239 more than in their last report. This improvement was not quite so pronounced as that noted on the same date in 1926, when however, the index number was, several points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, foundry and machine shop and hardware divisions of the iron and steel group registered reductions in employment, while there were small advances in heating appliance, land vehicle, pipe and some other branches. Statements were received from 646 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 124,452 persons, as compared with 125,297 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, but the losses in the first named province were the most noteworthy. Considerably greater curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of September last year, when the index number was much the same as on the date under review. Some large automobile plants were working on short time.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The lead, tin, zinc and copper division of this group reported decreases, while smelters and refineries were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 16,182 persons was reported by the 105 co-operating employers, who had 16,343 employees at the beginning of September. Most of the reduction was in Ontario, while in British Columbia the trend was upward. The situation was much more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record.

Mineral Products.—This group showed a further contraction, according to 73 firms whose payrolls declined from 10,064 workers on September 1 to 9,883 at the beginning of October. There were minor recessions in all except the maritime provinces. The index number continued to be slightly higher than on October 1, 1926.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 222 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 4,658 workers to 22,740 on the date under review. This advance was on a greater scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the extra men.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was a moderate increase in coal mines, in which employment was in greater volume than on October 1, 1926, although the improvement then recorded was much more pronounced. Returns were received from 87 operators employing 26,827 workers, as compared with 26,529 in their last report. Practically all the advance was in the Prairie Provinces.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed on October 1 its seventh consecutive increase since the spring; 56 employers reported 13,350 workers, or 231 more than at the beginning of September. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the improvement, while in British Columbia the tendency was unfavourable. Smaller gains had been noted on the corresponding date last year when the index number was over 20 points lower.

Communications

Practically no change was shown in communications, slight increases on telephones being offset by decreases on telegraphs. The 189 companies furnishing data reported 26,009 employees, or 47 more than on September 1. The index continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920.

Transportation

Railway.—Statistics were tabulated from 101 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls rose from 79,890 on September 1 to 80,002 at the beginning of October. This gain was much smaller than that recorded on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was about two points higher. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were offset by expansion in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale than those registered on the same date in 1926, were made in the water transportation group, in which 61 companies employed 15,772 workers. This was an advance of 752 over their payrolls in the preceding month. Quebec reported the most pronounced improvement; in British Columbia there were smaller gains, while in Ontario the tendency was downward. Although less extensive increases had been noted on October 1 last year, the index number then was rather higher.

Construction

Building.—For the first time since the beginning of February there was a falling off in employment in building, 309 persons being released from the forces of the 493 co-operating contractors. They had 44,996 employees, a number considerably in excess of that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, when seasonal curtailment was also indicated. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia there was further improvement, but the trend was unfavourable in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Highway.—Work on highways and streets declined, as is customary at this time of year, but the decreases, like the increases which preceded it, involved a larger number of workers than in the early autumn in previous years of the record. Statements were tabulated from 162 employers, whose staffs, standing at 30,417, were smaller by 3,484 persons than on September 1. The most marked contractions were in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, although there were also losses in Ontario and British Columbia; in the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, considerable expansion was noted.

Railway.—Continued reductions in employment on railway construction was reported, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 37 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 51,334 persons on September 1 to 46,071 at the beginning of October. Although this shrinkage was more extensive than that registered on the corresponding date in 1926, the level of employment then was practically the same as on October 1, 1927.

Services

The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 644 persons in the staffs of the 176 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 17,171 on October 1. The reductions indicated on the same date last year involved a corresponding number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade

For the seventh consecutive month, trade showed an increase, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 576 establishments reported 65,444 employees, compared with 64,691 in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the autumn in any other year of the record which was instituted in 1920.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on October 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



Unemployment at the end of September, according to returns tabulated from 1,601 local unions with 171,435 members, showed a slight decline both as compared with the returns of the previous month and of September last year. The percentage of idleness for the month under review stood at 3.1, as against percentages of 3.7 at the close of August, and 3.3 in September, 1926. All provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan contributed a quota to the total improvement reported over August, though the changes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were almost negligible. The gain in Quebec was due to the greater volume of employment afforded workers in the manufacturing industries, which was, however, partly offset by losses among navigation workers. The increase in activity evidenced among steam railway employees in Ontario was mainly responsible for the improvement in that province; in Alberta the improvement was due to the higher trend of employment in the coal mining regions, and in British Columbia to the more favourable situation existing in the manufacturing industries. The decline registered in the province of Saskatchewan was for the most part attributable to a falling off in employment in the maintenance branch of the steam railway division, while in Manitoba there was but a nominal adverse change. In comparison with the returns for September last year, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia unions showed a favourable tendency sufficient to overcome the contractions in the remaining provinces.

A separate tabulation is made of trade union conditions in the largest city of each province except Prince Edward Island. Vancouver, with 5.7 per cent of inactivity, showed the largest percentage of unemployment of any of the cities used in this comparison, though the situation was better in that city than in the previous month, when the unemployment percentage stood at 7.4. Montreal, with 5.1 per cent of idleness, followed next, showing an improvement of 1.4 per cent over the previous month. Toronto reported the same percentage of idle members as in August, namely, 3.3 per cent. The Regina unions were the most actively engaged, only .3 per cent of their members being without work. In comparison with the returns for September last year the situation was better during the

period under review in all centres except Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, where nominal declines in employment occurred.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. The curve traces a slightly downward course during September, showing a trend toward somewhat greater employment contrary to that which had existed in the previous two months. The level of the curve, however, at the end of September varied very little from that of the same month last year.

The tendency in the manufacturing industries as a whole, as shown by the returns received from 432 labour organizations with 49,473 members, was more favourable during September than in the previous month, the percentage of idleness on September 30 standing at 4.0, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 5.9 in August. Large percentage increases, though not involving a number of workers sufficient to sway the percentage for the manufacturing industries very perceptibly, were recorded among cigar makers, metal polishers and wood workers. Among iron and steel tradesmen, whose membership is over 45 per cent of the entire membership reported for the group, a small gain in the number of members employed was shown, followed by improvement among garment workers, pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, leather and glass workers. The adverse changes were few and not pronounced. In comparison with the returns for September last year, when 6.8 per cent of the members were without work, the increases in activity were rather generally distributed throughout the various trades with the exception of the glass, leather and pulp and paper trades where greater inactivity prevailed.

From the coal mining unions 36 reports were tabulated, indicating a membership of 14,947 persons, 110 of whom were idle on September 30, or a percentage of .7 as compared with unemployment percentages of 2.9 in August and .7 in September last year. That the percentage idle is smaller than in August may be ascribed to better working conditions existing for miners in Alberta, whose returns, although they show no actual unemployment, still indicate considerable short time. There was a nominal gain in employment registered by Nova Scotia miners, and in British Columbia all members were at work as in August. The situation as compared with September last year improved in Alberta, while in Nova Scotia it was slightly less favourable and in British Columbia all members were reported busy in both months.

The building trades showed little divergence from the August level of employment, the small change registered being for the better, though conditions were not so good as those reported in September last year. For the month of September returns were tabulated from 173 local unions, comprising a membership of 17,768 persons, 8.3 per cent of whom were unemployed as against 8.5 per cent in August and 5.5 per cent in September last year. Improvement over August was registered among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and painters, decorators and paperhangers; the situation for steam shovel and dredgemen remained stationary, and among the remaining tradesmen less activity was reported. In comparison with the returns for September last year painters, decorators and paperhangers indicated a much higher level of employment, followed by small gains for steam shovel and dredgemen and electrical workers, while of the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Sept.	1919.....	1·5	1·1	2·3	1·4	·7	1·3	·9	4·0	**1·8**
Sept.	1920.....	·3	·1	7·6	1·9	·5	·1	·6	5·1	**3·3**
Sept.	1921.....	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	**8·5**
Sept.	1922.....	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	**2·8**
Sept.	1923.....	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	**2·0**
Sept.	1924.....	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	**5·9**
Jan.	1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	**10·2**
Feb.	1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
March	1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	**8·5**
April	1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	**8·7**
May	1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	**7·0**
June	1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
July	1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	**5·2**
Aug.	1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	**4·4**
Sept.	1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	**5·7**
Oct.	1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	**5·1**
Nov.	1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	**5·7**
Dec.	1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	**7·9**
Jan.	1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	**8·1**
Feb.	1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	**8·1**
March	1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	**7·3**
April	1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	**7·3**
May	1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	**4·9**
June	1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	**4·1**
July	1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	**2·3**
Aug.	1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	**2·5**
Sept.	1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	**3·3**
Oct.	1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	**2·6**
Nov.	1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	**4·7**
Dec.	1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	**5·9**
Jan.	1927.....	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·3	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	**6·4**
Feb.	1927.....	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	**6·5**
March	1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	**5·7**
April	1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	**6·0**
May	1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	**5·2**
June	1927.....	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	**3·2**
July	1927.....	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	**3·3**
Aug.	1927.....	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	**3·7**
Sept.	1927.....	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	**3·1**

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September 1919	....	....	1·0	2·3	1·0	1·2	·3	1·7	·1	·7	1·1	0	·1	·1	3·4	1·4	1·2	0	....	2·9	·9	2·4	1·0	·2	0	·0	....	·4	1·2	·1	2·0	1·8
September 1920	1·0	....	·1	7·7	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·7	2·2	23·2	0	39·0	....	15·1	4·6	4·0	15·6	6·5	2·7	2·0	·4	2·5	·2	·3	·1	·1	....	0	1·0	·0	1·6	3·3
September 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	....	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·4	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
September 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
January 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
February 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
March 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
April 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
May 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
June 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
July 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
August 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
September 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	4·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
October 1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
December 1925	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
January 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
February 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
March 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
April 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
May 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
June 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
July 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·5	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
August 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
September 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
October 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
November 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
December 1926	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
January 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
February 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
March 1927	0	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
April 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
May 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
June 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
July 1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·9	3·7
August 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
September 1927	2·6	0	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·9	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1

reductions the most noticeable were among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers and granite and stone cutters.

Transportation on the whole employed slightly smaller working forces than in August or September last year. The returns tabulated for September this year numbered 655, including a membership of 59,355 persons, 1,485 or 2.5 per cent of whom were idle. Employment in the navigation division, especially in Quebec was considerably lower than in August, due to the approaching slack season, but the reductions in the steam railway division, where the membership was almost 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, was merely nominal. Among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs there was practically no change. When compared with the returns for September last year, when 1.7 per cent of the members were idle, conditions in navigation were quite slack. The steam railway division employed a slightly smaller number of workers, while in the local transportation division, which includes street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs, there was no change in the percentage of idle members.

Longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately, reported a reduction of over 4 per cent in comparison with August and a small adverse change in comparison with the returns for September, 1926. Reports for September this year were received from 8 unions of longshore workers, comprising 4,730 members, 862 of whom or a percentage of 18.2 were without work.

From federal and civic government service unions 136 returns were tabulated in September, these unions having 12,592 members, .1 per cent of whom were idle in September, as compared with no inactivity in August and .1 per cent in September last year. Federal government employees were reported fully engaged both in August this year and in September, 1926, while the change among civic employees for the three months under review was not particularly noteworthy.

Reports tabulated from 105 local unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, with 4,823 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of 5.2, as against 4.9 per cent in August. Employment among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees was in somewhat greater volume than in August, while among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen conditions were slightly less favourable. In comparison with the returns for September last year the situation for hotel and restaurant employees improved slightly, while among barbers, stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees there were small declines in the amount of work afforded.

In the fishing industry the percentage of inactivity was small in September, though slightly above that of August. The level, however, was unchanged in comparison with September last year. The logging industry reported no idle members as in August, though there was considerable unemployment in September last year.

Table I on page 1225 summarizes the returns by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 1226 gives the percentages of unemployment registered in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1927, showed a marked increase in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, and also over that of last year, registering a gain of nearly 53 per cent in the former, and of 48 per cent in the latter comparison. This gain over last year was largely due to the heavy demand for workers in the harvest fields of the west, though increased placements in a marked degree were recorded in logging and in services, where harvest conditions also called for an additional supply of domestics in the farm household division. Trade and finance also showed slight gains, while minor reductions occurred in manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, and construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered, and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications showed a continued upward trend throughout the month, the marked expansion

shown during the latter half of the period being mainly in the Prairie Provinces where an active demand for harvesters in some localities exceeded the supply. The curve of placements in relation to applications rose slightly during the first half of the period under review, followed by a decline of 5 points during the latter part of the month, but was still slightly higher than the level shown at the end of September, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 100.2 and 104.4 during the first and second half of September, 1927, in contrast with the ratios of 111.6 and with 99.1 during the same periods in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 91.0 and 86.0, as compared with 87.1 and 84.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

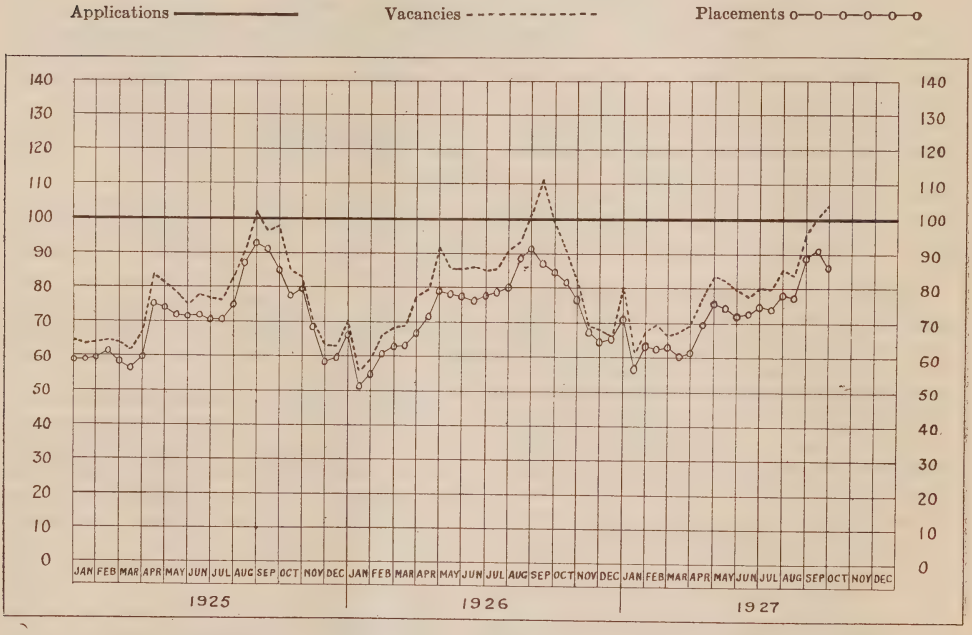
The average number of applications for employment received by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 4,298 daily during the first half of September, as compared with 2,993 daily during the preceding period, and with 2,642 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 2,710 daily, in contrast with 2,231 daily during the latter half of September a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 4,305 during the first half and 2,829 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 2,949 and 2,210 vacancies during the month of September, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of August, 1927, averaged 2,862 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of September was 3,913, of which 3,445 were in regular employment and 468 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 2,663 daily and with 2,300 daily during the first half of September, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 2,331 daily (1,860 regular and 471 casual) as compared with an average of 1,889 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of September, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 78,967 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 77,242 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 65,503, of which 60,579 were of men and 4,924 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,739. Opportunities for employment reported by

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



employers numbered 76,391 for men and 12,035 for women, a total of 88,426, while the number of applications for work was 86,797, of which 73,169 were from men and 13,628 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (9 months)	235,826	80,867	316,693

Nova Scotia

There were declines of over 20 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in the number of positions offered through offices in Nova Scotia during September, when a comparison is made with the preceding month and with the corresponding months last year. Placements were 22 per cent less than in August and over 6 per cent less than in September, 1926. Reductions occurred in all groups except farming, communication and services, where the gains were only nominal and in trade and finance, which remained unchanged. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 29; farming, 26; transportation, 25; construction and maintenance, 51; trade, 49; and services, 271, of which 220 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 63 men and 72 women.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in New Brunswick durin September was 3 per cent less than in August and 8 per cent less than in September, 1926. Placements, however, were over 4 per cent higher than in August, but were practically unchanged from September last year, no outstanding changes being registered in any one group. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 57; farming, 30; construction and maintenance, 160; and services, 447, of which 355 were of household workers. Placements in regular employ ment numbered 229 of men and 72 women.

Quebec

During September, offices in Quebec received orders for nearly 10 per cent more workers than in August, and almost 12 per cent more than during September last year. Placements were 22 per cent higher than in August, and about 21 per cent in excess of September, 1926. All industrial divisions except farming, construction and maintenance and trade showed increased activity, that in logging being the most pronounced, while the declines recorded were only of minor importance, and had little effect on the total gains reported in all other groups. Divisions in which employment was found for over 100 workers included, manufacturing, 203; logging, 1,280; transportation, 102; construction and maintenance, 1,052; and services, 613, of which 404 were household workers. During the month 2,788 men and 520 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for 1 per cent more workers than in August, but showed a decline of 5 per cent from September last year. Placements likewise showed a gain of over 2 per cent in the first comparison and a reduction of like proportion in the second. Increased placements were recorded in communication, services, trade and logging, the most noteworthy being in the latter group, but these were more than offset by contractions in manufacturing, farming, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected included: manufacturing, 1,512; logging, 2,262; farming, 1,269; transportation, 604; construction and maintenance, 2,625; trade, 449; and services, 4,288, of which 2,691 were of household workers. There were 7,227 men and 1,487 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Manitoba during September were over 70 per cent higher than in August, and over 28 per cent in excess of last year. Placements also showed a gain of nearly 50 per cent when compared with the preceding month, and of 27 per cent in comparison with September, 1926. More than 2,000 more placements were effected in farming than in the corresponding month last year due to the later harvest demand. Services and construction and maintenance also showed gains, while the declines recorded were small and affected only in a minor degree the total gain registered by the province. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 225; logging, 106; farming, 6,920; construction and mainten-

ance, 517; trade, 396; and services, 2,122, of which 1,682 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment totalled 7,137 men and 590 women.

SASKATCHEWAN

An increase of 86 per cent was noted in the number of requests for workers registered at the offices of the Service in Saskatchewan during September when compared with August, and of over 50 per cent when compared with September, 1926. Placements showed a gain of 80.3 per cent under both comparisons. The bulk of the placements throughout the province was in farming, employment being secured for 22,171 workers in this industry, or over 88 per cent more than in September a year ago. Harvesting also had a favourable effect on the service group as increased placements were recorded in the household division, and particularly in that branch pertaining to the placement of women for domestic work on farms, where more than double the number of workers placed last year secured employment. Placements in industries other than farming included: manufacturing, 115; construction and maintenance, 289; trade, 204; and services, 1,153, of which 880 were household. Positions were secured for 22,372 men and 610 women in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received in offices in Alberta during September increased more than 118 per cent over August, and over 137 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed a gain of 86 per cent in the first comparison, and of 111 per cent under the latter review. A heavy demand for farm workers was the determining factor in the pronounced gain recorded above, over 14,000 workers being placed in that group alone, in comparison with 5,639 farm placements effected during September last year. Construction and maintenance, services and trade also registered gains, though on a much smaller scale, while declines were shown in manufacturing, mining and transportation. Industrial divisions in which the major part of the placements were effected included: manufacturing, 278; farming, 14,181; construction and maintenance, 765; trade, 317; and services, 994; of which 707 were of household workers. Regular employment during the month was secured for 15,234 men and 549 women workers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September positions offered through British Columbia offices declined nearly 26 per cent from the preceding month, and almost 10 per cent from last year. Placements recorded practically no change when compared with August, but showed a favourable percentage of gain, namely 59 per cent, in comparison with September a year ago. As was the case in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the bulk of the placements was in farming, where nearly 4,000 workers were transferred for work in the harvest fields of the Prairie Provinces, while over 500 domestics were also sent to points within the area of harvest operations to assist with work in connection with farm household service. Logging showed a minor gain but other groups including manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, and trade showed declines, those in manufacturing and construction and maintenance being the largest. Placements in industrial groups included: manufacturing, 499; logging, 439; farming, 4,638; mining, 76; transportation, 186; construction and maintenance, 636; trade, 277, and services, 1,557, of which 1,113 were in household service. There were 5,529 men and 1,024 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During September, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 65,503 placements in regular employment, of which 57,338 were persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 5,858 were allowed the Employment Service reduced rate of transportation, 3,829 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 2,029 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which there are no available workers locally.

The labour movement within and from the Province of Quebec during September was entirely toward lumbering camps and logging activities, 614 persons receiving certificates of transportation, 266 of whom went to provincial points, and 348 to employment outside the province. All of the latter were for Northern Ontario logging districts in the vicinity of Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**538**	**76**	**566**	**515**	**135**	**343**	**599**	**245**
Halifax	265	43	283	215	37	178	325	57
New Glasgow	97	30	99	125	61	29	167	102
Sydney	176	3	184	175	37	136	107	86
New Brunswick	**762**	**23**	**815**	**777**	**301**	**476**	**483**	**369**
Chatham	63	13	61	61	21	40	78	17
Moncton	261	8	272	264	84	180	95	140
St. John	438	2	482	452	196	256	310	212
Quebec	**3,527**	**665**	**4,869**	**3,791**	**3,308**	**21**	**833**	**2,727**
Hull	586	249	876	738	738	0	78	491
Montreal	1,816	229	2,739	1,884	1,656	5	568	1,337
Quebec	743	113	681	636	543	16	58	609
Sherbrooke	161	44	225	191	167	0	33	130
Three Rivers	221	30	348	342	204	0	96	160
Ontario	**15,615**	**2,935**	**18,718**	**13,968**	**8,714**	**4,501**	**6,238**	**9,487**
Belleville	185	0	191	178	134	44	63	141
Brantford	301	18	407	287	119	168	190	78
Chatham	364	13	375	348	260	88	82	323
Cobalt	272	38	253	219	210	6	31	306
Fort William	764	51	752	715	640	75	38	713
Guelph	195	79	245	178	87	65	135	72
Hamilton	966	34	1,467	956	379	577	1,081	453
Kingston	350	38	331	303	135	168	80	101
Kitchener	206	30	387	245	97	97	159	117
London	407	73	453	390	216	144	212	253
Niagara Falls	215	20	228	187	120	63	117	174
North Bay	552	117	599	598	565	33	5	657
Oshawa	510	34	623	469	303	166	75	161
Ottawa	1,024	247	1,023	1,044	718	161	356	788
Pembroke	203	121	301	270	233	37	14	208
Peterborough	221	57	206	196	103	56	81	116
Port Arthur	1,099	0	1,029	1,029	920	109	0	694
St. Catharines	457	19	594	433	223	210	315	364
St. Thomas	233	9	236	229	121	108	29	140
Sarnia	231	17	220	213	104	109	88	117
Sault Ste. Marie	1,044	511	713	392	253	98	191	203
Sudbury	664	447	436	429	417	12	1	382
Timmins	418	95	328	311	291	20	21	263
Toronto	4,038	842	6,485	3,656	1,572	1,700	2,609	2,016
Windsor	696	25	836	693	494	187	265	647
Manitoba	**10,541**	**205**	**10,884**	**10,504**	**7,727**	**2,636**	**492**	**5,785**
Brandon	1,485	23	1,332	1,313	1,236	76	15	890
Dauphin	442	43	320	321	280	41	0	207
Portage la Prairie	740	15	645	645	556	89	0	238
Winnipeg	7,874	124	8,587	8,225	5,655	2,430	477	4,450
Saskatchewan	**32,087**	**6,461**	**24,091**	**24,030**	**22,982**	**1,029**	**281**	**12,653**
Estevan	1,217	78	891	890	887	3	1	481
Melfort	291	0	291	291	291	0	0	139
Moose Jaw	8,890	2,876	6,114	6,084	5,909	156	85	3,594
North Battleford	843	239	448	448	448	0	0	279
Prince Albert	965	285	565	560	536	24	6	242
Regina	7,546	1,356	5,794	5,764	5,396	368	57	3,280
Saskatoon	6,757	967	5,331	5,338	5,050	288	124	1,785
Swift Current	2,644	526	2,180	2,180	2,168	12	6	677
Weyburn	1,918	56	1,627	1,625	1,456	169	2	1,605
Yorkton	1,016	78	850	850	841	9	0	571
Alberta	**21,232**	**1,224**	**17,135**	**16,789**	**15,783**	**968**	**435**	**7,117**
Calgary	9,294	171	7,665	7,419	7,129	290	172	2,621
Drumheller	1,737	255	1,209	1,157	1,120	37	62	524
Edmonton	6,132	402	5,365	5,355	4,809	508	149	2,923
Lethbridge	2,917	235	2,107	2,069	1,949	120	52	694
Medicine Hat	1,152	161	789	789	776	13	0	355
British Columbia	**4,124**	**485**	**9,719**	**8,593**	**6,553**	**1,765**	**1,519**	**3,298**
Cranbrook	154	26	152	150	141	2	25	259
Kamloops	249	21	243	165	118	12	32	83
Kelowna	254	16	193	195	163	30	13	141
Nanaimo	93	4	70	43	22	21	34	13
Nelson	89	14	159	140	137	3	17	124
New Westminster	141	124	308	258	184	74	88	54
Penticton	165	14	161	160	113	40	13	86
Prince George	117	12	156	158	158	0	0	116
Prince Rupert	46	0	120	98	84	14	37	35
Revelstoke	31	49	67	13	13	0	6	17
Vancouver	2,039	191	7,155	6,365	5,094	1,078	932	1,995
Vernon	177	1	198	199	76	123	17	163
Victoria	569	13	737	649	250	368	305	212
All Offices	**88,426**	**12,074**	**86,797**	**78,967**	**65,503**	**11,739**	**10,880**	**41,681**
Men	76,391	9,512	73,169	67,620	60,579	6,571	7,463	37,630
Women	12,035	2,562	13,628	11,347	4,924	5,168	3,417	4,051

were despatched by the Hull and Montreal offices. Provincially, Montreal sent 70 bushmen to the Quebec zone, 73 within its own zone, and the Quebec City office issued transportation to 123 workers for employment within its zone.

From the Ontario offices 1,105 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,086 going to points within the province and 19 to outside districts. Within the province Toronto transferred 1 miner and 1 steamfitter to Cobalt, 3 farm hands to Chatham, 1 watchman to North Bay, and 1 blacksmith to Port Arthur. North Bay despatched 57 railroad construction labourers, 1 cook, 1 cookee, 27 carpenters, and 1 waitress to Timmins, and 84 railroad construction labourers, 5 cooks and 1 carpenter to Cobalt. From Fort William 55 building construction labourers and 1 farm hand went to points within the zone; from Pembroke 1 cook travelled to Sudbury and 1 drill sharpener to Cobalt, and from Port Arthur 6 farm labourers and 1 miner were destined to stations within the Port Arthur zone. The Cobalt office transferred 1 hoistman to Port Arthur, the Ottawa Office 1 plumber to Cobalt and the Sudbury office 1 cook for employment within its own zone. The remaining transfers provincially totalling 834 were for bush operations within the province, principally around Fort William, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Cobalt. Of those going outside the province 8 were carpenters and 1 a plumber for the Hull zone, and 1 was a carpenter for Montreal, all transferred from North Bay. In addition 1 carpenter received transportation from Toronto to North Bay, and Fort William issued certificates to 1 harvester for work in Alberta, 5 harvesters for Saskatchewan district and 2 harm hands for Manitoba points.

The Manitoba offices granted 2,578 certificates of reduced transportation, 1,291 provincial and 1,287 interprovincial. The Winnipeg offices made all the transfers provincially, 1,244 of which were of harvest hands and 31 of farm household workers for farms within the province. The remainder were 7 teamsters and 5 hotel and household workers going to Brandon, 1 baker and 1 fisherman to Dauphin, and 2 carpenters within the Winnipeg zone. Of those travelling to other provinces the Brandon office was instrumental in transporting 4 harvesters to Saskatchewan points and 2 harvesters to Alberta, and the Winnipeg offices in shipping 1,080 harvesters and 20 farm domestics to stations in Saskatchewan, and 61 harvest workers and 2 farm domestics to employment in Alberta. Prince Albert received 1 cook, Regina 2 hotel workers and 1 bricklayer, Weyburn 1 hotel general and Vancouver 1 chemist also from Winnipeg. For Port Arthur and the surrounding districts 112 certificates were granted by the Winnipeg offices to 95 bushmen, 8 lath cutters, 5 cooks, 2 porters, 1 engineer and 1 general.

The number of transportation vouchers issued by Saskatchewan offices were 249 in number, 244 of which were provincial, and the remainder for other provinces. Of those travelling within the province 224 were harvest hands and 7 farm household workers who were sent to various agricultural parts, the majority of whom were transferred by Moose Jaw and Saskatoon offices. Saskatoon in addition, issued transportation to 1 bushman for the Prince Albert zone and 3 railroad construction teamsters and 2 cooks for points within its own zone. The Prince Albert zone also received 1 bushman from Regina and 1 handyman sent by the Prince Albert office. The remaining 5 transfers were hotel workers for several different centres within the province. To Manitoba points Moose Jaw despatched 3 harvesters and Regina 1 harvest hand, while from Regina also 1 fruit picker journeyed to Vernon.

Workers benefiting by reduced rate certificates from Alberta offices totalled 890, of which 756 were for points within the province, and 134 for other provinces. A heavy demand for harvest help featured the Alberta situation, Edmonton transferring provincially 612 harvesters and 10 farm domestics, and Calgary 69 harvest workers and 7 farm domestics. Edmonton also effected transfers of 8 building labourers, 7 carpenters, 5 mining labourers, 5 teamsters, 4 bushmen, 3 miners, 2 mill hands, 2 cookees, 1 labourer, 1 mining engineer, 1 cement labourer, 1 clerk, 1 machinist, 1 mine cook, and 4 hotel workers for the Edmonton zone, 5 carpenters and 1 chambermaid for Calgary, and 1 hotel cook and 1 dish washer for Drumheller. The Calgary office in addition sent 2 elevator construction workers to Drumheller, 1 line man to Lethbridge, and 1 auto mechanic within the Calgary zone. Among those going to other provinces 126 were harvesters, and 2 were farm domestics for various Saskatchewan points, shipped by the Edmonton office; 3 were harvesters going from Calgary to points in Saskatchewan and 3 were carpenters travelling to Cranbrook also from Calgary.

The business transacted by British Columbia offices involved an issue of 422 special rate certificates, 186 of which were for provincial centres, and 236 for outside points.

Of the former, Vancouver granted certificates to 34 female cannery workers, 76 bushmen, 4 miners, 3 cooks, 2 labourers, 1 blacksmith, 1 flunkey, 1 carpenter, 1 engineer, and 1 edgerman going to Kamloops, 10 miners, 3 flunkeys, 1 baker, 1 farm labourer, 1 apple picker, and 1 female hotel worker going to the Penticton zone, 3 labourers, 1 bricklayer, 1 carpenter and 1 waitress to Nelson, 2 female apple pickers to Kelowna, 3 bushmen to Prince George and 6 farm hands, 3 miners, 1 electrician and 2 cooks to employment within the Vancouver zone. The Nelson office despatched 3 miners to Cranbrook, 1 cook to Revelstoke, 1 miner to New Westminster, and 2 bushmen within its own zone, and New Westminster sent 3 apple pickers to Kelowna. From Prince Rupert 2 bushmen went to Prince George, and 3 bushmen within its own zone, while from Penticton 1 farm hand and from Prince George 6 bushmen were transferred to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement included 123 prospective farm labourers, who coming over from the United States were met at the British Columbia border by Alberta superintendents and directed to the Alberta farm areas. Alberta received in addition 87 farm hands and 5 female domestics, and Saskatchewan 21 farm hands all transported at the reduced rate from the Vancouver, Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson offices.

Of the 5,858 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,872 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 2,772 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 207 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 7 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

In addition to the 2.7 cent rate referred to above the special harvest transportation facilities from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces afforded by the railway companies during the latter part of August and mentioned in the report for that month extended until the 7th of September. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special harvest rate to all applicants upon presentation of certificates furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificate holders were entitled to a rate of $11 from Victoria and $10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia offices (with the exception of Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson where the 2.7 cent rate prevailed) to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which points the fare was one-half cent per mile. From the various British Columbia offices 1,346 persons travelled at this special harvest rate to the Prairie Provinces, 535 farm hands and 78 farm domestics going to employment in Alberta, and 676 farm labourers and 57 farm domestics to Saskatchewan points. The Canadian National Railways transported 522 of these workers, and the Canadian Pacific Railway 824. The number of persons who took advantage of this special harvest rate from August 15 when it came into effect until September 7, the concluding date, was 7,318, of whom 2,408 farm hands and 322 farm household workers went to Alberta points, and 4,192 farm labourers and 396 farm domestics to Saskatchewan agricultural districts. Of these 2,901 travelled over the Canadian National Railways and 4,417 over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1927

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1927, showed little change from that of the corresponding quarter last year. There was a nominal decline only in vacancies, while placements in regular and casual employment showed a reduction of about 3 per cent. More favourable conditions were shown in logging, farming, services and trade both in positions offered and in placements effected, that in farming being the largest. The adverse changes under both comparisons in the remaining industrial divisions slightly more than counterbalanced the gains shown. Alberta was the only province to report increased vacancies, while Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded more placements, all other provinces reporting declines in this respect. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period July to September, 1927.

From the chart on page 1228, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curve of vacancies representing the ratio of vacancies to applications showed a continuous upward trend throughout the period, with the exception of

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**158**	**45**	**109**	**157**	**79**	**77**	**710**	**562**	**40**	**5,140**	**3,275**	**1,440**
Animal products edible	26	1	25	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	139	62	60
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Leather and its products	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	81	30	37
Lumber and its products	59	24	31	63	37	26	90	57	19	655	471	152
Musical instruments	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	12	10	2
Pulp and paper products	1	1	.....	20	5	15	278	232	7	507	350	146
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25	.....	137	92	32
Textile products	5	1	4	3	1	2	136	138	1	403	201	62
Plant products edible	7	.....	6	23	21	2	22	11	.....	633	394	227
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	143	105	25
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	17	.....	367	270	70
Electric current	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	126	10
Electrical apparatus	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	169	96
Iron and steel products	44	16	29	24	10	13	40	28	3	1,155	720	312
Non-ferrous metal products	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	9	7	.....	89	71	13
Mineral products	9	.....	9	15	1	14	31	26	.....	185	72	112
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	10	219	131	84
Logging	**114**	**105**	**6**	**194**	**156**	**2**	**2,421**	**2,532**	.....	**7,217**	**4,730**	**70**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9**	**4**	**5**
Farming	**141**	**105**	**17**	**90**	**74**	**14**	**423**	**397**	.....	**4,937**	**4,040**	**777**
Mining	**1**	**3**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**121**	**116**	**4**	**262**	**245**	**2**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	221	2
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	121	116	4	23	24	.....
Communication	**14**	**5**	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**144**	**109**	**32**
Transportation	**65**	**5**	**60**	**80**	**64**	**16**	**219**	**199**	.....	**1,656**	**590**	**1,029**
Street railway and cartage	48	2	46	13	2	11	118	107	.....	659	195	455
Railway	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	64	21
Shipping and stevedoring	12	3	9	67	62	5	101	92	.....	911	331	553
Construction and Maintenance	**200**	**96**	**102**	**403**	**344**	**63**	**3,012**	**2,657**	**38**	**9,204**	**7,931**	**868**
Railway	9	6	3	161	162	.....	538	491	1	3,028	2,821	36
Highway	40	42	.....	28	28	.....	79	80	.....	1,181	1,017	50
Building and other	151	48	99	214	154	63	2,395	2,086	37	4,995	4,093	782
Services	**932**	**201**	**589**	**1,234**	**278**	**948**	**2,302**	**1,714**	**21**	**14,241**	**4,844**	**6,302**
Governmental	4	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	747	579	131
Hotel and restaurant	42	18	18	68	57	10	450	371	4	1,416	975	147
Professional	66	20	34	41	19	22	157	132	.....	735	414	211
Recreational	12	4	8	8	5	3	25	18	.....	644	250	323
Personal	75	3	69	203	5	199	213	175	15	1,709	276	1,415
Household	733	155	457	909	191	710	1,456	1,018	2	8,915	2,328	4,074
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	75	22	1
Trade	**163**	**22**	**135**	**81**	**24**	**57**	**231**	**165**	**10**	**1,152**	**403**	**722**
Retail	123	20	97	71	16	55	174	128	6	1,006	357	622
Wholesale	40	2	38	10	8	2	57	37	4	146	46	100
Finance	**23**	**1**	**21**	**4**	.....	**4**	**1**	.....	.....	**140**	**85**	**50**
All Industries	**1,811**	**588**	**1,048**	**2,244**	**1,019**	**1,181**	**9,440**	**8,342**	**113**	**44,102**	**26,256**	**11,297**
Men	966	396	537	1,240	754	452	7,450	6,893	110	32,079	22,007	6,722
Women	845	192	511	1,004	265	729	1,990	1,449	3	12,023	4,249	4,575

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1927

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
623	**196**	**413**	**489**	**175**	**278**	**978**	**593**	**383**	**1,665**	**975**	**652**	**9,920**	**5,900**	**3,392**
30	2	28	91	20	67	38	2	36	103	59	42	440	155	262
3	1	2	2	.....	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	14	3	10
16	3	8	18	4	13	72	1	71	5	.....	4	202	39	134
119	78	48	85	39	39	351	328	24	662	534	94	2,084	1,568	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	3
81	18	63	6	.....	6	7	.....	7	107	17	89	1,007	623	333
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	4	1	3	189	118	43
51	12	37	3	3	.....	15	10	4	18	4	14	634	370	124
56	19	36	42	8	34	34	12	22	176	153	27	993	618	354
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	1	20	1	19	37	14	20
35	1	35	1	.....	1	15	6	8	5	1	4	202	115	74
3	3	.....	46	26	5	80	74	3	47	20	27	567	410	105
18	16	.....	11	9	2	13	8	4	67	63	4	253	226	20
23	3	19	29	.....	29	4	2	2	1	.....	1	330	174	149
133	36	90	124	64	54	241	86	153	315	74	238	2,076	1,034	892
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	7	4	5	112	87	20
6	.....	6	9	2	5	42	31	17	45	12	33	342	144	196
46	1	41	17	.....	17	43	22	20	83	32	48	423	190	220
73	**407**	.....	**302**	**92**	.....	**131**	**125**	.....	**1,433**	**1,355**	**23**	**11,885**	**9,502**	**101**
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**6**	.....	**19**	**16**	**2**	**35**	**27**	**7**
10,901	**11,115**	**662**	**44,904**	**33,851**	**233**	**26,195**	**21,774**	**74**	**3,704**	**10,081**	**385**	**91,295**	**81,437**	**2,162**
23	**19**	**1**	**72**	**16**	**4**	**304**	**189**	**12**	**287**	**274**	**8**	**1,071**	**862**	**31**
.....	.....	.....	70	14	4	265	150	12	8	16	.....	343	182	16
22	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	225	7	501	466	9
1	.....	1	2	2	.....	39	39	.....	40	33	1	227	214	6
7	**6**	**1**	**38**	**19**	**1**	**55**	**35**	**13**	**5**	**5**	.....	**263**	**179**	**56**
137	**30**	**86**	**188**	**29**	**148**	**233**	**66**	**161**	**555**	**88**	**440**	**3,133**	**1,071**	**1,940**
127	25	82	161	26	126	232	65	161	256	41	190	1,614	463	1,071
3	.....	3	27	3	22	1	1	.....	5	3	2	127	71	53
7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	44	248	1,392	537	816
2,117	**1,570**	**471**	**2,456**	**1,890**	**175**	**2,388**	**2,175**	**202**	**2,037**	**1,241**	**687**	**21,817**	**17,904**	**2,606**
840	761	1	1,267	1,077	.....	851	805	20	743	650	13	7,437	6,773	74
203	221	17	181	157	9	332	294	13	285	212	63	2,329	2,051	152
1,074	588	453	1,008	656	166	1,205	1,076	169	1,009	379	611	12,051	9,080	2,380
5,887	**1,811**	**3,649**	**4,230**	**1,749**	**1,554**	**3,559**	**1,493**	**1,275**	**2,858**	**1,678**	**1,685**	**35,243**	**13,768**	**16,023**
28	21	7	81	22	57	71	35	37	129	41	86	1,064	699	325
623	482	154	280	186	32	369	284	20	300	207	75	3,548	2,580	460
144	54	87	298	248	35	61	29	27	77	54	21	1,579	970	437
61	18	46	41	8	30	110	36	72	116	23	90	1,017	362	572
429	15	391	401	20	377	384	49	319	665	37	627	4,079	580	3,412
4,131	840	2,964	1,560	356	1,022	1,441	451	800	1,555	638	786	20,700	5,977	10,815
471	381	.....	1,569	909	1	1,123	609	.....	16	678	.....	3,256	2,600	2
839	**89**	**708**	**596**	**55**	**530**	**674**	**94**	**578**	**637**	**88**	**544**	**4,373**	**940**	**3,284**
407	68	310	268	24	238	270	38	230	351	49	303	2,670	700	1,861
432	21	398	328	31	292	404	56	348	286	39	241	1,703	240	1,423
25	**3**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	.....	**2**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**204**	**92**	**103**
20,633	**15,247**	**6,013**	**53,277**	**37,877**	**2,924**	**34,525**	**26,559**	**2,700**	**13,207**	**15,803**	**4,429**	**179,239**	**131,682**	**29,705**
14,651	13,369	2,295	49,521	36,115	1,886	31,502	25,121	1,869	10,109	13,181	3,492	147,518	117,836	17,363
5,982	1,878	3,718	3,756	1,762	1,038	3,023	1,429	831	3,098	2,622	937	31,721	13,846	12,342

a slight decline at the close of August. During the last month of the quarter the demand exceeded the supply of workers available, this being due to the many calls for harvesters in the prairie provinces. The curve of placements in relation to applications showed varied fluctuations, an upward trend being registered during July, followed by a very slight decline the first half of August, again following an upward course until the middle of September, when there was recorded during the latter part of the month a decline of five points. The level then reached was, however, slightly higher than that shown at the close of September a year ago. During the period July to September, 1926, there was an average of 98.6 vacancies and of 86.3 placements for each one hundred applications for employment as compared with 94.5 vacancies and 85.0 placements for one hundred applications during the period under review. The average number of applicants registered daily during the present quarter was 2,465, of positions offered 2,328 and of placements effected, 2,096, in contrast with the daily average of 2,364 applications, 2,331 vacancies and 2,041 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1926.

During the three months July to September, 1927, the offices reported that they had made 165,985 references to positions, and had effected a total of 161,387 placements, of which 131,682 were in regular employment and 29,705 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 117,836 were of men and 13,846 of women, while casual work was found for 17,363 men and 12,342 women. Comparison with the same period of 1926 shows that 157,100 placements were then made, of which 128,172 were in regular employment and 28,928 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 154.277 men and 35,486 women, a total of 189,763, in contrast with a registration of 181,974 persons during the same period of 1926. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1927, of 179,239 vacancies, of which 147,518 were for men and 31,721 for women as compared with 179,458 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1927.

AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

REFERENCE was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pp. 887-888, to agreements settling disputes between the various classes of employees and the principal railway companies in Canada, providing for increases in wages on substantially the same basis as in the case of disputes settled earlier in the year and in December, 1926, namely increases averaging about six per cent but varying according to the rate for each class. A correction in the above article as to the increase for linemen is noted on vage 1150.

Agreements as to wages and working conditions for firemen, firemen's helpers, hostlers and hostlers' helpers were reached in May, but information as to these was not received in the Department until recently. In the meantime negotiations as to changes in wages and working conditions for engineers were resumed and a settlement reached on October 14 through the mediation of the Minister of Labour as mentioned elsewhere in this issue on pages 1157-8. The settlement provided for increases of 24c. per 100 miles in passenger service, 36c. per 100 miles in freight service, and 32c. per day in yard service, with a minimum of $7 per day for passenger service. There were also certain changes in the rules as to working conditions. The increases in rates for firemen, hostlers, etc., were similar.

On eastern lines, in passenger service rates for engineers were advanced from $5.92-$6.92 per 100 miles to $6.16-$7.16 and for firemen from $4.32-$5.52 per 100 miles to $4.56-$5.76. In freight service rates for engineers were advanced from $6.48-$8.40 per 100 miles to $6.84-$8.76 and for firemen from $4.64-$6.15 per 100 miles to $5.00-$6.51. In yard service rates for engineers rose from $6.40-$7.72 per 100 miles to $6.72-$8.04 and for firemen from $4.96-$6.32 to $5.28-$6.64. Rates for hostlers rose from $4.96-$5.60 per 8-hour day to $5.50-$6.10 and hostlers' helpers from $4.40 per day to $4.90. Similar increases were made for western lines.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Kenora, Ont.—Kenora Paper Mills, Limited, and International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 133.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, and one year thereafter or with 30 days' notice of change.

Membership in the union shall include operators in positions not now occupied by members of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Union men to have preference of employment when competent members are available.

New employees must join the union within 15 days.

Hours for tour workers, 8 per day. Employees may not leave post at end of tour until relieved unless so arranged, subject to dismissal, but any employee shall not be expected to work more than 16 consecutive hours except in emergencies.

Hours for other employees, 8 per day, with time and one-half for overtime.

Groundwood mill to be in operation six days per week and longer when necessary.

Seniority to be considered according to length of service with regard to promotion; competency being taken into consideration.

Hours for day workers, 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime, time and one-half. Repair work at least 4 hours' pay.

Tour workers hours to change at 8 a.m., 4 p.m. and 12 midnight. Work from 8 a.m. Sunday to 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half, except salaried steam engineers and firemen. Tour workers working overtime other than on tour work, time and one-half.

Necessary work on holidays (Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day) time and one-half.

Labour saving devices improving efficiency are desirable. In case of installation of such, it is to be agreed upon that members eliminated by the installation will be given preference in any position open, at scale of wages for the occupation taken over.

In case of a vacancy existing after two weeks members working overtime because of such shall be paid time and one-half.

Grievances to be reported to the superintendent in writing. If adjustment is not satisfactory, matter shall be taken up by general manager or president and president or representative of the organization. If not settled within 10 days, matter shall be referred to arbitration.

Wage schedule per hour —Wood room: saw filer, 72 cents; oiler, 42 cents; sawyer, 45 cents; all other, 40 cents. Groundwood: stone sharpener, 58 cents; grinder man, 45 cents; magazine loaders, 42 cents; decker and screen men, 43 cents; bull screen men, ground wood beater men, 40 cents; wet machine tender, 43 cents; roll skinner, 42 cents; wet room trucker, 40 cents; hydraulic pressmen, 41 cents; clean up men, 40 cents; oilers, 45 cents.

Boiler houses: engineers paid by the month, at $145, $151 and $156; firemen, $122. Per hour, mechanics 72 cents; helper 50 cents (one day off each week to both); ash handlers, (also doing furnace repair) 42 cents; skip hoist operator (to splice iron cables), 55 cents; coal lorrie operator, 42 cents; coal conveyor men, 40 cents; locomotive crane engineer, 70 cents; locomotive crane fireman, switchmen, 50 cents; turbine engineers, 75 cents.

Beater men: brake beater men, 42 cents; sulphite beater men, 41 cents. Finishing room: roll finishers and heading machine, 45 cents; electric truck operators, 50 cents; loaders, 40 cents, weigher, coreman, 45 cents; coreman helper, 40 cents. Yard men: permanent yard men, 40 cents; teamsters, 40 cents. Mechanics: minimum rate, 72 cents; helpers, 59 and 50 cents. One day off in seven.

Electricians: switchboard operator and maintenance, 72 cents. Sulphite mill: cooks, 78 cents; cook's helper, 50 cents; acid makers, 65 cents; acid makers' helpers, 44 cents; stock runner, 45 cents; blow pit man, 44 cents; lead burner, 72 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

Chipper room: foreman, 55 cents; oiler, knife grinder, 45 cents; chipper man, 43 cents; labourer, 40 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Electrical Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 213.

This agreement was drawn up in settlement of the strike mentioned in the Labour Gazette for October, 1927.

Agreement to be in effect from September 7, 1927, to April 30, 1928, and thereafter until ninety days' notice of change is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, and only through the union office. Members not to work with non-union workers of any craft, except under instruction of the Local Union Executive Board.

Hours: 8 per day with 44-hour week.

Overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Men working out of town to have their fare and board paid.

At least two journeymen to work together on high voltage wires.

Not more than one apprentice to five journeymen and not more than two apprentices to one shop. Apprentices to work only under direct supervision of journeyman. Apprenticeship to be for three years, after which time an examination must be passed before an apprentice becomes a journeyman.

Wages: $8 per day, helpers $5 per day.

MONTREAL, QUE.—THE GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL NO. 588.

Agreement to be in effect from October 7, 1926, to September 1, 1927, and thereafter until 60 days' notice of change is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed when any are available.

Hours: 10 per day with 55-hour week.

Overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, time and one half: work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time, except in cases of shift engineers who work seven days per week, who shall be paid 75 cents per hour for all time worked.

Wages: minimum for all members, 75 cents per hour with the exception of engineers on steam, electric or gasoline shovels, who shall be paid $55 per week: master mechanic $50 per week.

In the case of any dispute, there shall be no cessation of work pending reference to arbitration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THE INDEPENDENT BROTHERHOOD OF TELEPHONE WORKERS.

Agreement regarding working conditions and schedule of wages in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1928, changes or amendments to be effected by negotiation, upon notice being given 30 days prior to expiration; in case of failure to effect such arrangement, question to be submitted to the Council of Industry.

No discrimination against employees for any union membership, activities or affiliation.

Grievances to be considered by the management and a committee of the employees.

Provision made for jurisdiction of work.

Hours: on city and exchange work, 44 per week, 8 for five days and 4 on Saturdays.

Shift work, straight time for any 8 consecutive hours, 44 hours per week. Combination inspectors shall work an 8-hour shift on Saturday and have four hours off duty in the same week. Combination inspectors shall rotate on this shift.

Overtime, time worked over bulletin hours, time and one-half. From midnight until 8 a.m., and Sunday and legal holidays, double time, with the exception of men on monthly rates.

Office foremen to be paid overtime only on special occasions.

After twelve months' service, one week's holiday with pay; after two years, two weeks.

After five years continuous service, one week's sick pay (on production of medical certificate) per year; after ten years, two weeks. Continuous service to mean not losing more than four weeks in a year.

Employees who are householders to receive exchange telephone service at half current rate.

Apprentices to be over seventeen and under twenty-two years.

Apprenticeship period leading to journeymen to be four years, in at least four grades of telephone work.

Increase in salary and promotions to be granted in periods of one year from date of entry, if warranted by ability, promotion to carry a probation period of one month, with one-half the increase in wages.

Seniority to be governed by approved lists for promotion, reversion and lay-off. Employees laid off in shortage of work shall be given preference according to seniority when staff is increased. Lines of promotion are specified in the agreement.

Allowance for work away from headquarters, $2.50 per day for board and lodging. When permanently moved, employee to receive transportation for himself and family and household.

Men required to do automatic maintenance repair or construction work to be given a practical course of at least three months tuition.

Assignment of work may be changed for emergency purposes for a period up to 60 days.

This agreement to apply to work done by contract or otherwise.

Any employee suspended, superseded or discharged, or laid off, may have case investigated by a committee of employees or of the union, with right of appeal to the superintendent. If the latter decides that the employee has been unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Wages, per hour—Apprentices, first year, 35 cents; second year, 45 cents; third year, 58 cents; fourth year, 70 cents. Journeymen: rackmen and installers, 88 cents; combination inspectors, test clerks and P.B.X. installers, P.B.X. inspectors, 92 cents; P.A.X. inspectors, 94 cents; switchmen, 96 cents; shopmen, 92 cents, 89 cents and 87 cents. Other journeymen paid monthly rates.

Service: Hotels and Restaurants

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND BEER PARLOURS AND THE HOTEL AND BEER PARLOUR EMPLOYEES, UNION LOCAL NO. 676.

Agreement to be in effect from July 15, 1927, to July 15, 1928, and thereafter until 3 months' notice of change is given by either party.

Hours: 8 per day with 6 day week. No shift to be less than 4 hours.

Wages: tap men $33 per week, floor men $27 per week and combination men $30: short shift men $2.25 for 4 hours and 75 cents for each additional hour.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during September stood at $14,410,212; this was a decline of $15,241,676 or 51.4 per cent as compared with the exceptionally large total of $29,651,888 reported in August, but it was an increase of $3,362,709 or 30.4 per cent over the September, 1926, aggregate of $11,047,503. As was mentioned in the last issue, the high aggregate in August was chiefly due to authorizations for several unusually large undertakings in Montreal. The cumulative total for the first nine months of this year exceeds by nearly $22,000,000 that for the same months in 1926, the previous high level of this record which was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,500 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $7,000,000 and nearly 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at almost $7,000,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,100 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings estimated at approximately $4,000,000 and $17,500,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1927, Ontario showing the greatest advance of $1,234,133, or 20.8 per cent, of the declines in the remaining provinces, that in Quebec of $15,842,505 or 80.3 per cent was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1926, there were gains in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, of which that of $1,759,155, or 32.6 per cent, in Ontario was largest. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia there were reductions, that of $639,141, or 58.8 per cent in Saskatchewan being most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered higher totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year, while in Montreal there was a decrease in the former comparison, but an increase in the latter. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Saint John, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Galt, Guelph, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	.....	Nil	.....
Nova Scotia	110,707	65,925	325,980
*Halifax	101,172	60,700	323,955
New Glasgow	2,235	100	525
*Sydney	7,300	5,125	1,500
New Brunswick	115,004	67,928	42,405
Fredericton	Nil	4,600	1,200
*Moncton	12,960	23,545	15,205
*St. John	102,044	39,783	26,000
Quebec	3,878,960	19,721,465	2,541,509
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,635,295	19,206,553	2,002,400
*Quebec	508,420	250,637	236,614
Shawinigan Falls	29,125	32,550	59,505
*Sherbrooke	35,100	30,800	34,500
*Three Rivers	87,650	170,325	58,015
*Westmount	583,370	30,600	150,475
Ontario	7,153,784	5,919,651	5,394,629
Belleville	14,725	5,500	4,700
*Brantford	43,265	52,683	46,005
Chatham	15,250	71,850	4,650
*Fort William	56,150	96,825	118,330
Galt	14,500	1,860	9,660
*Guelph	65,388	39,774	51,481
*Hamilton	244,750	502,650	196,500
*Kingston	10,870	47,112	23,878
*Kitchener	181,875	193,903	100,372
*London	408,825	202,635	118,100
Niagara Falls	38,627	125,315	105,470
Oshawa	775,490	353,375	160,560
*Ottawa	609,465	230,070	305,600
Owen Sound	2,525	7,050	5,015
*Peterborough	16,630	9,435	14,360
*Port Arthur	126,300	47,944	23,308
*Stratford	17,495	15,799	56,029
*St. Catharines	130,390	51,940	80,888
*St. Thomas	12,215	17,575	6,905
Sarnia	130,983	89,215	52,800
Ontario—Con.			
Sault Ste. Marie	24,640	26,157	20,298
*Toronto	2,761,272	2,724,623	2,589,070
York and East York Townships	619,100	496,000	414,275
Welland	83,455	15,855	25,190
*Windsor	464,170	240,400	462,978
Ford	114,700	78,030	157,850
Riverside	62,575	34,450	45,680
Sandwich	22,695	79,335	101,500
Walkerville	78,000	54,000	83,000
Woodstock	7,459	8,291	10,177
Manitoba	855,191	797,977	460,842
*Brandon	7,181	83,877	6,642
St. Boniface	87,960	90,050	18,700
*Winnipeg	760,050	624,050	435,500
Saskatchewan	447,157	1,086,298	574,901
*Moose Jaw	86,617	338,788	75,250
*Regina	176,925	411,375	255,590
*Saskatoon	183,615	336,135	244,061
Alberta	350,042	483,561	191,525
*Calgary	168,627	170,941	105,485
*Edmonton	167,180	233,785	75,155
Lethbridge	12,380	51,510	10,885
Medicine Hat	1,855	27,325	Nil
British Columbia	1,499,367	1,509,083	1,515,712
Kamloops	Nil	102,199	50,860
Nanaimo	3,597	8,650	4,100
*New Westminster	65,060	116,210	97,301
Prince Rupert	37,350	8,565	11,150
*Vancouver	850,480	717,504	746,832
Point Grey	332,150	345,040	411,450
North Vancouver	18,700	29,170	18,052
South Vancouver	120,740	140,000	144,700
*Victoria	71,290	41,745	31,267
Total—63 Cities	14,410,212	29,651,888	11,047,503
*Total—35 cities	11,759,396	27,365,846	9,115,551

St. Catharines, Sarnia, York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Riverside, Prince Rupert and Victoria showed advances in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1927.—The table on page 1239 gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913-100).

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 13.2 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months
	In September	In first nine months	
	$	$	
1927	14,410,212	142,019,530	147·5
1926	11.047,503	120,163,936	149·7
1925	10,140.853	98,364,181	154·0
1924	15,055,250	96,817,333	161·5
1923	10,768,898	108,319,972	166·8
1922	11,597,034	116,778,450	161·9
1921	10,907,828	88,573,442	189·3
1920	9,842,677	96,146,278	215·1

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Four of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Three contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wage Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of

the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained: sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a rock embankment at Woodwards Island, B.C. Name of contractors, The Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, of New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $32,334.70.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman	9 50	8	44
Pile driver engineer	8 50	8	44
Derrick Engineer	8 50	8	44
Fireman	5 00	8	44
Pile driverman	7 50	8	44
Boomman	7 50	8	44
Derrickman	7 50	8	44
Bridgemen	7 50	8	44
General Foreman	7 00	8	48
Common Labourers	3 60	8	48

Relaying pavement on La Salle Causeway, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, The Construction Service Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1927. Amount of contract, $5,940.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Carpenters	0 90	8
Air compressor operators	0 50	9
Driver, motor truck	20 00 to $25 00 per week	
	per hour	
Team, wagon and driver	0 70	9
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	9
Ordinary labourers	0 35	9
Straight edge workers and finishers	0 40	9
Asphalt or amiesite rake-sand tampers	0 40	9
Boiler firemen	0 35	9–10
Steam boiler enginemen	0 50	9
Steam Roller enginemen	0 50	9

Additions and alterations to public building at North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractors, Alexander Ferguson, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, October 11, 1927. Amount of contract, $4,400.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts. per hour		
Bricklayers	1 35	8	44
Masons	1 35	8	44
Carpenters	0 85	9	50
Joiners	0 85	9	50
Electricians	0 90	9	54
Labourers	0 45	10	59
	per yard		
Metal lathers	0 08		
	per hour		
Plasterers	1 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 75	9	50
Plumbers	1 20	8	44
Steamfitters	1 20	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 80	9	50
Tar and gravel roofers	0 80	9	54
	per day		
Teamsters with team	9 00	10	59
Teamsters with horse and cart	7 00	10	59

Renewal and repair of roads, paths, etc., at the dock yard and barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, G. P. Rant, and R. G. Ker, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 28, 1927. Amount of contract, $7,089.68.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Labourers	0 50	8
	per day	
Tarvia layers	4 25	8

Deepening inner berth at deep water wharf at Campellton, N.B. Name of contractor, Felix Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, October 17, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $4,800.

Construction of a public building at Kensington, P.E.I. Names of contractors, Major Schurman and Ambrose McInnis, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 5, 1927. Amount of contract, $9,223.

Construction of a wharf at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Cooke Construction Corporation, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $59,755.

Construction of a breakwater wharf at Petite Rivière St. François, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Names of contractors, Aristide Maltais and Adjutor Simard, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $16,370.

Deepening entrance channel at Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, "Les Chantiers Manseau," Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $40,000.

Dredging areas A. B, C, at Verchères, P.Q. Name of contractors, "Les Chantiers Manseau," Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $7,842.

Construction of a guide pier at Muskoka Narrows, District of Muskoka, Ont. Name of contractor, Walter C. Brough, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 20, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $3,060.14.

Construction of a wharf at Ile-Aux-Coudres, P.Q. Names of contractors, Aristide Maltais and Adjutor Simard, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, October 22, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $10,437.30.

Repairs to the wharf at Deschaillons (St. Jean Deschaillons) Lotbinière County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alfred Gigoire, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Date of contract, October 14, 1927. Amount of contract, $6,800.

Reconstruction of the Pontbriand Wharf at Sorel, Richelieu County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jackson Construction Company, Limited, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $29,509.63.

Construction of a wharf at St. Simon, Gloucester County, N.B. Name of contractors, John W. McManus Company, Limited. Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, October 15,

1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $25,245.

Construction of a wharf at Cap de la Madeleine, Champlain County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Napoléon Trudel and Joseph Trudel, Ste. Irénée, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $10,937.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing of dredge P.W.D. No. 305 (King Edward). Name of contractors, Burrard Shipyard and Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 11, 1927. Amount of contract, $7,875.

Repairs and improvements to, and the reconstruction of a portion of the wharf at Grande Rivière, County of Gaspé, P.Q. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $18,395.20.

Construction of breakwaters and breastworks at Tracadie Harbour, N.B. Names of contractors, J. W. McMulkin and F. R. Fox, Upper Gagetown, N.B. Date of contract, October 11, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $16,307.

Construction of a breakwater at Blue Cove, Gloucester County, N.B. Name of contractor, Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, October 4, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $21,393.20.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Cap Chat, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, October 8, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $31,800.

Construction of a public building at Rockland, Ont. Names of contractors, Ferdinand Houle of Rockland, Ont., and Edouard Brunet, Ottawa, Ont. Amount of contract, $16,990.

Reconstruction of the wharf at Choisy, Vaudreuil county, P.Q. Names of contractors, Louis Lamarre and Hormidas Gravel, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, September 29, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $4,580.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings).

Alterations and additions to interior fittings, Post Office at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1927. Amount of contract, $925.

Supply and installation of line conveyors in Terminal Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 22, 1927. Amount of contract, $28,100.

Alterations to the heating equipment in the Examining Warehouse, Post Office and Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. Names of contractors, Barr and Anderson Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 2, 1927. Amount of contract, $13,950.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in October, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$1,148 01
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	177 19
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	8,017 93
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	382 65
Bag fittings	12,679 35
Scales	673 95
Mail bagging	9,663 21
Letter boxes	2,278 49
Rural mail boxes	17,777 00

International Congress on Industrial Relations

The International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions of Industry, a new organization having its headquarters at The Hague, Holland, will hold its first triennial congress at Girton College, Cambridge, England, from June 28 to July 3. The subject of the congress will be: The Fundamental Relationship between All Sections of the Industrial Community. The aim of this association is indicated by its title. Membership is open to all who are engaged in any undertaking involving the employment of persons, or who are occupied in work of scientific research or social significance bearing on industry, and who are in sympathy with the aims of the association.

At the present time the association draws its members from 26 countries, thus giving a wide scope to its studies and findings. The program of the congress containing all particulars will be published early in the New Year. Persons desiring to receive a copy should communicate with the secretariat headquarters now situated at The Hague, Holland (Javastraat 66).

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES moved to slightly higher levels during the month, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat higher than in September.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.99 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.87 for September; $10.93 for October, 1926; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the price of eggs, milk and butter, although the prices of rolled oats, rice, beans, mutton, pork, bacon and lard were somewhat higher. Potatoes were considerably lower, with less important decreases in the prices of beef, veal, flour, evaporated apples, prunes and yellow sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.18 at the beginnig of October, as compared with $21.05 for September; $21.14 for October, 1926; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due mainly to an increase in the price of anthracite coal. An increase in rent was reported from Nelson.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced to 152.4 for October, as compared with 151.4 for September, 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. Thirty-eight prices quotations were higher, forty-five were lower, while one hundred and fifty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, two declined, while four were practically unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Textiles and Textile Products group advanced; the former due to increases in the prices of butter, milk, eggs, sole leather, mess pork and cattle, which more than offset declines in the prices of fresh meat, fowl, bacon and muskrat skins; and the latter due to increases in the prices of cotton textiles, raw wool and hessian, which more than offset declines in the prices of raw cotton, raw silk and jute. The Vegetables and their Products group was lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, shorts, raw sugar, rosin, turpentine and straw, which more than offset higher prices for foreign fruits, rubber, cocoa beans, coffee and potatoes. A decline in steel sheet prices was mainly responsible for the decline in the Iron and its Products group. The level of the Non-Ferrous Metals group was unchanged, the prices of lead, tin, spelter and solder declining, while the prices of silver and some copper products advanced. The Wood and Wood Products group, the Chemicals and Allied Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were somewhat higher, declines in the prices of flour, oat products, beef and bacon being more than offset by higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, foreign fruits, potatoes and canned vegetables. Producers' goods were slightly lower, materials for the textile and clothing industry, for the leather industry and for the meat packing industries advancing, while materials for the fur industry, for the metal working industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, higher prices for eggs, milk, potatoes, foreign fruits, wool and silver more than offsetting lower prices for grains, raw sugar, silk, cotton and some non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were unchanged, advances in the prices of mess pork, butter, cotton goods and hessian being offset by declines in the prices of flour, rolled oats, oat meal, bacon and no-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin advanced. Articles of mineral origin were slightly lower and articles of forest origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of about 80 commodities, based upon prices in 1923, and weighted according to the physical volume of production of each commodity advanced slightly, being 96.06 for October, as compared with 95.76 for September.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of working men's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917,

(Continued on page 1255)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	135	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918...	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	†155	167	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	167	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18¼%; Clothing 18¼%; Sundries 20%. †Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Sept. 1927	Oct. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin,....	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	52·4	62·8	76·2	72·2	80·2	60·8	58·2	58·2	55·6	56·8	59·0	63·4	61·6
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	34·4	43·6	54·2	49·4	50·4	33·4	31·8	30·6	29·2	30·2	31·8	34·8	34·4
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	19·7	24·0	28·0	26·4	29·0	19·7	18·7	18·5	17·8	18·3	19·9	20·6	20·5
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	24·2	29·4	36·4	34·3	36·3	26·3	27·2	28·0	27·7	29·2	29·3	28·8	29·0
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	23·5	32·7	38·0	39·7	42·3	31·5	30·0	27·2	25·1	29·1	30·8	28·4	28·5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	40·2	59·4	70·0	72·6	74·4	57·2	53·8	51·0	46·6	53·4	56·6	52·4	53·2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	30·5	43·2	51·1	55·9	60·1	46·1	41·6	39·3	33·9	41·6	44·4	38·5	38·8
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	42·2	63·8	74·2	82·4	74·4	48·2	45·4	45·8	45·6	49·0	49·0	43·6	43·8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	43·6	54·7	60·7	69·1	75·0	50·7	41·7	44·3	45·7	48·2	49·8	46·3	52·6
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	38·3	48·5	55·0	60·4	68·3	46·6	37·4	39·7	39·8	43·0	44·3	42·2	47·0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	54·6	64·8	75·6	85·8	92·4	80·4	69·6	70·2	71·4	70·8	69·6	70·2	71·4
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	74·2	92·6	101·2	114·6	125·8	81·2	76·8	78·4	77·4	83·4	75·4	78·6	83·2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	42·4	50·6	55·7	64·1	69·1	46·8	43·0	44·2	42·8	47·7	41·2	44·1	46·3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	27·8	33·5	33·3	39·6	41·2	35·4	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§30·6	§31·2	§31·3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	26·1	30·3	31·4	36·9	38·6	32·0	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§30·6	§31·2	§31·3
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	84·0	109·5	118·5	118·5	144·0	118·5	102·0	102·0	106·5	117·0	114·0	117·0	117·0
Flour, family...	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	48·0	66·0	69·0	67·0	80·0	58·0	§45·0	§44·0	§49·0	§54·0	§53·0	54·0	53·0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	25·0	32·5	40·5	39·0	42·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	28·5	30·5	29·0	31·5	32·0
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	13·6	18·4	24·6	28·2	33·2	18·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§22·0	§21·4	§21·6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	20·8	33·6	33·2	22·8	23·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	16·8	16·4	15·6	16·0	16·2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	13·4	16·5	23·1	25·6	29·2	21·6	23·9	19·5	19·6	20·2	20·4	19·4	18·8
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	13·2	16·1	18·8	23·4	27·4	18·2	19·6	18·2	15·6	15·7	15·7	14·7	14·6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	36·8	42·4	48·8	50·8	86·4	41·2	34·8	48·4	41·2	32·0	31·6	32·8	32·8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	16·8	19·6	22·4	23·6	40·8	19·6	16·4	23·0	19·6	15·2	15·0	15·6	15·4
Tea, black.....	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·9	12·4	15·5	15·6	16·4	13·6	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8
Tea, green.....	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·2	11·9	14·8	16·1	17·0	15·1	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8
Coffee.....	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	9·9	10·1	11·5	14·0	15·1	13·5	13·4	13·5	13·9	15·2	15·3	15·2	15·2
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	53·0	56·7	71·3	71·7	69·4	64·4	40·4	52·8	46·5	49·5	61·9	59·2	52·5
Vinegar.....	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·99	$ 9·30	$ 11·81	$ 13·54	$ 14·21	$ 15·83	$ 11·48	$ 10·23	$ 10·65	$ 10·31	$ 10·89	$ 10·93	$ 10·87	$ 10·99
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·4	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	57·9	69·4	78·8	84·3	125·3	110·1	116·4	111·5	103·7	104·8	105·4	101·6	102·0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	39·9	54·6	62·6	62·5	90·7	73·5	77·0	71·6	65·6	64·1	63·3	63·4	63·5
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	43·9	57·3	76·9	81·1	83·7	83·6	80·3	78·6	77·6	76·2	75·5	75·5	75·5
Wood, soft.....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	31·6	43·2	58·8	56·5	66·1	61·1	59·4	59·2	58·4	55·6	55·9	55·9	56·1
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	23·0	25·8	27·4	29·3	39·8	31·9	31·0	30·3	30·8	30·3	31·5	31·2	31·3
Fuel and light*.....	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·96	$ 2·59	$ 3·05	$ 3·14	$ 4·06	$ 3·60	$ 3·64	$ 3·51	$ 3·35	$ 3·31	$ 3·32	$ 3·28	$ 3·28
Rent.....	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 4·08	$ 4·47	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·52	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·86	$ 6·87
‡‡Totals.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·58	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 15·38	$ 18·82	$ 21·48	$ 22·93	$ 26·46	$ 22·01	$ 20·87	$ 21·16	$ 20·67	$ 21·11	$ 21·14	$ 21·05	$ 21·18

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	8·77	11·92	13·78	14·45	16·21	11·75	10·42	10·96	10·55	11·03	10·99	10·85	10·98
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	7·80	10·31	11·90	12·31	14·05	10·46	9·11	9·59	9·44	9·96	10·27	9·86	9·96
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	8·87	11·74	13·26	14·13	15·51	11·59	10·14	10·83	10·54	10·91	10·96	10·90	11·02
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	8·95	11·57	13·19	13·54	14·96	10·81	9·75	9·92	9·60	10·34	10·09	10·09	10·19
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	9·41	11·84	13·58	14·17	15·75	11·48	10·14	10·69	10·20	10·79	11·00	10·92	10·99
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	8·87	11·13	12·84	13·98	16·34	10·79	9·72	10·14	9·68	10·25	10·29	10·27	10·42
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	9·21	11·71	13·51	14·10	16·09	11·21	9·95	10·29	10·20	10·74	10·84	10·81	10·89
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	9·31	11·87	13·27	14·18	15·70	11·09	9·77	10·32	10·38	10·99	10·77	10·62	10·81
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	9·80	12·42	14·39	15·32	16·83	12·50	11·61	11·51	11·51	12·11	11·89	12·01	12·18

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·8**	**25·4**	**23·7**	**17·2**	**13·3**	**20·5**	**29·0**	**28·5**	**26·6**	**38·8**	**43·4**	**60·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**25·0**	**21·8**	**17·3**	**13·6**	**14·8**	**24·2**	**28·1**	**26·1**	**37·0**	**40·9**	**59·5**
1—Sydney	35·4	27·5	26·6	21·7	17·6	15	26	31	27·6	38·5	41·3	57·7
2—New Glasgow	27	24·2	18·6	14·4	11·7	13·5	23·3	26·7	26·7	37·8	41·4	58·6
3—Amherst	25	23·3	15	13·3	11·7	15	22·5	25	25	35	37·5	60
4—Halifax	32·8	24·8	24	18	14·6	15·4	26	27·9	24·4	35·4	39·2	58·9
5—Windsor	27·5	25	25	19	12·5	15	23	30	26	40	45	63·7
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	35·2	40·7	58
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	27	25·7	23·1	17·7	14·7	12·5	25·7	25·5	24·8	37·7	42·2	60
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**24·5**	**23·2**	**18·3**	**13·4**	**16·5**	**25·5**	**27·8**	**25·5**	**39·1**	**44·1**	**61·0**
8—Moncton	30·8	23·3	19·7	15·8	12·2	17	30	29·2	25·1	38·6	42·5	60·8
9—St. John	31·2	25·4	24·4	17·4	13·2	17·7	26·7	28	26·1	40·4	45·4	66·4
10—Fredericton	34·1	24·4	26·2	21·5	14·1	16·2	20·2	27·2	25·9	37·5	40·9	56·9
11—Bathurst	27·5	25	22·5	18·4	14·2	15	25	26·7	25	40	47·5	60
Quebec (average)	**26·0**	**23·9**	**24·0**	**15·7**	**10·9**	**17·5**	**25·1**	**23·2**	**24·0**	**36·4**	**39·6**	**59·4**
12—Quebec	26·7	24·7	22·9	15·9	10·8	16·8	26·5	23·1	25·3	35·2	38·9	57·2
13—Three Rivers	26·2	24·2	26·4	17·4	11·5	14·5	25	21·8	24·4	37·5	42·5	60·7
14—Sherbrooke	34·7	28·7	32·1	22·6	13·6	17·7	31·7	29·2	25	40·8	42·6	64·3
15—Sorel	22·3	22·3	21	13·7	9·7	20·7	21·3	21	24·2	41	45	57·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·2	19·5	19·1	12·5	10·2	19·5	22	19·7	19·8	34	36·2	55·7
17—St. John's	23	24·2	25	14·2	11	18·2	20	23	23·7	.....	.....	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	21·5	22·3	17·5	15·7	10·5	19	18·7	21·2	24·1	36·2	.....	55
19—Montreal	32·3	26·3	28·8	14·6	11·6	15·4	30·4	25·3	24·4	33·1	36·1	61·2
20—Hull	26·4	22·7	23·4	15	9·3	15·6	30·4	24·7	25	33·4	35·7	60·4
Ontario (average)	**32·1**	**26·4**	**24·0**	**17·8**	**13·6**	**23·1**	**28·9**	**28·9**	**27·1**	**35·5**	**39·8**	**60·7**
21—Ottawa	29·9	24·2	23·6	15·3	11·1	21·8	27·9	26·5	24·2	35·6	39·2	60·2
22—Brockville	34·7	29·2	26·3	16·9	12·3	17·1	25	28·6	25·7	36·8	41·5	60
23—Kingston	29·8	24·1	22·3	17·1	11·9	15·7	24·6	27·1	23·2	34·4	40·9	57·3
24—Belleville	29·2	23·8	25	16·9	11·6	23·6	33	28	25·7	40·7	44·2	63·1
25—Peterborough	33·1	28·7	23·5	19·4	14·6	25	28·3	30	28·3	35·5	38·9	61·9
26—Oshawa	31·7	28	23·7	17·7	15·1	24·3	32	30	26·4	40·8	45·5	62·5
27—Orillia	31·2	26·3	23·8	18·8	15	22·2	32·5	27·8	27	35·7	39·2	60·6
28—Toronto	33·5	25·4	25·7	16·1	13·8	23·5	34	28·5	31	39·1	43·4	61·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	28·7	30·7	20·2	13·7	27·3	30	30·3	29	37·4	40·6	61·8
30—St. Catharines	30·4	24·8	23·4	15·8	11·7	24·2	27	26·8	25·6	30·3	34·4	57·6
31—Hamilton	31·8	27·8	25·9	17·6	14·2	24·5	22	27·9	25·	34·5	39·7	60·4
32—Brantford	33·5	28·5	23·1	18·6	14	25·6	32·7	29·8	30	31·5	35·6	61·7
33—Galt	32	26·7	22·7	17	13·8	23·3	31	28·7	27	32	36·3	57·9
34—Guelph	31	25	22·2	17·5	14·3	22·7	25	25·4	28	33·8	37·6	58
35—Kitchener	30·5	26·7	22·1	18·7	14·9	25	35	28·1	27·1	31·2	36·1	57·8
36—Woodstock	33·3	26·9	25·4	18·1	14	21·7	25	27·3	28	33	36·5	59·1
37—Stratford	30·7	25	21·5	18·4	14·6	23·9	26·7	28·8	28·3	32·5	37·5	60·3
38—London	32·9	26·6	25·2	18·1	12·5	23·5	28·7	28·7	26·2	36·1	40·1	60
39—St. Thomas	30·2	25·6	22·5	16·9	13·7	23·9	25·5	29·5	26·6	35·5	38·7	60·2
40—Chatham	30·5	25·2	23·1	16·9	12·3	23·6	24·7	28·9	27·6	35·1	40·2	63
41—Windsor	31·6	25·6	24·8	16·8	12·4	25	32·2	28·5	25·5	35·2	39·5	58·8
42—Sarnia	31·7	24·5	23·9	19·7	15·4	23·5	30	28·4	26·4	33·2	37·9	63
43—Owen Sound	30·8	25	21·8	18·3	14·7	24·2	23·8	26·8	25·8	34·4	37·5	57·8
44—North Bay	34	28·4	26·7	17·3	13·4	20	30	28·7	25·7	34·5	37·3	61·7
45—Sudbury	37·3	29·1	29·2	20·8	13·6	24	25	35·5	27·4	37·5	43·3	62·7
46—Cobalt	30·7	24·5	22·3	15·3	11·3	21·5	22·5	26·8	29	36	41·8	62·5
47—Timmins	33·3	28·7	24·5	19·7	16	27·7	32·5	32·5	27·8	34·5	39·7	62·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·8	29·7	25·4	19·3	13·9	23·8	33·7	31·2	29·3	37·8	41·5	61·3
49—Port Arthur	31·7	24·4	21·5	18	14·5	22·7	34·7	31·3	29·1	39·2	43·6	62·7
50—Fort William	30·4	23·5	19·6	15·7	13·8	17·3	30·5	31·6	27·7	39·8	44·5	63
Manitoba (average)	**26·6**	**20·3**	**19·5**	**13·7**	**10·9**	**15·5**	**26·7**	**27·1**	**25·8**	**38·8**	**44·4**	**59·3**
51—Winnipeg	26·2	19	19·4	12·3	10·3	13·3	25·2	27·8	26·6	39·9	44·8	58·5
52—Brandon	27	21·5	19·5	15	11·5	17·6	28·2	26·3	25	37·7	44	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·7**	**23·9**	**22·0**	**15·9**	**12·5**	**17·8**	**30·6**	**27·8**	**25·7**	**44·8**	**51·2**	**62·7**
53—Regina	29·7	22·2	19·5	14·4	12·3	16·3	32·7	27·1	26	44·9	50·5	64·4
54—Prince Albert	30	25	22·5	15	13·7	19	27·5	28·2	25	43·7	50	60
55—Saskatoon	28·1	22·8	20·4	15	11·1	16·3	29·7	26·8	25	45·7	51·8	61·2
56—Moose Jaw	35	25·5	25·6	19·2	13	19·6	32·5	29·2	26·7	44·9	52·5	65
Alberta (average)	**28·4**	**22·4**	**22·2**	**15·2**	**11·4**	**18·6**	**30·8**	**28·3**	**25·9**	**43·4**	**48·9**	**56·9**
57—Medicine Hat	29·2	22·5	26·7	16	10·4	18·3	33·3	29·3	29	44·7	49·2	56
58—Drumheller	30	25	23	18	12·5	20	30	30	25	45	52·5	57·5
59—Edmonton	28·1	22	22·7	13·6	10·9	17·3	30·1	28·8	24·7	43·1	48·3	55·6
60—Calgary	25·9	20·3	20·7	13·9	11·1	19·9	28·7	27·6	24·8	43·7	49	59·7
61—Lethbridge	29	22	18	14·4	12·2	17·6	32	25·7	25·7	40·5	45·5	55·5
British Columbia (average)	**35·4**	**28·0**	**26·5**	**18·8**	**16·3**	**24·6**	**38·6**	**35·0**	**30·1**	**49·5**	**54·6**	**64·8**
62—Fernie	35	28	25	18	12·5	22	.....	35	31·5	46·2	52·5	60
63—Nelson	35	25	27·5	20·7	16·7	22·5	40	37·5	29	47·8	52·8	61
64—Trail	36·6	29·6	27·6	23·9	21·1	24·9	41·2	35·3	31·2	54·3	60	65·8
65—New Westminster	34·2	27·7	22·3	16·2	14·7	24·9	35·9	34·9	29·5	45·7	51·7	65·4
66—Vancouver	35	26·5	25·5	16·2	16	24·3	38·2	33·6	31·4	46·8	51·2	65·4
67—Victoria	36·1	26·8	26·4	15·8	15·3	24·8	34·8	32·8	29·5	49·2	53·2	64·5
68—Nanaimo	36·2	30	27·5	21·5	19	28·7	40	36·2	25	51·3	55·3	68·5
69—Prince Rupert	35·	30	30	18	15	25	40	35	33·7	55	60	67·5

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·9	**30·7**	**22·3**	**14·1**	**60·0**	**20·4**	**20·5**	**36·9**	**21·9**	**52·6**	**47·0**	**11·9**	**41·6**	**46·3**	
16·7	**31·3**	.....	.....	**56·0**	**17·6**	**18·7**	**28·5**	**22·6**	**54·0**	**51·3**	**11·2**	**42·4**	**48·3**	
.....	30	.....	.....	50–70	17·6	16·3	29·6	22	59·7	57·1	b12–14	45	49·1	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	16·9	20	31·7	20·4	51·4	48	12	43·1	48·5	2
18	35	.....	.....	45	17·8	15	30·7	23	49·4	.....	9	40·6	46	3
12	35	.....	.....	60	16·6	16·5	24·1	23·9	55·2	52·1	a13·3	38	48·9	4
.....	25	.....	.....	50	19	19·3	29·8	25·5	53·3	.....	10	43·7	48·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	25	25·2	20·7	55	48	10	44	49	6
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	17·9	18	40·5	22·1	43·7	35·6	9–10	36·4	44·8	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**17·3**	**17·5**	**33·5**	**22·0**	**49·2**	**45·6**	**12·1**	**41·5**	**46·9**	
12	35	.....	10	60	17·9	17	33·3	21·5	51·3	46·4	10–12	45	49·1	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·2	16	39	22	53·2	43·7	a13·5	43·1	48·5	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19	18·8	36·2	21·9	52·4	46·7	12	43	45·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16	18	25·5	22·5	40	.....	12	35	45	11
15·6	**31·0**	**23·0**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**21·1**	**21·5**	**30·4**	**21·4**	**53·2**	**46·8**	**10·9**	**40·4**	**43·8**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20·5	31·5	22·6	55·3	45·6	12–14	39·2	43·3	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	30·3	21·9	52·5	48·8	13	40	43·9	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	21·2	19·3	30·2	22	53	47·8	a10	40·7	46	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	31·7	21·1	48·7	43·3	10	40	42·5	15
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	19·1	51	.....	7	38	41·5	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	18	34·3	20·4	54	49·4	9	43	45·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·2	22·5	49·3	45·4	12	39·3	44·2	18
18	35	25	.....	.....	19·3	17·8	33	20·4	61·3	49·2	14	42	44·6	19
15	.....	.....	10	60	20	25	31·4	22·8	53·5	44·6	10	41·2	43	20
18·2	**31·7**	**24·2**	**12·3**	**67·4**	**19·8**	**20·0**	**40·3**	**21·0**	**53·3**	**48·2**	**12·1**	**42·4**	**45·9**	
18	32	25	10	.....	20	23·5	39·7	21·1	58·8	49·4	10	42·5	48·8	21
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	18	40·6	21·5	46·3	45	10	38	44·4	22
15	35	25	10–20	.....	18·6	19	38·1	20·1	49·6	46·3	10	40	44·5	23
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	25	37·8	21·6	46·1	42·7	a9	48	46·2	24
.....	30	25	.....	60	20	22·5	36·8	20·8	47·7	46	10	42·1	44·3	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	18	41·1	22·2	55	50·2	13	42·7	44·9	26
20	30–35	22	.....	.....	18	18	34·5	21·4	44·1	41	10–12	42·4	46	27
14–15	30–35	20–25	.....	72	23·8	15·7	42·8	20·8	60·1	49·4	a13·3	43	45·9	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	20	23·5	46·3	20·3	56	52·3	12	.....	46·4	29
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	18	19	38·8	18·8	55	49	12	43	44·7	30
20	35	30	.....	60	17·5	21·2	43·6	20	55·8	51·8	13	38·8	46	31
20	30	25	15	.....	19·7	20·3	40·2	19·5	51·2	49·4	a12·5	44	44·3	32
15	33	20	12	.....	21	19·2	42	19·7	52·5	52	a11·8	43·3	44·6	33
20	35	25	.....	.....	16·5	19	42·9	20·2	53·9	48·1	12	43	44·4	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	25	.....	38·4	18·4	51	46·6	12	40·4	44·3	35
20	.....	25	.....	.....	17·5	.....	40·9	18·5	49	44·7	10	42·5	45	36
20	35	25	.....	.....	23·3	20·7	38·5	20·1	49·1	44·6	12	42·2	45·4	37
15	25	.....	.....	50	19·5	.....	43·8	21	52·8	50	11	43	44·8	38
16	35	25	.....	.....	20	20·7	43·6	20·9	47·5	47·2	10	44·4	46	39
18	35	20	12	.....	20	23·2	37·7	19·4	46·4	42·7	12	42·3	46·2	40
20	35	28	15	.....	24·5	21·2	46·9	19·2	54·1	51·4	14	47	47·5	41
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	19·2	22·5	47·2	22·3	51·4	49	a12	44·1	47·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	34·5	20·2	44·8	41	12	42	43·7	43
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	21	16·5	37·1	23·1	59·4	52	12	38	44·2	44
.....	25	25	10	75	18·3	19·3	37·6	23·8	65	52·6	15	.....	48·1	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	20	20	35·1	24·3	57·1	48·6	15	.....	48·9	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	22·5	31·1	23·4	68·7	50·8	a14·3	.....	48·7	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	25	44·1	20·9	54·8	48·5	13	43·3	47·8	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20	16	43·2	24·3	58·5	52·5	a14·3	42·5	46·7	49
15–20	30	17	.....	80	19·5	15·7	43·7	23·4	56·8	50·9	a14·3	40·5	47·2	50
.....	.....	**21·5**	.....	.....	**19·6**	**19·3**	**38·3**	**22·4**	**53·7**	**42·3**	**11·5**	**39·1**	**44·0**	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19·2	17·9	41·2	21·5	54·5	39·1	12	40	44·2	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	20·7	34·8	23·3	52·9	45·4	11	38·2	43·8	52
25·0	**30·6**	**16·0**	**16·3**	.....	**24·2**	**22·0**	**34·4**	**23·3**	**48·2**	**43·2**	**12·3**	**35·9**	**45·2**	
25	30	15	.....	.....	22·6	22·1	35·7	22·9	49	45·2	13	34·9	45·3	53
25	30–35	.....	12·5	.....	25	22·5	30·5	25	43·3	38·3	10	36·4	45·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·6	38·7	23·1	47·9	43·5	13	38·2	44·7	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	25	32·5	22	52·5	45·6	13	34	45·2	56
21·7	**27·8**	**16·2**	**17·5**	.....	**24·0**	**23·2**	**37·6**	**23·4**	**46·6**	**42·4**	**11·3**	**39·0**	**46·4**	
.....	30	20	20	.....	25	25	36·5	23·7	45·4	37·9	11	40	48·4	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	30·4	22	40	.....	a12·5	37·5	45·2	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·2	23·5	35·9	23·7	47·1	45·5	a11·1	38·6	45·2	59
25	30	18	15	.....	23·7	21·2	44·1	23·5	50·1	43	11	39·3	46·5	60
18	25	12·5	20	.....	24	21·4	41·3	24·2	50·5	43	11	39·6	46·9	61
19·9	**27·6**	.....	**17·8**	.....	**22·5**	**22·0**	**39·6**	**23·7**	**56·9**	**48·3**	**12·9**	**46·2**	**50·1**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	23·3	23·7	43·7	22·3	55	50	a12·5	.....	47·4	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	22·5	25	32·6	25	57·5	48·3	a14·3	47·5	48·4	63
25	35	.....	20	.....	23·1	25·4	39·2	26·1	63·6	54·2	a14·3	47·5	50	64
22	25	.....	15	.....	21·4	21·4	41·8	22·5	53·6	45·2	a11·1	45·7	49·2	65
20	22·5	.....	13·5	.....	21·3	18·8	37·4	21·9	54·9	42·7	11·1	44·3	48·5	66
15	28	.....	20	.....	21·8	19·7	35·5	21·4	54·3	46	a12·5	46·7	52·7	67
17·5	30	.....	.....	.....	21·2	21·7	44·6	25	54·4	.....	a13·3	46·5	54·2	68
15	20	.....	.....	.....	25	20	41·7	25	61·7	52	a14·3	45·3	50	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·3**	**7·8**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**12·6**	**16·2**	**16·4**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·6**	**8·2**	**17·5**	**5·9**	**6·5**	**9·7**	**14·0**	**17·9**	**17·3**	**17·1**
1—Sydney	33·8	8	17·5	5·8	6·6	10	12·8	18·1	18·1	18
2—New Glasgow	29·4	8	16·8	5·7	5·9	9·7	14·3	16·4	15·8	15·8
3—Amherst	29·2	8·7	17·5	5·8	6·7	9·3	13·7	18	17·1	15·7
4—Halifax	30·8	8	18·3	5·7	6·6	9·5	15	17·2	16·5	16·4
5—Windsor	32·2	8·3	18·7	6·5	7·3	10	15·5	20	19·5	19·5
6—Truro	28·3	8–8·3	16	5·6	6	9·5	12·7	17·5	16·5	17
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·5	7·4	19·7	5·4	6	10·7	14·7	16·4	16·4	16·4
New Brunswick (average)	**31·3**	**8·5**	**18·0**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**10·0**	**14·7**	**16·2**	**15·9**	**15·7**
8—Moncton	34·2	8·7	18	5·9	6·8	10·3	14·7	17	16	16
9—St. John	30·3	8·7	18·7	5·2	6·2	9	13·2	15·1	15·3	14·7
10—Fredericton	30·5	8·7	17·3	5·5	6·6	10·7	16	15·6	15·4	15
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·7	6	10	15	17	17	17
Quebec (average)	**28·8**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**9·4**	**12·9**	**14·8**	**16·0**	**15·3**
12—Quebec	30·4	7·5	17·6	5·3	6·4	10·3	13·5	15·2	16·4	16·7
13—Three Rivers	30	6	18·3	5·5	7·2	9·6	14·2	14·9	18·1	15
14—Sherbrooke	27·2	6·7	17·4	5·3	6·3	9·4	13·8	15·1	16·4	14·6
15—Sorel	28	6	17·4	4·7	7	9·4	11·4	14·8	16·9	15
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·7	5	17·3	4·9	5·7	9·8	12·7	14·9	14	16·2
17—St. John's	29	5·3–6·7	17·7	5·2	7·5	9·2	13·6	14·7	15·7	16
18—Thetford Mines	26·6	6·7	18·7	5·7	6·8	8·6	13·3	15·4	17·5	15·6
19—Montreal	30·9	5·3–8	18·1	5·5	5·8	10·1	12·3	14·3	14·7	14·8
20—Hull	30	6–8	17·5	5·5	6·2	7·9	11·4	13·7	14·6	13·5
Ontario (average)	**31·7**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·9**	**6·2**	**11·5**	**13·0**	**15·6**	**15·3**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	32	7·3–8	18·5	5·8	6·6	11·3	11·7	15·2	14·6	15·3
22—Brockville	30·3	6·7	17·6	5·4	5·5	11·1	11·8	14·7	15·5	16
23—Kingston	29·4	6·7	15·7	5·5	5·2	10·7	12·8	14·3	13·6	13·9
24—Belleville	29·3	6	16·7	4·6	5·7	11·2	13·1	14·8	15·2	15·2
25—Peterborough	30·7	7·3	16·5	4·5	5·7	11·6	12·9	15	14·7	14·7
26—Oshawa	34·5	7·3	16·2	4·4	6	11·9	13·1	15·7	15·5	15·6
27—Orillia	30·3	6·7	18	4·8	5·9	11·9	13·3	15·3	15·3	15·4
28—Toronto	33·7	7·3–8	18·2	4·7	5·8	10·6	12·2	15·1	15·3	14·6
29—Niagara Falls	34·5	7·3	18·8	5·1	6	11·4	13·7	16·1	17	17
30—St. Catharines	33·2	7·3	17·8	4·6	5·6	11·7	12·5	15·3	13·7	14·8
31—Hamilton	34·1	7·3	18	4·4	5·9	10·9	12·3	15	15	14·8
32—Brantford	32·9	7·3–8	17·4	4·4	6·2	12·4	13·5	14·6	14·5	14·6
33—Galt	33·6	7·3	19	4·5	6·1	12·5	13·7	14·9	15·3	15
34—Guelph	34·3	7·3	17·9	4·6	6·4	12·3	12·4	15·3	14·3	15·1
35—Kitchener	30·9	7·3	18	4·3	6·5	12·1	13·3	15·3	15·2	15
36—Woodstock	29·7	6·7–7·3	17·2	3·9	6·1	12	12·7	14·9	14·7	15·2
37—Stratford	31	7·3	18·5	4·4	6·2	12·4	13·5	16·2	15·3	15·5
38—London	32·3	7·3–8	18·9	4·7	5·7	11·8	12·8	15·8	15·8	15·5
39—St. Thomas	31	7·3–8·7	18·8	5	6·2	12·3	13	15·7	16·1	15·2
40—Chatham	29·5	6·7	18	4·4	6·2	11·9	14·4	15·2	14·4	14·5
41—Windsor	30·9	8–9·3	18·8	4·8	6	11·7	14·4	15·4	16·2	15·6
42—Sarnia	32	7·3–8·7	18·1	4·7	6·2	11·5	14·2	16·2	15·8	15·1
43—Owen Sound	31·3	6·7–7·3	18·4	4·6	5·8	11	13·7	15·7	15·4	15·8
44—North Bay	29·8	7·3	15·6	5·6	7	10·7	13·1	15·6	15	15·6
45—Sudbury	31·1	8	17·4	5·8	7·8	10	14·2	15·7	16·5	15·8
46—Cobalt	32·8	8·1	18·5	5·9	7·2	11·3	14·7	18·4	17·9	18·2
47—Timmins	33	8·3	16·4	5·8	6·5	10·9	13·1	16·4	15·7	15·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·2	7·3–8	19·3	5·6	7·3	12·6	14·6	16·2	15·8	15·6
49—Port Arthur	29·4	6·7	18·3	5·7	6·1	9·8	10·3	16·3	14·4	15
50—Fort William	31·2	6·7	17·2	5·6	5·8	11·2	10	16·6	15	15·7
Manitoba (average)	**32·2**	**6·7**	**18·5**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**11·9**	**12·6**	**18·6**	**17·4**	**17·4**
51—Winnipeg	31·9	7	18·2	5·6	6	12·4	13	18·8	17·9	17·5
52—Brandon	32·5	6·4	18·7	5·5	6·7	11·3	12·1	18·3	16·9	17·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·0**	**8·5**	**18·8**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**11·1**	**12·3**	**18·5**	**18·0**	**17·9**
53—Regina	31·4	8·8–9·2	20	5·5	6·3	12·2	12·3	18·5	17	16·7
54—Prince Albert	30	8	19	5·3	6·2	9	12·1	18·8	18·6	18·6
55—Saskatoon	32	8	17·5	5·6	6·5	11·8	12·5	18	18·2	18·1
56—Moose Jaw	30·7	8·8	18·5	5·9	5·8	11·4	12·1	18·7	18·2	18·1
Alberta (average)	**32·1**	**8·6**	**18·3**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**11·3**	**10·3**	**16·6**	**18·4**	**18·0**
57—Medicine Hat	32·8	8·9	19·7	5·7	6·4	12·1	10·8	17·8	19·3	18·6
58—Drumheller	33·7	8·9	18	5·7	6·3	11·2	10·2	15·6	17·5	17·5
59—Edmonton	32·3	8	19	5·6	5·9	10·2	9·6	16·4	17·5	17·6
60—Calgary	32·2	8·4	18·2	5·6	5·9	11·7	10·9	17	18·8	18·5
61—Lethbridge	29·7	8–10	16·6	5·6	6·7	11·3	10·1	16·1	19·1	17·9
British Columbia (average)	**32·7**	**9·5**	**21·0**	**5·9**	**6·9**	**10·1**	**9·8**	**16·9**	**18·2**	**18·1**
62—Fernie	31·7	8·3	20·2	5·7	6·8	11·2	11	15·8	18·8	18·8
63—Nelson	32·9	10	18·5	6	7	10·6	10·1	17·1	19·7	19·3
64—Trail	30	9·3–10	16·9	6	6·8	10	11·2	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	34·1	8·9–10	23·5	5·8	6·2	8·5	7·7	16	17·4	16·9
66—Vancouver	31·6	8·9–10	22·2	5·8	6·3	9·5	8·7	15·9	16·2	15·8
67—Victoria	32·7	10	23·8	5·8	7·1	10	9·3	16·5	17·6	17·4
68—Nanaimo	33·1	8·9	22·6	5·8	7·5	10	10	18·1	17·7	17·7
69—Prince Rupert	35·6	10	20	6	7·5	10·8	10·1	20·6	19·4	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8·1	4·8	1·576	31·8	26·2	18·8	14·6	18·3	18·5	78·3	28·3	66·1	43·4	
7·8	4·4	1·549	30·3	21·6	17·4	15·2	18·7	19·2	84·1	31·8	67·4	41·7	
7·5	4·3	1·843	36·1	.....	18·7	15	19·5	19·3	87·5	30	77·5	.....	1
7·2	4	1·344	25·9	30	17	15·2	19	18·8	82·3	30·9	59·2	38	2
7·8	5·9	1·412	29·3	15·2	16·2	15·2	18	19·2	90	30·3	.....	45	3
8	3·3	1·718	33·5	25·2	15	15	18·2	18·5	77·2	30·4	67·7	42	4
9·2	4·7	1·80	30	16·2	20	14·3	19	19	87·5	35	.....	45	5
7·2	4	1·175	26·7	21·5	17·7	16·3	18·2	20·5	80	34	65·3	38·3	6
8	4·5	1·10	21·5	14·7	15	16	17·1	18·5	67	31·3	73·7	50	7
7·7	4·4	1·667	32·7	20·0	17·0	16·0	18·0	18·8	84·7	28·4	69·3	46·5	
8·3	4·1	2·08	38·9	18·7	18·2	15	18	18·2	91·2	31·2	73·3	50	8
6·8	4	1·833	33·5	30	15	15·5	16·8	17·7	75	27·7	52·8	44·2	9
8·8	3·7	1·63	31·5	16·3	17·8	16	19	19·4	88	28·4	81·7	42·8	10
7	5·7	1·125	26·7	15	17	17·5	18	20	.....	26·2	.....	49	11
7·6	5·8	1·550	29·8	29·4	18·0	14·8	18·5	18·5	83·9	26·8	69·4	42·1	
8·3	5·5	1·268	25·7	27·5	19·1	16·6	19·7	20·1	87·8	25·1	75·8	42·9	12
7·7	6·6	1·867	37·1	25	19·1	15·5	20·3	20	90·7	27	73·3	41·7	13
7·1	6·	1·684	31·5	27·1	18·6	14	20	18·9	88	28·6	69·8	46·2	14
7·7	7	1·536	29·6	15	15·7	13·7	17·2	18·8	75	25·8	.....	40·8	15
7·1	5	1·61	28·1	35	18·5	15·2	17	15	87·5	25	60	40·3	16
8	6·7	1·572	32·5	46·7	18·5	15·1	19·7	19·8	.....	26·7	.....	43	17
7·2	5·9	1·281	25·7	.....	17·7	16·6	18·6	16·6	92·1	32·5	75	42·5	18
7·5	4·9	1·59	30·5	36·5	17·4	13·3	17·8	18·3	84·3	25·5	63·3	38·8	19
7·4	4·7	1,539	27·5	22·2	17·7	13·6	16·5	18·6	65·8	25	68·7	43	20
8·4	4·7	1·680	33·9	26·8	17·8	14·7	17·9	18·3	78·4	27·4	64·6	40·4	
8·2	5·9	1·57	31·4	28·5	16·7	15·6	18·3	20·1	78·5	28·8	63·9	42	21
7·7	5·5	1·80	32·5	19·6	.....	16·1	17·6	18·6	80	29·3	71·3	43·8	22
8·5	5·3	2·07	41·2	23·3	17·5	14·3	17·9	18·3	83·7	25·9	65·5	42·1	23
9·5	5·6	1·79	38·2	14·7	.....	14	17·2	16·5	78	27·1	64·7	40·2	24
8·7	4·4	1·56	31·1	20·5	18·5	14·6	17·1	17·5	76·9	27·7	61·1	36	25
8	4·8	1·65	33·5	23·3	15	13·3	18·6	18·8	80·7	27·3	66·1	42·1	26
7·9	5·5	1·47	30·9	20·5	17·5	14	17·8	18·1	81·6	25	62·8	38·6	27
7·5	4·3	1·61	30	25·8	16	13·1	16·8	17·6	78·2	25·5	62·6	37·9	28
9·7	4·9	1·82	34·3	26·7	.....	18·3	19	19·4	88·7	27·8	72	41·4	29
9	4·1	1·78	35·3	20	.....	14·6	17·4	15·5	76	26	56·4	39·6	30
8·4	4·1	1·59	35·2	25	.....	13·4	17·6	17·4	70·6	26·1	59·7	39·4	31
7·4	4	1·87	38·5	21·5	.....	13·3	17·3	16	67·5	26	56·7	37·7	32
8·9	3·6	1·68	34·5	22·1	.....	14	17	18·1	71·2	24·8	63	38·8	33
9·1	4·2	1·44	32·5	25	.....	13·5	16·7	17·3	70·3	25·1	60	36·7	34
7·9	3·8	1·64	33·1	30·2	.....	13·4	16·6	17·4	74·8	24·6	63·5	35·9	35
8·1	4	1·85	34·6	20·2	.....	14·2	16·7	16·5	71	28·3	62·5	36	36
8·1	4·8	1·93	38	25	15	15	18·7	18	82	25·8	64	39·5	37
8·2	4	1·69	33·1	27·8	18	12·9	16·8	16·5	78·6	28	61·1	37·4	38
9·1	4·1	1·78	33·1	25	.....	15·3	17·5	17·8	81·4	28·1	67·1	41·1	39
7·9	4	1·72	32·4	31·2	.....	15·5	17·2	17	83·4	27·1	71·2	39·1	40
8·4	4	1·79	31·8	30	.....	16	17·7	16·8	78·8	27·5	70·6	39·2	41
8·3	4·2	1·75	32·2	38·3	17	16·3	17·8	18·6	82·2	28·2	71	39·1	42
8	3·7	1·28	25·9	23	.....	13·9	17·5	17·7	72·5	28·7	63·8	40·3	43
7·7	4·3	1·42	32·3	35·7	18·4	13·7	17·9	18·8	76·2	30·2	61·3	41·1	44
8·7	5·8	1·678	40·5	.....	19	14·4	19·4	21·6	83·6	30·8	66	42·4	45
8·9	7	1·43	32·8	.....	21·6	17·8	20·3	19·9	89·5	29·1	70·5	49	46
9·6	6·3	1·91	40	40	18·2	14·6	20·6	20·2	83	28·7	65	50	47
8·8	4·9	1·91	38	42·9	18·7	16·1	18·9	22·6	80	27·5	68	41·7	48
7·4	5·	1·37	28·8	33·8	20	16·1	19·6	20·3	75·7	28·6	63·6	40·8	49
8·1	4·2	1·54	32·3	30·6	18	14·9	18·4	20·5	76·1	28·5	61·9	42	50
8·4	4·7	1·354	26·5	.....	18·8	14·2	18·8	19·2	74·9	28·2	64·2	44·6	
8·5	5	1·52	29·9	.....	19	13·7	18·7	19·4	76·1	28·1	61·6	45	51
8·3	4·4	1·188	23	42·5	18·6	14·7	18·8	18·9	73·6	28·2	66·7	44·1	52
8·2	5·2	1·275	27·6	.....	20·4	14·9	19·7	21·0	74·1	28·0	67·0	48·6	
8·4	5·7	1·514	28	.....	20·7	15·2	19·1	20·1	74·3	27·6	64·9	47	53
8·5	5·7	·919	20	.....	20	12·8	21	24	73·3	28·3	65	49·2	54
7·6	4·8	1·208	27·2	.....	23·3	15·3	19·6	20	75·4	29	69·1	49·1	55
8·3	4·7	1·46	35	.....	17·5	16·2	18·9	19·7	73·5	27·1	69·1	49·1	56
7·9	4·4	1·204	27·6	.....	21·0	13·8	19·1	18·3	71·6	27·9	65·8	49·2	
7·7	3·6	1·115	24·3	.....	21·3	12·9	19·7	18·7	72	30·4	72·5	50	57
8·1	5·5	1·34	30	.....	21·7	15	19·9	18·1	72·5	26·2	61·2	50	58
8	4·4	1·002	23·4	.....	19·4	12·9	18·3	18·6	69·9	27·6	62·9	48·9	59
7·9	4·6	1·53	35·1	.....	21·7	14·5	18·9	17·8	72·9	27·7	66·7	49·4	60
7·6	4	1·032	25	.....	20·7	13·7	18·5	18·2	70·7	27·8	65·7	47·8	61
7·6	5·1	1·688	34·7	.....	22·0	13·3	18·6	17·2	74·2	30·5	66·1	48·8	
9·1	5·3	1·93	39	.....	22·5	15·6	19·2	18·5	75·5	32·5	68	50	62
7·8	6·2	2·01	44·4	.....	25	14·6	19·3	18·3	77·8	32·8	64·3	52·1	63
7·6	6·9	1·95	37·5	.....	23·3	13·6	18·5	18·2	75	36·2	70	49·5	64
6·2	4·3	1·17	26·4	.....	18·3	11·9	17·5	14·8	68·7	27·2	60·6	45·3	65
6·5	3·6	1·26	24·1	.....	18·3	11·5	17·3	15·6	67·9	25·5	63·1	44·5	66
6·9	4	1·48	30·9	.....	23·2	12·5	18	15·9	73·6	27·7	62·6	45	67
8·2	5·7	1·74	40·7	.....	.....	13·2	18·6	17·2	74·1	32·1	67·6	50	68
8·5	4·7	1·96	.....	.....	23·7	13·1	20	19·4	81·2	30	72·5	53·7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**8·2**	**7·7**	**60·7**	**71·2**	**28·0**	**15·6**	**3·5**	**56·1**	**58·2**	**12·3**	**6·9**	**16·324**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**66·2**	**70·8**	**29·8**	**12·6**	**4·0**	**58·3**	**45·0**	**13·4**	**7·5**	**16·688**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·1	65	69	30·6	15·6	4·1	60·2	48·2	13·6	7·4	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·3	7·9	65	73	31·2	12·7	3·1	65	38	13·2	7·7	.....
3—Amherst	8·5	7·7	69	71·6	27·5	12·3	4	53·7	38·6	13·3	7·4	17·50
4—Halifax	8·1	7·5	62·5	70·7	28·7	12·6	3·8	63·1	62·7	13·4	6·5	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8·3	7·8	68·3	73·3	31·7	11	4·8	57·5	49	13·3	8	18·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·5	67·5	67·2	29	11·3	4·2	50	33·3	13·5	8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	8·1	7·5	65	66·8	28·7	14·8	4	55·7	40·6	13·3	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·2**	**7·8**	**62·0**	**70·4**	**26·4**	**12·4**	**3·5**	**59·7**	**39·4**	**12·6**	**7·2**	**15·543**
8—Moncton	8·6	8	65·8	74·6	29·2	13	3·9	63·2	44·7	13·5	8	g15·00–15·25
9—St. John	7·9	7·8	59·2	62·2	25·4	12·2	3·4	61	36·8	12·6	6·7	15·50
10—Fredericton	8·2	7·7	63·1	71·7	28	12·5	3·1	59·7	38·1	11·4	6·8	16·00
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	60	73·1	23	12	3·6	55	38	13	7·2	.....
Quebec (Average)	**7·7**	**7·2**	**60·2**	**67·4**	**26·9**	**14·3**	**3·6**	**55·0**	**63·9**	**11·3**	**6·5**	**15·556**
12—Quebec	7·6	7	61·2	70·8	26·4	18	3·3	54	63·3	10·7	7·2	15·50–16·50
13—Three Rivers	8·1	7·6	61·7	72·1	26·1	14·3	4·1	54·4	63·3	12·2	6·2	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·2	61·9	69·9	26·4	14·6	3·4	53·7	58·6	11·2	6·2	16·25–16·75
15—Sorel	7·6	7	55	47·8	27·6	13·3	4·4	46·7	73·3	11	6·9	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·5	7·1	61·4	67·8	27·7	13·4	3·9	57·8	70	9·2	6·7	15·00–15·50
17—St. John's	7·6	7·2	62·8	70·7	27·5	13·6	3·5	61·7	63·3	12·5	6	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8	7·4	62·1	71·6	26·7	14·1	3·8	55	61	12·2	6·8	16·25–16·75
19—Montreal	7·3	6·9	59·6	68·9	25·8	14·6	3·1	55·9	67·5	11·8	6·3	16·50
20—Hull	7·7	7·2	55·8	67·4	28·3	13·1	3·3	56	55	10·5	6·5	15·75
Ontario (Average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**61·7**	**72·9**	**26·9**	**14·1**	**3·4**	**56·6**	**60·9**	**11·5**	**6·4**	**15·850**
21—Ottawa	7·6	7·2	63·2	70·8	27·9	13·7	3·3	64·7	61·9	11·5	6·9	15·50–15·75
22—Brockville	7·8	7·4	63·6	70·8	27·8	13·4	4·1	55·7	60	11·8	6·7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·7	7·2	57·7	70·2	27·2	13·3	3·4	57·3	59·4	11·3	6·3	15·50
24—Belleville	8·2	8	63	71·8	26·4	14	3·7	55·5	62·5	11·7	6·1	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·8	7·6	58·5	69·1	25·1	14·7	3·2	55·8	55	10·7	6·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·1	8	65	76·2	26·7	12·2	3·3	59·3	61·4	12	6·6	16·00
27—Orillia	8·5	8·4	66·4	73·4	25·8	14·7	3·4	59·3	52·5	11·3	6·5	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	7·5	7·3	62·1	72	25·3	12·1	3·1	56·8	54·1	10	6·2	15·50
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·8	65·6	77	26·8	14·6	3·6	64·4	66·7	11·1	6·8	g14·00–14·50
30—St. Catharines	7·8	7·7	58·4	70·5	25·5	13·6	3·1	53·3	57·5	10·8	5·9	g15·00–15·50
31—Hamilton	7·4	7·2	64·1	72·3	25·4	12·2	3·3	59·2	60·3	10·4	6·3	15·00–15·50
32—Brantford	7·6	7·4	60·9	73·2	26	13·2	3·2	57·2	71·	10·8	6·3	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	7·8	7·5	62	72·3	25·2	13·9	3·2	58	61·1	10·2	5·8	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	7·8	7·7	61·4	73·7	25·7	12·8	3·5	56·1	57·1	10·2	6·5	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	8·2	8·1	48·6	71	24·8	13·1	3·2	52·7	57·2	10·4	5·3	15.50–16.00
36—Woodstock	7·5	7·5	64·5	75	25	12·7	3·4	55	60	11·4	5·3	14·50
37—Stratford	8	7·7	59·3	73·4	25·1	13·4	3	59·5	51·7	10·6	6·6	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·4	7·9	65·9	74·2	27	13·9	3·5	59·6	61·2	11·1	6·5	15·75–16·25
39—St. Thomas	8·4	8·2	66·5	73·4	26·6	14·1	3·5	61·8	65·4	13	6·3	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	7·8	7·4	59	69	25·6	13·2	3·2	53·3	65	11·7	6·2	15·50
41—Windsor	7·9	7·6	58·8	73	26·8	14·7	3·1	56·8	64	10·4	7·1	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	8	7·9	65·7	74·7	27·1	13·6	3	57·5	78	11·8	7	15·50
43—Owen Sound	8·3	7·8	65·9	72·4	26·4	13	3·7	54·5	59·9	11·3	6·6	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·5	8	68·6	74·7	29·2	15·7	3·8	60	60	11·3	5·8	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·3	63	74·7	28·3	17·6	3·6	50	70	14·5	6·5	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9	8·2	62·2	74·7	30·5	16	4	59·4	63·	13·6	7·9	18·00
47—Timmins	9·1	8·2	62·6	74·5	30	15	3·8	51·7	45·	15	7·5	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	9·1	8·8	58·3	75·6	30	17·5	3·5	49·2	65	13·5	6·8	16·00
49—Port Arthur	8·6	8·2	51·1	71	27·8	15·7	3·2	53·3	63·3	11·1	6·1	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8	7·8	58·9	73·8	30·2	14·4	3·2	51·1	58·6	11·6	6·3	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**55·3**	**68·4**	**29·1**	**13·4**	**3·3**	**52·3**	**56·1**	**12·4**	**6·8**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·4	8·1	54·6	70	28·8	12·3	3·3	50·4	56·4	12·5	6·8	19·00
52—Brandon	8·1	7·8	55·9	66·8	29·4	14·4	3·2	54·1	55·7	12·2	6·7	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·5**	**8·1**	**58·9**	**72·0**	**29·9**	**19·8**	**3·5**	**51·2**	**65·7**	**13·6**	**6·4**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·2	8·1	58·6	70·1	28·9	a17·5	3·2	54·2	.....	12	6·5	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·8	8·2	55·8	73·5	30·8	a22	3·6	55	60	.....	5·7	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·8	60·5	71·7	29·1	a21·9	3·5	47·5	72	15	5·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·3	60·5	72·5	30·6	a17·7	3·5	48	65	13·7	7·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**54·8**	**69·5**	**29·9**	**19·3**	**3·6**	**52·8**	**58·5**	**14·7**	**7·5**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·3	7·6	55	71·7	30	a21·7	3·4	57·5	61·7	15·6	b6·5	g
58—Drumheller	9	8·3	47·5	67·5	31·2	a21·7	3·6	55	50	15	b7	.....
59—Edmonton	8·5	8·2	56·1	68·6	28·6	a16·7	3·6	52·7	59	14·2	b10	.....
60—Calgary	8·3	7·8	59·8	70·2	30·6	a16·3	3·7	48	60·6	13·5	b8	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·1	7·5	55·7	69·8	29	a20	3·5	51	61	15	b6	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**58·6**	**71·2**	**30·4**	**22·9**	**3·6**	**57·3**	**60·4**	**13·3**	**8·8**	.....
62—Fernie	9·2	8·6	63·3	72·5	29·2	a19	3·6	60	61·7	13·5	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·2	59·3	74·1	30	a26·2	3·8	53·6	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·9	8·3	66·9	76·9	30	a28·7	3·9	61·2	60	14·3	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·5	7·3	57·8	64·7	29	a18	3·4	56·2	60·7	12·5	b10	.....
66—Vancouver	7·7	7·2	54·5	66·5	29·2	a20·7	3·8	55·9	56·7	11·8	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·1	7·5	57·1	69·1	30·9	a20·1	3·6	55·5	56·7	12·9	b8·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	8	7·8	60	71·4	31·5	a22·8	3·4	60·8	65	12·5	b10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·5	7·7	50	74·4	33·7	a27·5	3·3	55	62·5	13·7	b6·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 but some at $35.00. p. Mining Company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·159	**13·139**	**12·074**	**14·477**	**8·983**	**10·942**	**10·058**	**31·3**	**10·9**	27·485	19·649	
9·060	**12·580**	**8·600**	**9·750**	**6·600**	**7·250**	**6·000**	**33·8**	**12·6**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	10	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	13·3	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·00–13·50	12.00-13.00	13·00–14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34–35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	13·00	7·25	9·25	6·00	6·50	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·75–10·75	15·75	8·25	9·00	6·00	6·50–7·00	.....	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	10·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	c9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·875	**12·960**	**10·375**	**11·875**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**11·4**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·00	g13·00	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	13	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10-11	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·821	**13·786**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·981**	**11·876**	**29·8**	**10·9**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	14·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·75	.....	c14.67–17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	28	9·5	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	c16·00	35	8–10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·723	**12·389**	**13·159**	**15·978**	**9·976**	**12·304**	**11·194**	**29·4**	**9·5**	**28·768**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	10	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
10·00–12·00	13·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c14·00	28–30	8	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	8	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–12·00	14·00	12·00	13·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	6·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g10·50	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g9·50–10·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	6	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·50	25	7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	26	9	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·50	10·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	12·00	10·00	c15·00	6·00	c9·00	.....	25–27	10	20·00–24·00	14·00–16·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	10·2	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00–14·00	.....	18·00	.....	13·50	13·50	30–32	10·7	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–10·00	30	8·3	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	10·7	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	10·5	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	10	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–7·00	10·50	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–11·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·50	12·00	c14·00	11·00	c13·00	.....	35	8·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·0**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–30	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·125	**17·875**	**8·250**	**12·000**	**8·833**	**10·625**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**11·3**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	10	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h9·00–10·00	19·00	i7·00	i8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	10	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·75	.....	c & i15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**15·125**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·333**	**10·000**	**33·8**	**11·3**	**28·750**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c8·00	c7·00	35	10	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·150	**11·850**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·292**	**5·554**	**135·1**	**12·7**	**26·250**	**20·625**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·00	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	37·5	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·75	.....	35	15	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	8	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

cord from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Sept. 1927	Oct. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**148·1**	**153·1**	**157·0**	**156·0**	**151·3**	**151·4**	**152·4**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	130·8	141·6	168·5	157·3	161·6	161·8	161·6
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	135·1	132·1	148·3	141·9	143·6	145·7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·6	197·8	193·1	188·5	156·5	165·0	171·5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	158·5	155·5	154·3	154·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·9	167·4	155·2	148·6	145·1	142·6	142·2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·9	93·8	97·2	107·4	98·1	93·6	93·6
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	189·2	184·1	179·6	177·2	175·8	170·3	170·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	164·5	154·8	158·4	158·2	152·4	152·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	123·0	123·0	153·5	147·8	153·2	153·6	155·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	162·8	151·9	156·8	161·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	158·5	155·5	154·3	154·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	159·7	157·1	152·0	151·7	148·8	143·3	143·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	142·7	143·1	154·1	151·2	152·0	152·8	153·7
All manufactured (full or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	151·8	157·9	159·0	156·8	150·6	148·1	148·1
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**129·6**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**149·3**	**152·5**	**148·8**	**159·5**	**158·6**	**153·5**	**154·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**139·4**	**150·1**	**149·6**	**161·3**	**155·3**	**154·1**	**156·2**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	201·7	224·6	233·8	237·4	226·4	233·9	231·7
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	129·8	130·1	175·0	159·3	164·0	166·5	160·6
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	162·8	151·9	156·8	161·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	191·9	197·1	185·7	222·2	168·1	187·3	207·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	132·0	131·6	123·0	144·9	152·2	137·4	136·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·8	149·7	137·1	157·7	137·1	145·6	150·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	243·5	184·9	139·5	143·0	146·4	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	120·6	171·2	134·6	200·0	199·1	174·7	181·0
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	153·2	134·4	159·4	163·3	153·2	156·8	164·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	161·8	155·8	151·5	149·6	160·9	160·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**161·6**	**155·6**	**147·8**	**157·2**	**162·7**	**152·7**	**152·3**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·9	152·5	152·8	157·6	155·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	161·9	154·2	145·8	158·7	165·9	151·2	151·2
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	344·1	303·5	263·3	321·6	321·2	320·6	320·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	160·5	152·8	144·8	157·5	164·8	149·9	149·9
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**140·8**	**143·5**	**153·7**	**145·4**	**144·4**	**146·5**	**146·2**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**146·6**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**190·1**	**186·4**	**183·1**	**180·7**	**182·0**	**175·5**	**175·5**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	210·2	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	205·2	205·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	190·4	186·0	182·4	180·7	182·3	175·5	175·5
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	178·8	192·6	197·4	177·4	169·4	169·5	169·5
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**135·5**	**139·0**	**150·5**	**141·6**	**140·3**	**143·4**	**143·0**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·6	167·0	152·7	152·4	147·8	148·3	148·3
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·0	147·5	148·7	148·0	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	174·2	192·5	195·9	197·8	169·6	161·2	161·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·0	164·8	162·3	158·0	145·4	144·5	144·3
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**149·8**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**129·3**	**132·7**	**150·6**	**139·2**	**138·6**	**142·3**	**141·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	181·2	205·4	197·7	190·3	152·1	162·1	172·4
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	273·9	208·4	250·8	436·0	472·7	441·8
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	118·4	94·2	97·2	103·4	94·5	126·4	127·5
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	118·3	117·3	112·7	117·3	110·0	106·4	106·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	159·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	162·8	144·2	144·2
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	97·9	95·8	98·5	111·5	106·3	115·1	116·3
For Mining and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	115·8	114·2	179·2	141·9	160·3	164·9	163·1
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	144·5	153·8	158·5	148·2	147·9	146·5	143·9

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100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as fol-

lows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again generally lower sirloin steak being down from an average of 31.7 cents per pound in September to 30.8 cents in October; round steak from 26.0 cents per pound in September to 25.4 cents in October; rib roast from 23.9 cents per pound in September to 23.7 cents in October; and shoulder roast from 17.4 cents per pound in September to 17.2 cents in October. Veal also declined slightly, averaging 20.5 cents per pound. Mutton was up from an average of 28.8 cents per pound in September to 29 cents in October. Both fresh and salt pork were slightly higher, the former averaging 28.5 cents per pound and the latter 26.6 cents. Bacon was slightly higher, being up from an average of 38.5 cents per pound in September to 38.8 cents in October. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish advanced slightly. Salt cod fish and finnan haddie were somewhat lower.

Eggs advanced in practically all localities, fresh averaging 52.6 cents per dozen in October, as compared with 46.3 cents in September and 40.3 cents in August, and cooking averaging 47 cents per dozen in October, 42.2 cents in September and 36.7 cents in August. Milk was up from an average of 11.7 cents per quart in September to 11.9 cents in October. Higher prices were reported from Sorel, Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, London, Port Arthur, Fort William, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Butter showed a general advance, dairy averaging 41.6 cents per pound in October, as compared with 39.3 cents in September, and creamery averaging 46.3 cents per pound in October, as compared with 44.1 cents in September. Cheese increased slightly to 31.3 cents per pound.

Bread and soda biscuits were unchanged in the average. Flour was slightly lower averaging 5.3 cents per pound in October, as compared with 5.4 cents in September. Rolled oats and rice were slightly higher. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Onions were substantially lower at an average price of 4.8 cents per pound. Declines occurred in most localities. Potatoes were lower in practically all localities and averaged $1.58 per ninety pounds in October, as compared with $1.78 in September. Prunes fell from 14.7 cents per pound in September to 14.6 cents in October. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal averaged $16.32 per ton in October, as compared with $16.26 in September. Higher prices were reported from Windsor, N.S., Moncton, St. John, N.B., Quebec, Oshawa, Orillia, St. Catharines and Kitchener. Bituminous coal showed little change at an average price of $10.16 per ton. Coke advanced slightly averaging $13.14 per ton. Wood showed little change, hard averaging $12.07 per cord and soft $8.98. Matches were down from an average of 11.6 cents per box to 10.9 cents. An increase in rent was reported from Nelson.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of statistics.

Slightly lower levels for wheat prevailed during October, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.44 per bushel as compared with $1.45 in September. The low price for the month was $1.38⅞ reached at the beginning and the high $1.51⅛ reached about the middle of the month. Favourable weather conditions during the latter part of October contributed to the downward movement. Coarse grains also were somewhat lower, western barley at Winnipeg being 78¼ cents per bushel in October, as compared with 79 cents in September; western oats 63¾ cents per bushel in October and 64¾ cents in September; flax seed $1.88 per bushel in October and $1.95 in September; American corn $1.02 per bushel in October and $1.13 in September; and Ontario peas $1.50 per bushel in October and $1.55 in September. Ontario rye advanced from 89 cents per bushel to 93 cents. Flour moved in sympathy with wheat, the price at Toronto being down from $8.25 per barrel to $7.94. Shorts at Toronto fell from $36.25 per ton to $33.05. Lemons were up from $6-$6.50 per case to $10-$12. Bananas advanced from $3.50 per bunch to $4.75-$5.25. Oranges were also slightly higher at $9.50 per box as compared with $9.25 in September. Raw sugar at Montreal was down from $4.33 per cwt. to $4.26. Potatoes were slightly higher in most localities, the price at Montreal being up from $1.19 per bag to $1.20, at Toronto from $1.33 per bag to $1.49, and at St. John from $2.89 per barrel to $3-$3.25. Cotton seed oil rose 1 cent per pound to 14½ cents. Turpentine was down from $1.02 per gallon to 93 cents. Rosin declined 50 cents per barrel to $13.50. Western cattle at Winnipeg showed little change from the levels in September. Choice steers at Toronto were up from $8.02½ per hundred pounds to $8.14. Hogs at Toronto fell from $11 per hundred pounds in September to $10.31 in October. Bacon was down from 25-26 cents per pound to 24½ cents. Beef, hindquarter, declined from $18 per hundred pounds to $17.60, while mess pork advanced from $33.50 per barrel to

$35.50. At Montreal the price of milk to producers advanced from 21 cents per gallon to 29 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 41 cents per pound to 42 cents. Fresh eggs at Toronto were up from 52-56 cents per dozen to 55-60 cents, and storage from 41½ cents per dozen to 42¼ cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from 21.9 cents per pound in September to 20.9 cents in October. The high price for the month was 21.8 cents at the beginning and the low 19.9 cents reached on the 24th. The higher prices prevailing for raw cotton during recent months was reflected in advances in manufactured cottons. Blue denim was up from 46 cents per pound to 58 cents, ticking from 49½ cents per pound to 59 cents, shirting from 61 cents per pound to 64 cents, and saxony from 68½ cents per pound to 72½ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.1 for September, an advnce of 0.8 per cent over the August level. Foodstuffs rose 1.4 per cent owing to an advance in meat and fish. Non-foods rose 0.5 per cent, the chief change being an advance of 5.5 per cent in cotton. Other groups showed only slight changes. On the base average prices in 1924 =100, the index number for September was 85.5.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 121.5 in September, being 1.1 per cent below the level of the previous month. Foodstuffs declined 1.8 per cent owing chiefly to a decline of 4.6 per cent in vegetable foods. Materials declined 0.5 per cent with slight declines in all groups.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 183.5 in September, showing a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. A decline in foods was due to favourable crop reports in all cereals, but there were rises in potatoes, mutton and pork and in butter and tea. Textiles and minerals declined and the miscellaneous group showed a slight advance.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914= 100, was 167 at October 1, as against 165 at September 1. Foods rose 4 points to 161 and other groups showed no change.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics for September was 153, showing no change from the previous month. Advances in animal foods, textiles and clothing and hides, leather and footwear were offset by declines in vegetable foods, fuel and oil, metals and metal products, while the groups fodder, fertilizers, lime, cement bricks and glass, wood and paper and chemicals were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July 1914= 100, was 613 in September, showing a decline of 2.9 per cent from the August level. Both native products and imports declined 1.8 per cent. Foods declined 4.7 per cent with declines in all groups and industrial materials declined 1.5 per cent, also with declines in all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914= 100, was 507 for the third quarter of 1927, a decline of 3.4 per cent from the previous quarter. Foods declined 6.1 per cent, heat and light and rent advanced, clothing declined slightly and sundries were unchanged.

Germany

WHOLE.ALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 139.7 for the monthly average for September, an advance of 1.3 per cent over the August level. Agricultural products advanced 1.5 per cent, colonial products 1.1 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0.8 per cent, and manufactured goods 1.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for September, on the base 1913-14=100, was 147.1 as against 146.6 for August, an advance of 0.3 per cent with slight advances in all groups with the exception of rent, which remained unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 483.88 for September, showing a decline of 0.3 per cent from the July level. Foods fell 0.7 per cent with a

decline in vegetable foods and an advance in animal foods; industrial materials fell 0.2 per cent with declines in chemical products, minerals and metals, structural materials and miscellaneous industrial materials and advances in textiles and miscellaneous vegetable products.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base June 1914=100 was 161 for September, an advance of one point over the previous month. Of the 70 articles in the budget, 32 showed no change, 22 rose and 16 declined from the previous month. There was no change in the index number for rent.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1,000, was 1,540 for August, a decline of one point from the July level. Textile manufactures and animal products rose, while foodstuffs of vegetable origin, wood and wood products, metals and their products, non-metallic minerals and products and chemicals declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Census and Statistics office on the base July 1914=1,000 was 1,610 for August, 1927, a decline of 7 points from the May level. In the food group groceries and dairy products declined while meat rose. Rent increased while fuel and light, clothing and the miscellaneous groups declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a revision of its index numbers of wholesale prices. The base has been changed to 1926 = 100, and the basis of the weighting used is the average quantity of each commodity entering into the market for the years 1923 to 1925. The number of articles has been increased from 404 to 550. The following table gives the revised index numbers of wholesale prices, by groups of commodities, semi-annually, for 1923 to 1925, quarterly for 1926 and monthly for 1927. The revised figures are to be carried back for earlier years.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913 = 100, was 148.8 for October, showing an increase of 0.7 per cent over the September level. There were advances in farm products, food products and the miscellaneous group, with declines in textile products, fuels, metals and building materials, while chemicals remained unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914 = 100, was 162.0 for August, a decline of 0.2 points from the July level. Food and the sundries group declined one point, while shelter, clothing and fuel and light rose one point.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 158.4 for September, as compared with 158.0 for August. There were slight increases in food, clothing, fuel and light, while shelter and sundries were unchanged.

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES 1923 TO 1927 (1926=100)

Year and Month	Farm Products	Woods	Hides and Leather Products	Textile Products	Fuel and Lighting	Metals and Metal Products	Building Materials	Chemicals and Drugs	House Furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
1923—Jan.	99·6	92·3	107·6	110·2	108·4	105·0	107·1	101·3	109·4	99·8	102·2
July	94·0	90·5	103·3	107·9	93·6	111·8	108·9	99·4	110·2	96·7	98·6
1924—Jan.	101·4	91·4	100·1	112·3	93·8	108·0	105·1	100·1	106·7	97·4	99·8
July	98·6	87·4	99·3	103·7	90·0	103·7	99·2	96·2	103·8	92·0	95·9
1925—Jan.	113·8	99·7	109·9	108·8	91·5	106·5	103·8	102·7	104·5	101·7	103·5
July	112·1	99·4	104·3	107·1	98·2	102·9	99·3	100·4	102·9	126·5	104·6
1926—Jan.	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
April	102·8	100·4	98·7	101·3	97·7	98·8	100·0	99·9	100·8	103·9	100·1
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
Oct.	97·9	100·8	101·0	97·7	101·3	101·0	99·5	99·1	99·4	93·4	99·4
1927—Jan.	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
Feb.	95·4	95·9	100·2	94·6	95·8	98·0	96·2	97·6	97·9	90·6	95·9
Mar.	94·2	94·5	100·5	94·0	90·0	98·2	95·3	97·1	97·8	90·9	94·5
April	94·3	94·6	101·7	94·2	84·9	97·8	95·0	97·8	97·8	91·3	93·7
May	102·1	94·4	103·7	93·9	83·9	98·6	95·1	95·4	97·8	91·3	93·7
June	100·2	94·4	107·3	94·3	84·2	98·2	94·6	95·8	98·0	90·2	93·8
July	101·2	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1927, was 431, there being 122 in June, 198 in July and 111 in August. In the third quarter of 1926, 435 fatal accidents have been recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By industrial groups, the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 60; logging, 33; fishing and trapping, 96; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 45; manufacturing, 27; construction, 58; transportation, 67; trade, 7; service, 38. Of the mining accidents, 14 were in metalliferous mining, 22 in coal mining, 6 in non-metallic mineral mining and 3 in structural materials. Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in the group, vegetable foods, 3 in animal foods, one in boots and shoes, one in pulp, paper and paper products, 7 in saw and planing mills, 2 in wood products, 8 in iron, steel and products, and 3 in non-metallic mineral products. In construction, there were 23 accidents in buildings and structures, one in shipbuilding, 11 in bridge and highway, 6 in railway, and 17 in miscellaneous construction. In transportation and public utilities, there were 33 fatalities in steam railways, one in air transportation, 15 in water transportation, 7 in local transportation, one in storage, 7 in electricity and gas and 3 in telegraphs and telephones. In trade, there were 7 fatalities, 4 in wholesale and 3 in retail. There were 38 fatalities in service, of which 26 were in public administration, 10 in personal and domestic and 2 in professional service.

Of accidents involving a number of fatalities, the most notable was that of the crews of the Nova Scotian fishing schooners lost in the storm of August 24. Four large schooners were lost, the "Joyce Smith" with a crew of about 19, of whom 3 were from Nova Scotia and 16 from Newfoundland, the "Mahalla" with a crew of 20; the "Clayton Walters", with 20, and the "Uda Corkum" with 21; ten other fishermen on several small boats were lost in the same storm. In addition to these, 18 other Nova Scotian fishermen, part of the crew of the "Columbia", a Gloucester, Massachusetts schooner, were lost in this storm, but are not included in the statistics.

In logging, at Cowichan Lake, B.C. on September 10, two loggers who were attempting to strengthen the support of a skyline, were instantly killed when the tree gave way and the skyline swung free, crushing them against the next tree. Three loggers were drowned near Latchford, Ontario, on September 21, when the improvised scow in which they were moving from one camp to another, capsized. In construction, at Cottonwood Flats, B.C. on September 26, two steam shovel operators were killed, and two other workers injured when the steam shovel overturned, owing to a landslide. On a bridge under construction near Entrance, Alberta, on July 23, the superintendent of the construction gang and 3 structural iron workers were killed. While they were lowering a girder, the derrick car overturned, crushing one man beneath it; the other three men were thrown from the bridge and drowned. At Limoilou, Quebec, on July 27, two labourers were drowned when a tower on the concrete mixing barge on which they were working fell over, thereby overturning the barge. In railway transportation, at Dalemead, Alberta, on September 7, an engineer and a fireman were killed in a head-on collision of two passenger trains. In service, public administration, near Hilbre, Manitoba, on July 11, a pilot, a mechanic and a surveyor were victims of an explosion of a government hydroplane in mid-air, the plane crashing to the ground and the three men being instantly killed. An explosion on the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamer, "Canadian Carrier" off Halifax, N.S. on September 24 resulted in the deaths of three oilers. A main stop valve blew off, filling the compartment with steam; one man died immediately and the other two within a few days.

Supplementary lists of accidents.—The supplementary lists of accidents occurring in 1926, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains only one fatality, that of a metal miner in British Columbia, who was injured in an explosion in December, 1926, and died in May, 1927. The supplementary list of accidents occurring in the first half of 1927 includes 18 fatalities, of which 6 were in logging, one in fishing and trapping, 5 in mining, 3 in manufacturing, one in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. One accident occurred in February, one in March, 2 in April, 4 in May and 10 in June.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer	Shawville, Que.	July 2	49	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Arkona, Ont.	" 2	.....	While driving load of hay into barn, beam struck his head. Died July 5.
Farmer	Viking District, Alta.	" 5	.....	While making repairs beneath car engine, it dropped on his head.
Farmer	St. Malachie, Que.	" 8	46	Struck by falling tree.
Fruit grower	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 8	66	Fell from cherry tree.
Farm labourer Farm labourer	Near Wetaskiwin, Alta.	" 8 " 8	....	Crushed when gale blew down granary where they slept.
Farm hand	Osaca, Ont.	" 10	21	Attacked by bull while driving cows.
Farmer's son	Port Hope, Ont.	" 11	21	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Near Brantford, Ont.	" 12	47	Pulling on hay fork trip rope, which parted and threw him off load of hay to ground.
Farmer's son	Becton, Ont.	" 13	28	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Bayham Tp., Ont.	" 15	45	Struck by a tree while felling same.
Farmer's wife	Nesbitt, Man.	" 15	68	Trampled by cow.
Farm hand	Camrose, Alta.	" 18	22	Crushed by tractor which sank in mud and turned over.
Farmer	Brompton Tp., Que.	" 19	39	Struck by falling trees.
Farmer's son	Rolau, Sask.	" 20	19	Struck by lightning while ploughing.
Farmer's son	Elphinstone, Man.	" 20	15	Took refuge from rain in barn which was struck by lightning and collapsed, crushing boy.
Farmer's son	Willowbrook, Sask.	" 20	19	Struck by lightning while driving team.
Farmer	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Q.	" 24	52	Electrocuted as he touched fence through which current from near-by short circuit was passing.
Farmer	Near Innisfail, Alta.	" 25	.....	Struck by lightning while driving team.
Farmer	Near Camlachie, Ont.	" 26	59	Fell from binder, owing to heart attack; dragged by horses.
Farmer's son	Near Lakeside, Ont.	" 27	18	Struck by lightning .
Farm labourer	South Dumfries, Ont.	" 28	.....	Owing to dizziness he fell from a hay-mow.
Farmer	Townsend, Ont.	" 29	38	Struck by lightning while driving tractor.
Farmer	Gananoque, Ont.	" 31	72	Trampled by cows.
Farmer's son	St. Sulpice, Que.	Aug. 1	18	Was moving obstruction from blade of mower, when horses started to move and he was caught in knives.
Farmer	Near Sperling, Man.	" 1	50	While turning into gate on load of hay, team ran away; was thrown to ground and run over.
Farmer	Alberni, B.C.	" 1	70	Kicked by cow.
Truck driver	Near Oshawa, Ont.	" 2	66	Struck by motor car.
Farmer	Hantsford, N.S.	" 3	46	While operating a mowing machine, horses ran away, throwing him beneath machine.
Farmer	Roslin, Ont.	" 4	50	Injured when horses on hay rake ran away.
Farmer's son	Enterprise, Ont.	" 4	.....	Pierced by fall of hay fork while repairing same.
Farm hand	Inverary, Ont.	" 5	48	While hoeing was crushed by horse.
Truck farmer Farm hand	Near Hamilton, Ont.	" 8 " 8	 17	Truck struck by radial car. Boy died of injuries Aug. 10.
Farmer	Echo Bay, Ont.	" 10	69	Fell from hay rake, striking head on a wheel.
Farmer	Near Arthur, Ont.	" 11	.....	Was helping to tear down barn, which collapsed, crushing him.
Farmer Farmer's son	Near Braddock, Sask.	" 12 " 12	....	Asphyxiated by gas while drilling well.
Farmer	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 16	.....	Unloading milk cans, which fell, crushing him.
Farmer	Maple Creek, Sask.	" 20	32	Struck by lightning while loading hay.
Farmer	St. Isidore de Prescott, Que.	" 23	.....	While repairing hay presser was kicked in face by the horses and caught in machine when horses ran away.
Farm hand	Near Belleville, Ont.	" 25	51	Carried to roof of barn by grain carrier rope; fractured skull. Died Aug. 28.
Farmer	Fenwick, N.S.	Sept. 6	80	Was on load of hay leading horse which bolted, dragging him to ground. Died Sept. 9.
Farmer	Near Weyburn, Sask.	" 7	32	Struck by lightning in grain field.
Farmer	Linacy, N.S.	" 8	65	Fell from wagon when seat broke. Died Sept. 10.
Farmer	Wilsonville, Ont.	" 12	62	Kicked by horse while unhooking cultivator.
Farmer	Saltcoats, Sask.	" 12	.....	Overcome by gas while repairing well; drowned.
Farmer	Vernon, Ont.	" 14	63	Fell from load of hay when wagon struck rut.
Farmer	Frome, Ont.	" 15	.....	Burned while lighting natural gas jet.
Farmer	Colborne, Ont.	" 15	.....	Crushed between tractor and threshing machine when the former slid down grade.
Farmer	Gananoque, Ont.	" 23	28	Wagon struck by truck.
Farm labourer	Lewvan, Sask.	" 23	29	Caught in threshing machine. Died Sept. 24.
Farmer	St. Phillippe de Prairie, Que.	" 25	76	Going to milk, was trampled by cows, which were frightened by dog.
Farmer	Near Woodstock, N.B.	" 26	.....	Thrown from wagon when brake handle broke, and run over. Died Sept. 28.
Farmer	Didsbury, Alta.	" 26	.....	Fell from binder and run over.
Farmer	Near Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 26	.....	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Girl on farm	Near Bengough, Sask.	" 27	15	Dragged by runaway horse.
Farmer	St. Ours, Que.	" 28	60	Bolt breaking on hay wagon, horse ran away.
Farmer	Glenavon, Sask.	" 29	.....	Fell from top of separator.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Hand logger	Near Britannia Beach, B.C.	July 1	50	Struck by rolling log.
Hook tender	Canoe Pass, B.C.	" 4	34	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 6	21	Hit by log in swinging sling. Died July 11.
Riverman	White Court, Alta.	" 8	21	Fell off raft. Drowned.
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	" 9	.....	Fell from a gasoline boat; drowned.
Logger	Golden Lake, Ont.	" 11	.....	Crushed by tree; died July 14.
Logger	Magnetewan, Ont.	" 15	36	Logs rolled over workman.
Chaser	Myrtle Point, B.C.	" 20	30	Struck by log.
Proprietor of Logging camp	Bute Inlet, B.C.	" 20	20	Struck by truck.
Logger	Cloud Bay, Ont.	" 21	40	Struck by falling tree.
Timber cruiser	Near Chicoutimi, Que.	" 25	41	Drowned.
River driver	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, Que.	" 27	20	Fell from logs; drowned.
River driver	Grande Anse, Que.	" 29	.....	Drowned while driving logs.
Logger	Near Chicoutimi, Que.	Aug. 1	19	Carrying bag of dynamite which exploded.
Mechanic	Casey, Que.	" 6	.....	Crushed by tractor.
River driver	St. Mary's River, N.S.	" 11	24	Drowned.
Boom-man	New Westminster, B.C.	" 12	26	Drowned.
Chokerman	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 24	26	Hit by top of sapling.
Loader	Englewood, B.C.	" 27	.....	While spotting cars, caught between brow log and bunk; died Aug. 29.
Foreman with lumberman	Charlton Station, Ont.	" 31	29	Drowned.
Boom-man	Port Haney, B.C.	" 31	.....	Lost footing and fell from boomstick.
Chokerman	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	Sept. 1	27	Struck by log.
Logger	Near Tadoussac, Que.	" 2	18	Fell from logs; drowned.
Chokerman	Port Neville, B.C.	" 8	19	Struck by swinging choker.
Logger	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 10	44	Caught in skyline when tree gave way and skyline whipped through the air, crushing them against the second tree.
Logger		" 10	27	
Truck driver for logging contractor	Cowichan Bay, B.C.	" 14	20	Jumped from truck when axle broke, and was run over.
Lumberman	Blind River, Ont.	" 19	.....	Felling tree, was struck on head.
Logger	Near Latchford, Ont.	" 21	.....	Drowned in lake when improvised scow capsized.
Logger		" 21	.....	
Logger		" 21	.....	
Logger	Near Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que.	" 24	51	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger	Near Squamish, B.C.	" 28	.....	Struck by branch disloged by falling tree.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper	Lac St. Joe, Ont.	July —	.....	Shot; violence.
Trapper	White Mud River, Alta.	" —	.....	Drowned while attempting to cross river.
Fisherman	Lake Winnipeg, Man.	" 19	.....	Stumbled over box in his boat, becoming entangled in nets; drowned.
90 fishermen (including 16 from Newfoundland)	Off coast of Nova Scotia	Aug. 24	.....	Crews of Nova Scotian fishing schooners lost in storm.
Hunter	Lac a Tortue, Que.	Sept. 12	.....	Accidentally shot by own rifle.
Fisherman	Whonnock, B.C.	" 16	27	Drowned.
Fisherman	Off Dunville, Lake Erie, Ont.	" 18	.....	Washed overboard; drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining—				
Load man	Timmins, Ont.	July 4	36	Descending shaft in swinging bucket which overbalanced on striking some timbers, throwing him out.
Miner	Rouyn, Que.	" 5	.....	Hurled through air by blast owing to short fuse.
Miner	Near Stewart, B.C.	" 15	.....	Explosion of delayed charge of dynamite.
Miner	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 18	.....	Bench fell into glory hole; victim fell to rock pile beneath.
Driller	Creighton, Ont.	" 20	33	Skull punctured.
Miner	Alice Arm, B.C.	" 23	.....	Fell into canyon from path.
Helper	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Aug. 13	33	Crushed under rock.
Foreman	Rouyn, Que.	" 31	.....	Slipped on mud and fell into mine well.
Skiptender	Britannia Beach, B.C.	Sept. 3	27	Struck by chute gate.
Assayer	Trail, B.C.	" 7	.....	Drowned.
Metal Miner	Kimberly, B.C.	" 9	Over 21	Fell from ladder.
Labourer	Schumacher, Ont.	" 11	45	Crushed by rock.
Prospector	Bird Lake, Man.	" 18	50	Canoe swamped; drowned.
Miner	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 27	28	Fracture of skull.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, ETC.—*Con.*				
Coal Mining—				
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	July 5		Crushed between two coal boxes.
Loader	Stellarton, N.S.	" 11	22	Caught by fall of coal.
Carpenter	Bevan, B.C.	" 26	55	Fell in flume; drowned.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 28		Injured in mine. Died Aug. 1.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 29		Fall of stone; crushed.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Aug. 2	45	Killed by fall of stone.
Contract miner	Cassidy, B.C.	" 4	40	Fall of coal.
Miner	Florence, N.S.	" 8		Fall of stone.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	" 15	33	Caught by slide of coal; crushed. Died Aug. 18
Mine electrician	Cassidy, B.C.	" 22	22	Caught by trip which left track.
Shooter and loader	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 23		Fall of stone.
Chain runner	Reserve, N.S.	" 23	20	Clothing caught in machinery.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 24		Struck by fall of coal. Died Aug. 28.
Miner	Michel, B.C.	" 26		Pushed to ground by a loosened timber; paralysis; died Sept. 2.
Long wall machine operator	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 27	38	While seated on machine, he touched signal wire which had come in contact with tension cable as result of fall of stone; electrocuted.
Miner	Luscar, Alta.	" 27	19	Fall of coal struck end of crowbar pinning victim under beam.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Sept. 6	44	Fall of stone.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 7	45	Fall of stone.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 9	25	Fall of stone.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 17		Run over by train when returning home from work.
Horse trainer	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 24		Kicked by horse. Died Sept. 25.
Miner	Coalmont Mines, B.C.	" 27	53	Fall of coal.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.				
Chief electrician	Thetford Mines, Que.	July 16	52	Run over by electric train at mill while inspecting trolley.
Miner	Black Donald Mines, Ont.	" 26	30	Both legs fractured.
Employee of mining company	Galetta, Ont.	" 27	32	While driving load down hill, rein snapped and he fell beneath wheels.
Driller	Asbestos, Que.	Aug. 23	29	Fall of rock and earth; head crushed by drill.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	Sept. 3	26	Caught in belt and thrown on to a revolving shaft
Engineer with salt company	Courtright, Ont.	" 28	60	Fracture of skull.
Structural Materials:				
Quarry worker	Côte St. Michel, Que.	July 26	38	Caught in pulley belt while placing same on pulley.
Quarry worker	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	Aug. 10		Crushed between a wall and load of stone.
Engineer on quarry railway	Durham, Ont.	" 29	38	Scalded by steam when engine left track and overturned.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Labourer with jam manufacturers	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug. 17		Cut on elbow; infection.
Miller	Marlboro, Alta.	Sept. 13	28	While climbing revolving shaft, clothing caught in shaft; skull fractured.
Animal foods:				
Packing plant employee	Edmonton, Alta.	Sept. 1		Car in which he was being driven home from work struck by train.
Owner of butter factory	St. Barnabé, Que.	" 7	65	While taking bolt off a bar he was impaled on iron bar.
Inspector of fish cannery	Ucluelet, B.C.	" 9		Fell into vat of hot fish oil and died from burns, Sept. 11.
Boots and shoes:				
Office employee of factory	Quebec, Que.	" 20	24	Fall of elevator.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Labourer with brick company	Port Haney, B.C.	July 13	59	Cave-in at clay pit.
Labourer with crushed stone company	Hagersville, Ont.	Aug. 4	29	Jammed by locomotive train.
Labourer with cut-stone company	Thistletown, Ont.	" 19	23	Crane fell on workman.
Pulp, paper and paper products:				
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sept. 27	28	Crushed under tons of wet pulp.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Saw and Planing mill products:				
Sawyer	Nanoose Bay, B.C.	July 4	31	Fell from log shoot on to rocky beach.
Millman	Milltown, N.B.	" 5	60	Struck on head by winch handle.
Labourer	Prefontaine, Que.	" 21	35	Burned in fire in sawmill. Died Aug. 6.
Stationary engineer	Fossmill, Ont.	Aug. 1	58	Fell between cars.
Trimmer operator	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	22	Struck by timber caught in belt. Died Aug. 7.
Oiler	Farlinger, Ont.	Sept. 3	19	Burned in fire which followed explosion in sawmill.
Sawmill worker	Braeside, Ont.	" 27	64	Infection.
Wood products:				
Boom man at shook mills	New Westminster, B.C.	Aug. 15	.....	Fell from boom; drowned.
Labourer	Curran, Ont.	Sept. 22	24	Rupture of tibial artery.
Iron, steel and products:				
Machinery expert	St. Jean, Man.	July 27	30	Riding on plow to adjust same, fell under discs.
Machinery expert	Near Armena, Alta.	Aug. 8	.....	While inspecting tractor was caught in wheels and crushed.
Labourer at steel works	Sydney, N.S.	" 9	46	Slipped from gangway, falling to wharf.
Millwright	Sackville, N.B.	" 20	33	Crushed when water tank collapsed.
Sheet metal worker's helper	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	23	Fixing pipe to dust collector, leaned against building, causing swinging stage to swing out; fell to ground.
Employee of implement firm	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 13	.....	Caught under pile of steel pipes, which collapsed
Painter at steel works	Lachine, Que.	Sept. 23	59	Plank, on which he was standing, broke, throwing him to bottom of tank.
Labourer in machine shop	Kentville, N.S.	" 24	68	While dismantling engine, flywheel fell on plank, the other end of which flew up, striking victim.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Smokey Falls, Ont.	July 4	.....	Explosion.
Labourer		" 4	.....	
General contractor	Mersea Tp., Ont.	" 5	55	Truck wheel loosened, causing crash into ditch.
Bricklayer's labourer	Windsor, Ont.	" 6	32	Fell from seventh floor down shaft while moving staging.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 14	57	Fell from scaffold. Died July 16.
Labourer	Thorold, Ont.	" 15	.....	Drowned.
Bricklayer	Waterloo, Ont.	" 20	56	Lost balance and fell from scaffold.
Assistant foreman	Kapuskasing, Ont.	About July 31	59	Infection.
Paperhanger	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 3	80	While hanging paper, accidentally disconnected gas pipe; asphyxiated.
Labourer	Sorel, Que.	" 10	.....	Fell to ground from high buidling.
Painter	Lauzon, Que.	" 17	66	Fell from roof owing to collapse of eaves-trough.
Foreman with contractor	Hamilton Beach, Ont.	" 20	26	Drowned.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 23	40	Kicked by horse.
Labourer	Donnacona, Que.	" 24	34	Fell from roof when support gave way.
Roofer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	.....	Fell from roof.
Roofer	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 7	47	Fell to ground from roof.
Labourer	North Gower, Ont.	" 9	38	Jumped on a scaffold, which collapsed; struck by falling log.
Bricklayer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	30	Fell from a scaffold.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 20	42	Asphyxiated by illuminating gas.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 23	18	Missed footing and fell from scaffold.
Lathesmith	Montreal, Que.	" 23	66	Was looking down shaft for freight elevator, which descended from above, crushing him.
Electrician	Winnipeg, Man.	" 26	24	Fell to pavement from window when stud of safety belt gave way.
Carpenter	Kingston, Ont.	" 30	58	Fracture of skull.
Railway:				
Labourer	Youbou, B.C.	July 24	55	Loading steel on scow, was knocked into lake by angle bar and drowned.
Labourer	Hudson Bay Ry., Man.	" 27	58	Uncoupling cars on an incline, caught between cars.
Labourer	Near Middleton, N.S.	" 29	41	While throwing large rock into gully, lost balance and fell with it.
Labourer	Near Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 21	.....	Struck by gravel slide.
Steam shovel operator	Cottonwood Flats, B.C.	" 26	.....	Landslide caused overturning of steam shovel, crushing operators.
" "		" 26	.....	
Shipbuilding:				
Labourer	Collingwood, Ont.	July 22	48	Found lying dead on staging.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Bridge and highway:				
Road builder	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	July 6	30	After lighting fuse, returned to get his lunch box and was struck by boulder from blast.
Supt. of bridge construction gang	Near Entrance, Alta.	" 23	.....	Derrick car overturned on bridge. Three men thrown from bridge and drowned; fourth man crushed by derrick.
Struct'l iron worker		" 23	.....	
" "		" 23	.....	
" "		" 23	.....	
Labourer	Leaside, Ont.	" 25	23	Caisson disease.
Contractor	Grimshaw, Alta.	" 25	41	Opening can with can opener; cut hand.
Foreman, highway construction	New Glasgow, N.S.	Aug. 18	.....	Struck by auto which swerved from roadway.
Labourer	Dolbeau, Que.	" 24	.....	Struck by falling piece of wood.
Bridge worker	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 30	.....	Fell from bridge, breaking arm; infection. Died Oct. 4.
Riveter on bridge	Montreal, Que.	" 30	31	Missed footing, fell between girders, striking pier.
Miscellaneous:				
Electrician	Near Clova, Que.	July 8	18	Fell from horse into lake; drowned.
Labourer	Paugan Falls, Que.	" 18	18	Knocked down by detached bucket, he fell to the ground.
Mucker	South Slocan, B.C.	" 21	28	Crushed by collapse of derrick owing to breaking of steel pier holding same together.
Labourer	Paugan Falls, Que.	" 23	.....	While loading after blast, was struck on head by falling piece of rock.
Labourer	Paugan Falls, Que.	" 23	25	Fell from top of rock cut.
Water boy	Port Weller, Ont.	" 26	15	Fell off lock into Welland Ship Canal; struck bottom of lock.
Labourer	Limoilou, Que.	" 27	.....	Drowned in river when barge turned turtle.
Labourer		" 27	.....	
Brakeman with construction company	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	" 28	20	Engine jumped track so that next car ran into engine, crushing victim.
Foreman	Boucherville, Que.	Aug. 1	65	Slipped from loose bridge planking into water; drowned.
Sewer digger	Trail, B.C.	" 4	.....	Buried in cave-in of sewer trench.
Labourer	Welland Canal — Thorold, Ont.	Aug. 7	.....	Was under spreader repairing it, when crane bumped by locomotive ran into spreader.
Labourer	Midland, Ont.	" 12	19	Fell 85 feet into bin.
Bargeman	Quebec, Que.	" 20	.....	Caught in windlass cable; crushed by engine.
Labourer	Gananoque, Ont.	Sept. 3	43	Buried in cave-in.
Labourer	Great Duck Island, Ont.	" 12	52	Fractured skull.
Cook with construction company	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 19	.....	Drowned.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:—				
Extra gang labourer.	Kaministikwia Siding, Ont.	July 10	30	Attempted to board moving train. Run over.
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 10	58	Foot caught in guard rail; was run over by switching cars.
Section hand	Kamloops, B.C.	" 10	.....	Struck by freight train. Died July 15.
Railway shopman	London, Ont.	" 14	47	Was bending down at work, when car settled and handle of jack flew up striking victim under chin.
Extra gang labourer.	Hazelbridge, Man.	" 18	.....	Jumped from moving train.
Chainman with engineering crew	Near North Bay, Ont.	" 19	53	Struck by train while working on bridge.
Lineman	Gladwin, B.C.	" 21	38	Velocipede struck by train.
Section foreman	Chester Siding, N.S.	" 26	57	Power trolley collided with way freight.
Extra gang labourer.	Lancaster, Ont.	" 26	26	Struck by train while walking on track.
Sectionman	Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 1	.....	Drowned.
Trainman	Near Moberley, B.C.	" 1	37	Died from injuries received in derailment following head-on collision.
Track patrolman	Cherry Creek, B.C.	" 10	56	Speeder struck by train.
Fireman	Near Lasarre, Que.	" 15	28	Run over by derailed freight train.
Engineer		" 15	40	
Car checker	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	68	Caught by moving cars. Died Aug. 26.
Sectionman	Mile 12; E.D. & B.C. Rly., Alta.	" 16	35	Speeder jumped track.
Sectionman	Morrinville, Alta.	" 18	.....	Speeder left track crashing into ditch.
Brakeman	Long Lac, Ont.	" 25	.....	Found lying between station platform and main line rail.
Labourer	Tionaga, Ont.	" 28	.....	Struck by train.
Extra gang labourer.	West Lorne, Ont.	" 30	55	Slipped in front of train and was struck.
Switchman	North Regina, Sask.	" 30	27	Crushed when box car overturned owing to split switch.
Yardman	Pointe St. Charles, Que.	Sept. 2	65	Fell from door of car to ground. Died Sept. 4.
Engineer	Dalemead, Alta.	" 7	51	Head on collision.
Fireman		" 7	36	
Brakeman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 10	35	Apparently attempted to board train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Concluded.*				
Steam railways—Con.				
Brakeman	D'Arcy, Sask.	" 14	29	Fell from car and run over.
Brakeman	Gormley Sta., Ont.	" 17	29	Was riding in caboose of train when pitch-in collision occurred.
Yardman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	53	Burned when steam pipe burst during test of locomotive.
Yardman	Limoilou, Que.	" 21	.....	Crushed by moving cars.
Water boy for extra gang	Near Lancaster, Ont.	" 24	16	Struck by train.
Helper	Stratford, Ont.	" 24	.....	Struck on head by crane.
Yardman	Borden, P.E.I.	" 26	20	Fell over wharf at car ferry; drowned.
Lineman	Near Blue River, B.C.	" 26	32	Getting motor-car off track, struck by engine.
Water transportation:—				
Sailor	Burlington, N.S.	July 11	.....	While in a row boat was struck by lumber falling from wharf.
Sailor on tug	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 18	40	Fell overboard; drowned.
Sailor	Sailing from Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	.....	Drowned in Colon harbour.
Mess boy	St. Lawrence River, Que.	Aug. 1	16	Drowned when boat, on which they were returning to steamer, capsized in current.
Mess boy		" 1	16	
Captain of boat	Inverness, B.C.	" 2	41	Explosion of gas while filling tanks.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	" 8	17	Received shock while handling cable to tie barge. Fell to deck striking head.
Lamp trimmer	Montreal, Que.	" 15	42	Caught foot in iron mooring ring which threw him into water.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 16	.....	Run over by railway on dock while attempting to return to ship.
Second engineer	Burrard Inlet, B.C.	" 16	40	Stepping to dock, missed footing and fell into water.
Captain of tug boat	La Seine, Ont.	Sept. 8	41	Drowned.
Labourer on wharf	Quebec, Que.	" 13	24	Fell off wharf; drowned.
Cook on a tug	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 18	45	Drowned while boarding boat in dark.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	35	Fell into hold of vessel, after stumbling against hatch in dim light.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 24	31	Fell into hold of vessel.
Air transportation:—				
Mechanic	Hudson, Ont.	Aug. 4	31	Drowned.
Local transportation:—				
Taxi driver	Near Huntingdon, Que.	July 17	.....	Murdered.
Truckman	Chicoutimi, Que.	Aug. 9	.....	Crushed by falling cask. Died Aug. 24.
Teamster	Hamilton, Ont.	" 12	74	Thrown to ground when horses ran away.
Truck driver	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 6	34	Cranked truck while in gear. Run over and crushed.
Truck driver	Brookfield, Ont.	" 8	24	Struck by train.
Truck driver	Duncan, B.C.	" 13	24	Run over by truck trailer.
Truck driver	Grand Forks, B.C.	" 24	25	Blinded by headlights, drove truck over embankment and was thrown from it.
Storage:—				
Elevator employee	Fort William, Ont.	Sept. 19	27	Fell from top storey of elevator.
Telegraphs and Telephones:—				
Telegraph lineman	Lytton, B.C.	July 20	32	Run down by freight train.
Lineman's helper	St. Lambert, Que.	Aug. 23	20	Fell from pole. Died Sept. 13
Cable splicer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23	.....	Fractured skull.
Electricity and gas:—				
Electrical worker	Amos, Que.	July —	30	Electrocuted.
Electrical worker	Three Rivers, Que.	" 12	39	Electrocuted. Died of burns July 20.
Operator at electric plant	Oxford, N.S.	" 23	25	Caught and crushed in power wheel.
Lineman	Liverpool, Ont.	" 27	40	Contact with live wire; electrocuted.
Lineman	Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 6	48	Backed against transformer; electrocuted.
Employee of Power Commission	Near Lakefield, Ont.	" 10	39	Was electrocuted by high voltage wire while changing fuses.
Labourer at power dam	Chelsea, Que.	Sept. 15	30	Electrocuted when broom came in contact with high voltage wires.
TRADE—				
Wholesale:—				
Elevator man	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 9	25	Was crushed by elevator which was out of control owing to breaking of pulley.
Travelling salesman	Cranbrook, B.C.	" 18	.....	Automobile went over bank.
Salesman with brewing company	Belle River, Ont.	Sept. 21	.....	Automobile hit by train.
Woodcutter	Orillia, Ont.	" 24	23	Fractured skull.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 27—*Concl ded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatility
TRADE—*Continued*				
Retail:—				
Butcher's helper	Windsor, Ont	Aug. 15	18	Cutting up meat, he plunged knife into himself.
Merchant	Nicolet, Que	" 24	45	Truck overturned and rolled down slope.
Apprentice with hardware and tinsmithing company	Hastings, Ont	" 27	17	Drowned.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:—				
Patrolman for highways department	Judique, N.S	July 5		Struck by automobile.
Labourer at sewer	Simcoe, Ont	" 7	38	Cave-in of trench.
Labourer with govt. survey party	Near Nordegg, Alta	" 8	29	Fell 100 feet while descending mountain side.
Fire ranger	Pythonga Lake, Que	" 11	25	Canoe caught in eddy below dam. Drowned.
Pilot	Near Hilbre, Man	" 11	24	Hydroplane exploded in mid-air and burst into flames.
Photographic mechanic		" 11	26	
Surveyor		" 11	40	
Boatman with Govt. Department	Martin River, Ont	" 14	20	Drowned.
Bridgeman	Welland Canal, Ont	" 16	45	While swinging bridge, was turning machinery by hand as current was off. Current came on, causing handle to "kick" throwing victim into canal.
Oiler on govt. steamer	Off Halifax, N.S	July 18		Fell into crank pit.
Fire fighter	Manago River, Man	" 23	24	Canoe upset in squall; drowned.
Seaman on Government lightship	Near Sault Ste.Marie, Ont	Aug. 1	50	Capsize of yawl boat; drowned.
Oiler on dredge	Antigonish, N.S	" 2	50	Slipped and fell into machinery.
Speed officer	Quebec, Que	" 5		Motorcycle struck by train.
Drawbridge operator	Sober Island, N.S	" 10	73	Struck by handle of winch.
Caretaker of police station	Montreal, Que	" 27	67	Explosion of furnace, which had been lit without water in pipes.
Fire ranger	Windermere, B.C	" 27		Shot following altercation over a bonfire.
Member of road gang	Bellevue Station, Ont	" 28		Drunken driver drove automobile into tent, pinning victim against pole.
Workman with Prov. Highways Board	Grafton, N.S	Sept. 3		Premature explosion of dynamite.
Speed officer	Causapscal, Que	" 6	27	Collision between automobile and his motorcycle
Labourer	Moonbeam, Ont	" 15	56	Fell under engine.
Motor officer	Near New Westminster, B.C	" 17		Thrown from motorcycle. Died Sept. 19.
Oiler on government ship.	Off Halifax, N.S	" 24		Main stop valve blew off, filling compartment with steam and trapping victims. One instantly killed, second died Sept. 25, and third on Oct. 6.
Oiler " "		" 24		
Oiler " "		" 24		
Highway constable	Mimico, Ont	" 30		Motorcycle struck by automobile. Died Oct. 1.
Personal and domestic:				
Speed boat mechanic	Georgian Bay, Ont	July	3	Engine backfired and boat caught fire; victim drowned.
Hotel employee	Coutts, Alta	" 7	17	While cleaning septic tank, boy was overcome with gas; electrician lost life in attempt to save him.
Hotel electrician		" 7		
Watchman	Montreal, Que	" 19	48	Fell down elevator shaft. Had failed to secure starting handle, so that car moved up before he entered.
Photographer	Tonquin Valley, Alta	Aug. 2		Fell down mountain side.
Guide		" 2		
Garage supt	Toronto, Ont	" 13		Crushed between motor car and wall when driver stepped on accelerator.
Engineer	Winnipeg, Man	Sept. 12	39	Caught in drive belt of power unit.
Window cleaner	Montreal, Que	" 7	30	Fell to ground from window sill.
Guide	Lake St. John District, Que	" —		Wound in thigh. Died Sept. 21.
Professional:				
Editor	Lake Louise, B.C	Aug. 2		Fell from Mount Lefroy while making moving pictures.
Teacher in mission school	Beauval, Sask	Sept. 19		Burned in attempt to save children from school fire.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Metal miner	Salvo, B.C.	Dec. 11	47	Explosion of percussion caps. Died May 26, 1927.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Logger	Mayama, B.C.	Mar. 16	23	Struck by falling tree.
Log driver	Restigouche Co., N.B.	April 30	38	Struck by a log.
Logger	Cardero Channel, B.C.	May 16	21	Struck by a log.
Riggerman	Youbou, B.C.	June 2	26	Struck by limb from tree.
Teamster with pulp contractors	Nipigon, Ont.	" 22	.....	Drowned.
Bucker	Shirley Bay, B.C.	" 29	56	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Scott Cove, B.C.	" 30	27	Struck by haulback line.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Skeena River, B.C.	June 13	28	Drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	Feb. 4	31	Silicosis.
Coal mining:				
Coal miner	New Aberdeen, N.S.	April —	42	Neck broken in mine accident. Died Oct. 6.
Non-metallic mineral mining:		Before		
Miner	Asbestos, Que.	May 21	.....	Crushed by a tractor.
Miner	Eustis, Que.	May 23	27	Struck by cable while riding on ore trolley. Died June 3.
MANUFACTURING—				
Pulp, paper and paper products:				
Labourer with pulp company	Connaught Station, Ont.	June 30	60	Sunstroke.
Saw and planing mills:				
Mill hand	Webster's Corner, B.C.	" 14	33	Lumber fell on him.
Fireman in sawmill	Chemainus, B.C.	" 30	52	Buried in pile of sawdust; suffocated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer	River Valley, Ont.	June 21	16	Drowned.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Brakeman	Yahk, B.C.	May 4	34	While moving fallen tree out of way was struck by branch; septicaemia. Died June 28.
Electric railways:				
Bonder	Vancouver, B.C.	June 24	49	While cutting holes for bonding, was struck by auto. Died June 27.

For the purpose of establishing uniform and reasonable standards of safety in the erection, equipment and maintenance of public buildings and places of employment in Wisconsin, the Industrial Commission has prepared and issued codes covering the important general and special features of buildings. The codes deal with the following branches of the industry:— Building (construction and equipment) Code; Heating and Ventilation Code, General Orders on Safety in Construction, Boiler Code, Elevator Code, Electrical Code, Industrial Lighting Code, School Lighting Code, Refrigerator Code, General Orders on Existing Buildings, General Orders on Fire Prevention, General Orders on Sanitation and General Orders on Spray Coating.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Injunction in Building Trades' Strike at Toronto

UPON the application of eight building contractors, Mr. Justice Orde issued an interim injunction on October 27, to restrain William Varley on behalf of the Building Trades Council of Toronto, and other representatives of international trade unions, from calling out on strike employees of the plaintiffs, in connection with the sympathetic strike to assist the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Particulars of this dispute are given on page 1162 of this issue.) The representatives of the following international unions were named in the order:—

United Brotherhood of Carpenters; International Union of Electrical Workers; United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; International Sheet Metal Workers' Union; International Plasterers' Union; International Hoisting Engineers.

On October 31 Mr. Justice Logie dissolved the temporary injunction, declaring that he could see nothing illegal or malicious about the action of the workmen in joining the sympathetic strike. The evidence showed a threat by the defendants to withdraw the different trades if the Amalgamated Carpenters were allowed to continue to work on the plaintiffs' jobs.

"But this in my opinion does not constitute an illegal act," his Lordship said. "There was a threat, of course, but the object of the threat was to protect the component parts of the Building Trades Council, and that, in my opinion, was not illegal; it was only threatening to do something—the acts of the defendants were only threatening what they had a right to do. There was no malicious intent either from the definition of malice and spite or from the definition in 1925 appeal cases, and therefore there was no ulterior motive or indirect motive which would give the plaintiffs cause for action. And there is also doubt as to the power of the court. It may be at the trial that the plaintiffs can establish that an actionable wrong was done, but the material before me shows that the injunction in the form in which it was granted is quite foreign to English courts. There is no decided case that I know of which applies."

Owing to the settlement of this dispute early in November no further action was taken towards issuing a formal order, and the entire action was subsequently withdrawn.

Application to Enjoin all Members of A. F. of L.

Early in November the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York served notice that later in the month it would ask for an injunction restraining William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, and each of the members of that organization, from all action tending to interfere with their employees who are members of a company union, and from conspiring to induce employees of the company to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, in violation of the agreement entered into between these employees and the company to join no labour organization other than the company union. This application is stated to represent the first attempt ever made to enjoin all the members of the American Federation of Labour. The bill of complaint includes a history of strikes of employees of the Interborough Company, and cites various resolutions adopted by the Federation as showing an intention to eliminate company unions and individual contracts.

New York Court Defines Lawful Picketing

The limits of lawful picketing were stated in a recent judgment given in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey in the case of *Forstmann and Huffman versus United Front Committee of Textile Workers.* The court stated that "picketing itself, for all its militant name, may be legal or illegal in a dispute between employer and employee, according to the manner in which it is carried on." No question exists, it was declared, as to the right of workmen to associate for bettering their living or working conditions, or as to the right to strike as an inducement to secure from the employer the desired concessions. Workmen unable to picket in a labour market such as existed in the locality would be reduced to a futile and absurd condition. Under these circumstances, and so long as they do not resort to interdicted conduct, every dictate of reason and fair play requires that they be given an opportunity to lawfully discuss their grievance, or supposed grievance, with either their fellow employees or others who offer themselves to take their place, unless, indeed, labour is to be returned to that state of bondage that succeeded legal serfdom in England. On the other hand, the court declared that the mass picketing indulged in

by the defendants in this case could not be permitted to continue, so that while "there should be a material modification of the terms of the restraining order," an injunction would nevertheless be allowed to limit picketing in accordance with the theory of persuasion and imparting information, but without intimidation, even by mere numbers.

Federal Injunction Against Mine Workers in United States

The account of the proceedings of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labour on page 1195 of this issue mentions an announcement made to the convention that one of the most sweeping federal injunction orders in the history of labour disputes in the United States had just been issued. This injunction was granted to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, an employer of non-union labour, on September 30 at Pittsburgh by Judge F. P. Schoonmaker, restraining the United Mine Workers of America, its officials and members, from its activities directed against the plaintiff company. The union was restrained from seeking to maintain union men in houses owned by the company; from violence of any sort against company employees or prospective employees, or against company property (the union however being permitted to establish a single picket post on each road leading to the mines for purposes of "peaceful persuasion"); from molesting or interfering with corporation employees or their families, or agents of the company. Any act which might interfere with the production, mining, transportation or shipment of coal was prohibited. Trespassing on company property, loitering near such property or parading in the vicinity of the mines was forbidden, except picket posts on roads leading to the workings; such posts must be 100 feet from the nearest company building, and must be marked to show it is a union picket point.

The court, in signing the injunction decree, upheld the contention of the corporation that the union, by its activities against the plaintiff, had hampered inter-state shipment of coal, in violation of the Sherman and Clayton Acts. The Terminal Corporation was a union stronghold until April 1, when the company posted a wage scale lower than the union scale, and union miners suspended work. Since that time the corporation has sought to operate with non-union miners.

Seniority of Grand Trunk Railway Employees

Mr. Justice Curran, in the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, recently dismissed with costs an action brought against the Canadian National Railways by William Ross, an engineer, and George C. Jordan, a fireman, former employees on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which now forms part of the Canadian National Railway system. The plaintiffs took this action on behalf of themselves and of all engineers and firemen employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and on that part of the Canadian Government Railways extending from O'Brien, Ontario, to Transcona, Manitoba. They sought to restrain the railways from giving effect to an agreement made on May 1, 1926, between the Canadian National Railways, on the one part, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on the other part. This agreement consolidated the seniority lists of the engineers and firemen on the Grand Trunk Pacific system, the western lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, and the western portion of the Canadian Government Railways; and also established two new seniority districts.

The plaintiffs claimed that under the existing schedules governing their employment, agreements concerning seniority rights could only be made by the General Committee of Adjustment of the engineers and the General Grievance committee of the firemen employed on their respective lines and that the agreement was ultra vires of the Grand Lodges.

Among other defences raised, the railways pleaded that all parties interested in the agreement were not before the court, particularly the Brotherhood Grand Officers, and the Canadian Northern engineers and firemen had not been made parties; that the agreement had been constitutionally authorized by the Grand Lodges of both brotherhoods who had supreme jurisdiction in the matter and that the plaintiffs were bound by its terms.

Mr. Justice Curran, in the course of his judgment said: "It is quite evident that if these railways were to be operated as one system, under one management, as the Canadian Government contemplated and directed, the former seniority districts enjoyed by the men of the three separate systems must be in some way readjusted, and the separate rules, rates and working conditions previously in force in each independent system, as evi-

denced by then existing schedules, brought into harmony or consolidated in such a way as to be workable and uniform for all the men on the whole co-ordinated system. The defendants, as I understand the matter, are not interested in the seniority rights of employees further than to respect such rights as established and admitted among the men themselves, and do not desire to interfere in this very delicate subject incident to railway operation. The men must settle that themselves when a change in districts becomes necessary as was the case when these systems were placed under one management."

The judgment held that the Grand Lodges had jurisdiction to deal with this matter: "I conceive it possible," Judge Curran said, "that the general committees of adjustment on each system could by mutual consent and agreement, bind the members of the brotherhood they represent in a matter of seniority rights by merger, change of districts, or otherwise, in such an event as happened when those systems were placed under one management as before mentioned, and from my understanding of this very complicated matter that is exactly what they tried to do, but failed to reach an agreement, at all events on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern men. What then was to be done? It is unthinkable that the operation of this vast system of railway in the public interest should become dislocated or interrupted through a domestic quarrel and disagreement of the employees, who had no cause of complaint, against the common employer, the Canadian National Railways. They, the men, through their duly appointed representatives in this emergency, turned to the Grand Lodge as the supreme governing body for a settlement of the dispute which they could not settle amongst themselves. An appeal to this body was the ultimate and only recourse left. The men themselves selected this forum, and I do not see how any of them can have any legal ground of objection to the agreement made on their behalf by the Grand Lodge officers with the railway company."

The plaintiffs gave notice of appeal in this case.

Constitutional Amendments in Nova Scotia

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on October 18 handed down a judgment in favour of the Government of Nova Scotia in regard to the right claimed by the government to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council, and to dismiss members, with a view to bringing about the abolition of the upper house. In October, 1926, certain questions were submitted by the provincial government to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court to determine the tenure of office of members of the Council and the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in regard to the appointment of members. These questions, together with the opinions of the several judges of the Supreme Court, were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1256. As the Nova Scotia Supreme Court failed to agree, the government resolved to submit the same series of questions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The committee which heard the appeal was composed as follows:—

Viscount Cave, Lord High Chancellor; Lords, Haldane, Warrington, and Wrenbury; and Mr. Justice Lyman P. Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The judgment of the judicial committee is epitomized in Their Lordships' answers to the questions originally submitted to the Nova Scotia supreme court as follows:—

1. Has the lieutenant governor power of appointing so many members of the council that the total number holding office would exceed 21 or exceed the total number who held office at the time of the union under the British North America Act?

Answer—Yes.

2. Is membership of the council limited in number?

Answer—At present a full house is 21, but the number can be increased by the lieutenant governor in council.

3. Is tenure of office of members appointed prior to May, 1925, during pleasure or during good behaviour for life?

Answer—During pleasure.

4. If such tenure is during pleasure is it during the pleasure of His Majesty or during the pleasure of His Majesty represented by the lieutenant governor acting by and with the advice of the executive council?

Answer—During the pleasure of His Majesty represented by the lieutenant governor.

Legal Decisions in United States in 1926

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published a bulletin (number 444) entitled "Decisions of Courts and Opinions affecting Labour, 1926." Annual bulletins

on this subject have been published by the Bureau since 1912, with the exception of the years 1919-20, and 1923-24 when the bulletins were biennial. The present bulletin summarizes the decisions rendered by State and Federal Courts during the year in labour and industrial cases, including opinions of the Attorney General of the United States construing federal labour laws. Workmen's Compensation continued to be the most fruitful source of actions at law, the courts being still called upon in numerous cases to construe legislation on this subject. The report comments on the continuance of litigation even under the recent forms of workmen's compensation, showing that employers' liability is not entirely superseded. On the other hand many of the cases reviewed relate to railway employments, to which the compensation acts generally do not apply. Another important group of decisions relates to labour organizations. On these decisions the report remarks that "the development of a harmonious and intelligible body of laws with regard to labour organizations continues even though the progress cannot be regarded as a straight one or the progress steady;" nevertheless, "trends of growth and tendencies towards a recognition of legal personality seem to be manifest."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

Minister—THE HONOURABLE PETER HEENAN
Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

Functions of the Department

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

Labour Statistics and Information.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

Conciliation.—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

Fair Wages.—The administration of Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada which provides for the observance of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

Employment Service of Canada.—The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments free public employment offices are maintained in 64 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

Technical Education.—The administration of the Technical Education Act which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

Dominion Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

Labour Legislation in Canada.—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations).—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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Publications of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette—
Published monthly, in English and French. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid; all other countries, $1 per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed, with postal note or money order, to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volumes for 1926 and for earlier years are available at $2 each.

Annual Report of the Department of Labour—
An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926. PRICE, 25 cents.

Employment Service of Canada—
Annual Report of the Director. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Technical Education—
Annual Report of the Director. FREE ON APPLICATION. Occasional Bulletins. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Dominion Government Annuities—
Annual Report of the Superintendent. FREE ON APPLICATION. Booklets, Table of Rates, etc. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923—
Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada, Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.
Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, Feb. 28, 1925. PRICE, 25 cents.
Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.
Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, March 25, 1926. *Out of print.*
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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VOLUME 27] DECEMBER, 1927 [NUMBER 12

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE usual seasonal contraction in industrial employment in Canada was evident at the beginning of November, but the losses this year were smaller than in 1926, and activity continued at a higher level than at the corresponding date in the last eight years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,221 employers each with a minimum of fifteen employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, showing that the payrolls of these firms were reduced from 903,099 persons on October 1, to 891,105 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease of nearly 12,000 workers, the index number (with January, 1920, as the base = 100), declined from 109.0 in the preceding month to 107.5 on the date under review, as compared with 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a marked decline in the volume of business transacted in October as compared with the preceding month, owing to the lessened demand for harvest workers. A substantial increase, however, was noted in the comparison with the figures for October, 1926, due to increased placements in logging and farming. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment registered among the members of local trade unions was 3.9 in comparison with percentages of 3.1 at the beginning of October and 2.6 at the beginning of November, 1926. The percentage for October is based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,641 local trade unions with a combined membership of 172,737 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.07 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.99 for October; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower for November at 152.2 as compared with 152.4 for October; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak) and 207.4 for November, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1927, was less than during October, 1927, but greater than during November, 1926. Sixteen disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 1,868 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 11,718 working days. Corresponding figures for October, 1927, were: twenty-one disputes, 4,058 work people, and 46,844 working days; and for November, 1926, thirteen disputes, 1,133 workpeople and 9,892 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During November, the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the first in connection with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and the second in connection with the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and members of the local devisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A minority report also was received in the second case. One new application for a Board was received during the month. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 1284.

An American view of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada is the subject of a study by Mr. Ben. M. Selekman, under the title "Postponing Strikes," and recently published by the Russell Sage Foundation for the Improvement of Social and Living Conditions (New York). It is intended to supply an answer to the question whether the act has

accomplished its purpose, and whether a similar law should be enacted in the United States. A pamphlet by the same writer appeared in 1916, containing conclusions that were not wholly favourable to the act. Subsequent events and further study, however, have inclined Mr. Selekman to regard it as a successful method of "postponing strikes" through its machinery for conciliation. Canada's experience under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, according to this observer, has proved the "futility of compulsion" as compared with conference and negotiation between the parties to a dispute. Boards established under the act have dealt with the cases presented to them, "not as judges called upon to render decisions, nor as investigators to discover the relevant facts for the education of the community, but as peace makers called upon to create a friendly and informal atmosphere that will help to bring about amicable settlements." The policy of conciliation pursued by the Canadian Government is contrasted with "the policy of coercion sometimes pursued by government bodies in the United States." The result, he says, has been that labour in Canada has been won to co-operate in the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, while in the United States it has often been in opposition to laws having a similar purpose. The act is regarded as particularly successful in its application to disputes on railways, where conditions are fairly stable, but as less effective in connection with disputes affecting the mining industry, in which employment is unstable and irregular.

Mr. Selekman's book gives a full outline of the provisions of the act, followed by statistics summarizing the results obtained by the act during the twenty years of its operation. The methods employed in its administration are next described. Succeeding chapters deal with the attitude of labour, including the period prior to 1918, when it was unfavourable, and the later period, when it was friendly to the act; the attitude of employers; the constitutionality of the act; other agencies for the adjustment of industrial disputes in Canada; and finally, the significance of Canadian experience for the United States.

Appointment of Chief Conciliation Officer

Mr. M. S. Campbell, of Dryden, Ontario, has been appointed Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, to be responsible for the investigation of industrial disputes and of mediation between employers and employees. The Department of Labour has for many years maintained a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes. Mr. Campbell will be in general charge of this work.

Progress of Dominion Government Annuities

The Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour states that with a total of 8,574 government annuitants on the rolls on November 30, the increase for the first eight months of the current fiscal year of those who have contracted with the Federal Government for this system of protection against old age was 737, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The 737 new contracts are an increase of 132 per cent over the same period of 1926, while the sum of $2,174,400, received from all annuitants during the year, represents an increase of 83 per cent over the amount received during the eight months period last year.

Within the past month the province of Quebec has adopted the Federal Government's annuity system, incorporating it as a pension plan for technical school teachers. Hon. Athanase David, provincial secretary, approved the project and at the moment the teachers and professors of the Montreal Technical School, the Quebec Technical School, the Hull Technical School and L'Ecole Polytechnique of the University of Montreal have come within scope of this scheme. It is intended to extend the plan so as to embrace the other technical schools of the province as soon as possible. Five per cent of the teachers' salaries is deducted, with the provincial government contributing an additional sum equal to this five per cent to go for premium payments. The annuity is to commence at the age of 65.

Presentation of first Old Age Pension in Canada

The picture on page 1273 of this issue represents the payment, at Alberni, B.C., of the first Old Age Pension in Canada. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE (April, 1927, page 382) British Columbia was the first province in Canada to enact legislation giving effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act passed by the Parliament of Canada at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 374). The British Columbia Act is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province. In this case the presentation was made to William Henry Derby, a pioneer of Vancouver Island, the ceremony taking place in the office of the provincial Government Agent at Alberni. Interested spectators of the event were Mr. A. W. Neill, M.P., Comox-



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No. 1.

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CLAIM NO. A-L

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Sept. 20. 1927

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Alberni, B.C.

THE SUM OF Twenty Dollars.

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To
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OLD AGE PENSIONS DEPARTMENT

PRESENTATION, AT ALBERNI, B.C., OF THE FIRST OLD AGE PENSION PAID IN CANADA

Left to Right—W. H. Derby, the first recipient; A. W. Neill, M.P., Comox-Alberni; Major R. L. Burde, M.L.A., Alberni; A. G. Freeze, Provincial Government Agent, Alberni.

Alberni, who took a prominent part in the parliamentary debates on this subject; and Major R. J. Burde, M.L.A., Alberni, who was prominently identified with the recent provincial legislation on old age pensions, male minimum wages and the 8-hour day.

Child welfare in New Brunswick

Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and assessor for Canada on the Child Welfare Commission of the League of Nations, recently delivered an address in Saint John, N.B. at a meeting held under the auspices of the Saint John Health Centre. According to press reports, after touching on the international aspect of child welfare and describing her work on the League of Nations Child Welfare Commission, Miss Whitton stressed the fact that as the right of the provinces was supreme in welfare legislation, Canada's place among the nations was determined by the most backward of her provinces. She stated that the Canadian Council on Child Welfare had sent her to New Brunswick to draw attention to the particulars in which that province fell below Canadian standards. She said that in New Brunswick she found three different standards. The School Attendance Act placed upon the local authorities the responsibility of putting its compulsory clauses in force, and urban districts had the privilege of raising the compulsory age to 16 years from the required 14 years, while in rural districts it might be reduced to 12 years. She found that some districts had no compulsory law. If a uniform school attendance act would put too great a strain on the people of the Province she pleaded for an age limit under which children might not enter gainful occupations.

Press dispatches indicate that a resolution is now before the Women's Institutes of New Brunswick calling on the Provincial Government to amend the School Attendance Act so as to remove the clause which gives the school trustees the option of enforcing compulsory school attendance regulations, and to make compulsory attendance effective throughout the Province.

Extension granted to Canadian "commuters"

On the eve of the day when effect was to be given to the new rule on the subject of Canadian-born "commuters" residing in Canada and crossing the international boundary to work, the United States government granted an extension of time before its enforcement (the new regulation on the subject was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1164). It was stated that the postponement was granted after negotiations between the Canadian legation and the government at Washington. Six months ago the United States Department of Immigration issued a ruling that the terms of the immigration law of 1924 would be strictly enforced against "commuters" across the border under this law. Native-born Canadians were to be required to obtain non-quota visas and pay a head tax, and non-native Canadians to apply for quota visas as "foreign born." Six months were allowed to Canadians living on the Canadian side and working on the United States side to become qualified as immigrants. The period of grace was to expire on November 30, but this is now extended for a period not yet specified.

Nova Scotia Coal Workers' Relief Association

The employees' relief association in connection with the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia is described in the course of an article in the *Canadian Mining Journal*, November 4, 1927, outlining the coal mining operations of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited. (Further reference to this article is made in the Notes on Industrial Safety and Health on another page of this issue). Each of the subsidiary companies of the Corporation has some form of relief association, but that of the Dominion Coal Company particularly deserves mention. Under this scheme all the employees contribute 30 cents per week, or $1.30 per employee per month. The company contribute 25 per cent of the amount of the employee's contributions, or 32½ cents per employee per month. The provincial government supplements these payments by contributing three-tenths of one cent per ton on coal sales. The contributions to the fund from these three sources amount to about $1.71 per employee per month.

Relief.—Members who are disabled from working receive relief from the fund as follows: For the first six months $9 per week, for the second six months $4.50 per week, for the following two years $2.25 per week. In cases of extreme necessity special grants are made, such special grants not to exceed in any one case the sum of $100 in any one year.

Death Allowances.—In cases of death the widows and children receive $150 ($100 from the association and $50 from the provincial government); the widow further receives for five years a monthly payment of $8, with a

monthly payment of $3 for each child until the age of 14 years is reached. Disabilities due to occupation, however, are dealt with by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and are not paid for by the association.

Pension Fund.—Following the merger of the various companies now forming the British Empire Steel Corporation, a pension fund was, in 1923, voluntarily established by the corporation for the benefit of employees superannuated or incapacitated under long service. The amount of pensions paid monthly to persons retired is at the rate of one per cent of the average monthly pay received by them during the last ten years of service, multiplied by the number of years of their entire service, limited to $75 monthly as a maximum. Any employee who has been 25 years in the service, and who has reached the age of 65 years in the case of a male, or 55 years in the case of a female, is eligible for a pension. It is stated that the value of this fund in the four years of its existence has been well proven and is appreciated by many of the older employees who in this period have been superannuated.

Progress of Family Allowances

At a conference of representatives of the Australian Commonwealth and State Governments, held at Melbourne in June, 1927, it was decided to set up a Royal Commission "to investigate the general question of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances in Australia, with particular reference to its social and economic effects." This commission was set up in September. The appointment directs attention once more to a social experiment which has attracted widespread interest in recent years. The International Labour Office published two or three years ago an extensive study of the problems involved in the adoption and operation of a system of allowances, by way of supplement to wages, in respect of dependants, and those who desire a general or a detailed knowledge of the question are referred to that volume. One of the fundamental issues involved in the establishment of such a system is whether the allowances should be contingent on the good will of employers or should be the subject of legislative enactment. In France and Belgium, where highly developed systems have been introduced by the initiative of employers, the latter are opposed to any compulsory or supervisory measure; they prefer to maintain the private and voluntary character of the institutions which they have created. In some other countries, however, the intervention of the Government for the purpose of regulating, if not actually establishing, systems of allowances is under discussion. In this connection, it is interesting to note that, in the event of the Australian Commission deciding to recommend the institution of a system of allowances, it is instructed to report, among other specific questions relating to the organization and administration of the scheme, as to whether the necessary funds should be provided out of public revenue.

The subject of family allowances has been dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE during the past two years, the last reference being in the issue for May, 1927, page 517, when the provisions of the Family Allowances Act of New Zealand were outlined. In several European countries, notably in Belgium, France and Germany, systems of family allowances have been in operation for a number of years. In Great Britain, the Royal Commission appointed in 1926 to investigate the British coal strike, recommended the adoption of a scheme of family allowances in the coal mining industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 426). In June of the same year the convention of the Women's Co-operative Guild of Great Britain urged the adoption of family allowances on a state basis. More recently, a conference on family allowances was held at the London School of Economics on October 15 and 17, 1927. This conference, convened under the auspices of the Family Endowment Society, adopted a resolution asking the government to appoint a royal commission to make an inquiry into the question of family allowances in all its aspects, and to make recommendations as to whether a system of family allowances should be introduced and if so by what methods.

Among those who contributed to the discussion was Mr. H. N. Brailsford, of the Independent Labour Party whose paper, "The State and Family Allowances," described the prepared scheme which had been incorporated into the party's official program.

Mothers' Allowances in North America

The November issue of the *International Labour Review*, the monthly magazine published by the International Labour Office, contains a comparative survey by Elsinore Haultain of the laws relating to mothers' allowances in North America. Legislation to this effect has been in force on this continent since 1911. Miss Haultain's survey of the laws of forty-two States of the United States, as well as of Alaska, Hawaii, and the District

of Columbia, and five of the nine Canadian provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan), sets out the principles on which the grant of allowances is made, the conditions for the grant of allowances, and the financial and administrative provisions adopted in each case.

The writer observes that "if the granting of mothers' allowances is not a final act of social justice, it is yet a move in the right direction. It is a move which has met with the unqualified approval of social thinkers and social workers wherever it has been tried, which has given to thousands of mothers the courage and the means to continue what must otherwise have been a losing struggle, and to thousands of children a chance to grow up without the stigma which attaches to an 'institutional' child, or the many temptations which assail the youngster who 'carries the key' all day while his mother is away working."

Comparative earnings of male and female workers in New York

The Department of Labour of the State of New York, in a special bulletin (No. 143) lately published, gives the results of a comparison of men's and women's employment and earnings over the two-year period, June, 1923-5. Separate details as to the employment of men and women is said to be presented for the first time in this report. It is found that in the matter of employment women furnish a large proportion of the workers employed in irregular or less highly organized industries. They form also the larger part of the irregular forces in the more highly organized industries. Women receive, on an average, only a little more than half the earnings of male factory workers in New York. They are usually in different occupations from men, and for this reason it is difficult to ascertain the exact reason for the inequality of wages as between men and women, and "whether women are paid only about half as much as men workers because their skill and strength are worth only half as much, or because their wages are influenced by social pressure and lack of bargaining power." Women's average wage, by industries, ranged in 1924-5 from $12.50 a week in the canneries to $24 in women's clothing. The averages for men started at almost $26 in the candy factories and went up to $44.50 in women's clothing. Earnings as high as $40 or $45 a week for women were found in a few industries with strong organizations. The divergence was less marked in New York city than in factories elsewhere in the State. The report states that "perhaps the most impressive fact brought out in the whole study is the large reserve of labour necessary to maintain the working force that appears on the pay rolls of each industry.....In this outer circle of the half-employed the proportion of women is relatively greater than that of men."

Inquiry into Alberta mining disaster

The judicial inquiry into the McGillivray Creek mine disaster of November 23, 1926, at Coleman, Alberta, which resulted in the death of ten mine workers, commenced its sessions on November 15. As stated in the April, 1927, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 377, the Legislature of Alberta, at its last session appointed the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey as a commissioner to conduct an inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act into the explosion. The delay in commencing the inquiry was due to repeated slides, which blocked some of the main passages in the mine, thus preventing an early investigation.

During the proceedings a written report was submitted to the Commission by the miners' committee. Mr. Frank Wheatley, president of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, in presenting the report stated that following the disaster this committee had carried on its own investigation, and that when the mine was pumped out careful examination was made of the wrecked portion to determine if possible the cause of the explosion. The committee's report attributed the disaster to the ignition of gas or coal dust, following blasting with an explosive known as Gelpermite No. 1, which was alleged to have given off a flame (this particular class of explosive is understood to have been taken off the list of permitted explosives since the disaster). The report also deplored the fact that "no Government testing station exists in Canada for the purpose of testing explosives, permitted or otherwise, which are now in use in the mining industry in Canada," and stated that the attention of the federal and provincial governments should be drawn to this fact, adding that "Canada should not be obliged to draw on sources outside of this country for important and necessary information on which rests the preservation of both life and property."

Another recommendation of the miners' committee was that in future mine explosions, when it is considered necessary to flood a mine in which there are human beings who are presumed to be dead, the representatives of the miners should first be consulted by the mine officials before such flooding is commenced.

In admitting the report as evidence, Chief Justice Harvey commented on the useful nature of the statements submitted by the miners' committee, but stated that he could not make any recommendations based on the report, as whatever action might be taken would be determined by the government following the findings of the commission inquiry.

The findings of the commission had not been announced as this issue went to press.

Protective legislation for women

The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations of Great Britain, representing over one million women, recently declared itself as being in favour of special protective laws for women, and as opposed to certain feminist groups which have condemned such discriminating legislation. (References to this controversy, which has arisen both in Great Britain and the United States, were made in the Labour Gazette, September, 1927, page 926, and in the previous issues). The committee states that protective legislation for women can be divided into three classes:—

"1. Provisions that would be good for men as well as women, but which can be obtained for women and not for men at the present time. Legislation regarding hours of work comes under this heading. Not all the efforts of labour, and of agreements at International Labour Conferences, have been sufficient to secure 48-hour legislation for all workers. We prefer to take what regulation we can get rather than to delay it.

"2. Regulations that are more needed for women than for men, because women are less fitted than men for certain dangers and specially heavy muscular work. Under this heading comes the exemption of women from all forms of active service; their prohibition in dangerous industrial processes, such as work in underground mines, outside window cleaning, the cleaning of dangerous machinery; also regulations as to the lifting of heavy weights, exposure to excessive heat, and the handling of poisonous substances which may be specially injurious to women. The prohibition of nightwork, in so far as night work is necessary, may be placed in the same category. If women could be relieved of domestic duties, it may be that their resistance to industrial fatigue would approximate more nearly to that of men, but legislation has to deal with things as they are.

"3. Some forms of protection are necessary for women because of their functions as mothers. Under this heading come the provisions proposed by the Maternity Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919. This convention, which has not yet been ratified by our country, declares that women workers should be prohibited from working for six weeks after childbirth, should have the option of not doing so for six weeks before, and have adequate maintenance during the whole period.

"Our position, therefore, is that we take whatever we can get under all three heads, and if we cannot get it for men, or it is not necessary for them, we endeavour to secure it for women alone."

Cost of hospital treatment for compensation cases

The various provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts make provision for the rendering of medical and surgical aid to workmen who sustain injuries in the course of their employment, payment for such treatment being generally furnished or arranged for by the boards and paid for out of the accident funds. The Acts stipulate that the fees or charges for medical aid must not be more than would be properly or reasonably charged to the workman concerned if he himself were paying the bill. The question of the amount of the hospital charges was discussed at a conference held in 1925 between the Ontario Board and the legislative committee of the Ontario Hospital Association, and as a result of this discussion the board decided, where the services supplied by the hospitals are satisfactory, to make an increase of 50 cents per day in the fees for Workmen's Compensation Board resident patients, making the allowance thereafter $2.50 per day for hospitals receiving government grant and $3 per day for hospitals not receiving government grant, together with a reasonable allowance for operating room when necessary, not in any case to exceed $5. These rates have applied to services rendered since that date. The board's rules provide that patients are to be accommodated in semi-private or surgical wards where possible, that outside surgeons are to be permitted to have charge of cases, and that the per diem allowance includes dressings, laboratory fees, and emergency room on admittance, except in extreme cases.

Money and unemployment

An article entitled "Money and Unemployment" is contributed to the November *International Labour Review*, the monthly publication of the International Labour Office, by Henri Fuss, Chief

of the Unemployment Service. The close correspondence in most countries during the past few years between the alternate rises and falls in the general level of prices and the fluctuations of employment and unemployment is explained by the author to be not mere coincidence but really cause and effect. Mr. Fuss's article states that public opinion in Europe, as in the United States, is becoming increasingly and more definitely in favour of the view that the purchasing power of money must be stabilized, and that the problem to be solved is not merely that of stabilizing the exchanges, which is now practically settled, but rather and above all that of stabilizing the purchasing power of the monetary standard itself. He concludes the article with a reference to the declarations adopted by the International Association for Social Progress at its last assembly held at Vienna in September, 1927, as follows:—

"Anarchy must not be allowed to prevail with respect to money and credit. By the influence that the central banks of issue should be able to exercise on the credit market; by the supervision which the States themselves should exercise over the banks of issue, while refraining from abusing their powers in order to sustain an unbalanced budget; finally, by an international agreement between the banks of issue, the circulation of money and of all other credit instruments which are substitutes for money should be governed in such a way as to keep step with the changes in production and trade. Although the evil of unemployment will not have disappeared entirely on the day this end is achieved, at least it will be largely reduced, for one of its most important causes will have been eliminated."

Employers' ideal labour union

The December number of *Facts for Workers*, the monthly review published by the Labour Bureau, Incorporated (New York), quotes a statement recently made by Mr. Staunton B. Peck, chairman of the Open Shop Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, describing the features of an "ideal labour union." This statement is declared by the review to represent "the honest convictions of decent employers of labour the country over at the present time." According to the statement there are seven features of a trade union which would be acceptable to employers:

First, while seeking to enrol the fullest possible membership, it would in no way discriminate against anyone who for any reason preferred to remain outside.

Second, in the discussion of all differences with the management the representatives of the union, if not actual employees, would at least be thoroughly conversant with all conditions of the particular plant or company and have no outside interests to serve.

Third, settlement of all differences concerning conditions and terms of employment would be by conference, and with arbitration as a final resort in case of failure to reach agreement.

Fourth, strikes, whatever may be the outcome, cause irreparable loss to all parties concerned, and are a most uneconomic and unsatisfactory way of settling differences. They would not be permitted. This would be especially true of so-called 'sympathetic strikes' or those arising from jurisdictional disputes. With such a principle in active force, boycotts and lockouts would become things of the past.

Fifth, violence and injury to persons or property would be sternly prohibited and punished. As a corollary to this, though needless if the principle were lived up to, labour associations should be given power to sue and accept the right to be sued.

Sixth, indolence and incompetence would be discouraged, and if persisted in, lead to forfeiture of union membership. On the other hand compensation which insured increased wages to the better men in proportion to their skill and industry, would be approved and encouraged.

Seventh, union membership, to say nothing of leadership, would be forfeited to any man convicted of a crime or penal offense.

The city councils of Nanaimo and other cities in British Columbia have requested the provincial government to promote legislation to provide for health insurance within the province.

The Hon. George Spence has been appointed as minister in charge of the administration of the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, succeeding the Hon. T. C. Davis.

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts passed a resolution at its 19th annual convention, held last month at Edmonton, asking that the Mothers' Allowance Act of the province be amended to extend the payment of allowances to the sister of a widow or other person caring for the children of a mother after her death.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of November to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the agricultural industry was seasonally quiet. Fishermen reported fairly good catches. Building and construction, particularly at Halifax, appeared very active for the season: the activity at this centre was accounted for by the large projects recently put in hand, including two new hotels. The manufacturing industry was rather brisk, including the iron and steel groups. Coal mining production for the time of year was very satisfactory. Demands for workers for the logging industry had hitherto been quiet, but prospects were fair. Transportation, both by water and rail, was reported as good. Trade was satisfactory. With a fair demand for women domestic workers, sufficient applicants were registering at the different employment offices.

In New Brunswick the fishing industry likewise reported fairly good catches. Logging was quiet, and very few demands for workers were being received. Manufacturing lines were normal, only minor fluctuations being reported. Although fairly busy at Moncton, the building and construction industry was gradually closing down at most points. Trade was stated to be very good, while transportation was fair. A satisfactory number of placements of women domestic workers were being made.

The demands for farm workers registered at the Quebec employment offices were few in number. Placements in the logging industry throughout this Province were gradually falling off, as the camps had been fairly well supplied with workers during preceding weeks. Practically all lines of manufacturing were normally busy except the leather trades, which were singled out as being fairly quiet. While construction at some centres, notably Montreal, was being curtailed for seasonal reasons, Hull and Quebec reported the placement of several building tradesmen. Transportation was active and the usual heavy demand for longshoremen, preparatory to the closing of navigation at Montreal, was experienced. While trade showed some fluctuation in a downward direction, a good holiday business was anticipated. Contrary to past experience, a surplus of women applicants for domestic work was reported.

From Ontario it was reported that the demands for farm hands were very light, and orders were easily filled. While the position of the manufacturing industries throughout the Province varied from place to place, it appeared that most factories were working at capacity, while overtime was reported from one or two centres; some seasonal contractions in this group were reported, but they were not of a serious nature. While building and construction showed a general curtailment, a number of centres reported continued activity on substantial works, and it would not appear that unemployment among building workers had yet attained very large proportions. There were fair demands for bush workers, but no shortage of capable applicants had yet developed. With operations in the mining industry healthily normal, an actual surplus of workers was reported in different districts. Except for cooks general there would not seem to be any demand for women domestic workers which could not be met locally.

In Manitoba the demands for farm workers were very small. Fairly heavy placements were being made in the logging industry, and while some slight shortages of experienced workers existed the camps were rapidly filling up. Construction work in general was quiet. However, the development of the Flin Flon mine promised very considerable work, as a vast amount of money is to be expended on railway, mining and auxiliary development. Already a million dollar development on a cement plant in connection with this project has been announced, and a branch line railway contract has been let. The effect of this work on the employment situation throughout the province for the next several months will be quite considerable, although at the present time there would not appear to be any shortage of labour for such of the work as will be undertaken immediately. Trade throughout the Province was reported as improving. There was a fair demand for women houseworkers.

With a fair demand for farm workers in Saskatchewan, no shortage of applicants was reported. The weather was causing the usual seasonal curtailment in the construction industries. From the Estevan district the coal mining industry was reported to be busy. There was a fair demand for logging workers. With no noticeable shortage of women houseworkers, the demand for them remained rather stationary. While applicants at the employment offices throughout Saskatchewan were on the increase, conditions for the season remained fairly satisfactory.

Demands for farm hands in Alberta were fairly heavy, many being engaged for the conclusion of harvest work: however, weather conditions had seriously interfered with the winding-up of the threshing, and it was doubtful that all of it could be finished. From the Lethbridge district it was reported that several thousand tons of sugar beets had been frozen in the ground and would amount to a loss. Building and construction activity continued well for the season. There were fair demands for logging workers. With the coal mines rather busy, some placements were being made, but a surplus of workers was reported, especially at Drumheller. There were the usual demands for women domestics, with fair supplies of applicants. The general situation was rather favourable.

In British Columbia the logging industry showed fair activity, but generally speaking there was a surplus of workers. Metal mining remained normal. Construction was stated to

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate.... $	.....	199,757,166	191,137,407	241,665,755	219,616,415	178,889,595
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	93,935,872	91,802,777	87,656,757	88,127,214	85,562,911
Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	103,884,933	97,412,316	152,355,795	130,279,870	92,224,610
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	14,774,284	13,575,827	13,693,506	13,946,044	13,619,733
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	3,511,830,245	2,843,933,991	2,915,658,907	2,830,782,750	2,357,181,127
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,976,000,000	1,652,000,000	1,737,700,000	1,648,177,107	1,383,628,097
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	185,621,540	171,889,550	177,777,181	187,011,196	168,008,821
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,406,041,734	1,395,329,840	1,367,295,012	1,347,564,144	1,335,895,766
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	1,062,413,992	1,035,880,288	986,400,696	983,440,760	959,889,525
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	213·1	207·9	197·2	158·0	155·4	157·0
Preferred stocks.....	114·6	111·5	109·5	100·0	97·8	98·2
Bonds.....	112·2	111·6	111·6	109·7	109·5	109·6
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152·2	152·4	151·0	151·5	151·1	152·5
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·27	21·18	21·05	21·24	21·14	21·15
†Business failures, number....	162	173	.....	186	184	.....
†Business failures, liabilities.. $	2,530,987	2,156,550	.....	2,707,648	2,449,360	.....
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.	107·5	109·0	109·7	102·8	105·2	104·9
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3·9	*3·1	*3·7	*2·6	*3·3	*2·5
Immigration.....	.....	9,433	9,061	7,721	10,013	12,409
Building permits..... $	.....	18,838,558	14,410,212	9,968,937	14,738,402	11,047,503
‡Contracts awarded..... $	30,260,500	47,135,400	32,787,700	34,972,000	43,384,000	20,760,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	37,989	38,097	52,470	52,345	70,124	64,187
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	80,730	56,371	54,250	54,311	63,542	58,837
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,512	4,815	4,771	3,308	3,559	3,083
Coal..... tons	.....	1,469,172	1,339,465	1,803,694	1,704,851	1,406,675
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,056,731	1,218,389	1,049,294	1,151,091	1,031,078	1,320,577
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	.....	222,776,574	243,206,456	237,291,830	190,344,981
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	319,960	332,406	286,150	313,824	328,771	285,571
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings.... $	20,655,204	20,619,135	17,614,005	19,993,039	21,479,874	18,068,077
(2)Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	16,309,831	16,035,686	16,466,689	16,255,465
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	21,201,713	17,053,124	21,524,116	21,377,710	18,875,404
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	14,230,348	12,559,112	14,774,393	13,430,510	12,426,580
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,453,532,877	4,427,631,307	4,018,593,887	3,144,211,445
Newsprint..... tons	.....	.....	178,815	164,798	168,860	161,387
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	6,236	8,681	6,744	10,595	12,444
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††144·8	143·6	138·6	142·9	132·9
Industrial production.....	.....	††152·1	147·6	155·6	159·6	141·1
Manufacturing.....		††137·7	142·7	142·9	157·2	145·8

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*Maclean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending November 26, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec.

be fairly good for the season. Manufacturing was likewise fairly good, but there was no demand for workers. While unemployment was undoubtedly on the increase in the Coast Province, this situation being somewhat aggravated by the influx of workers from the Prairies, the general situation might be summed up by the statement that it was not unfavourable for the time of year.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of November showed the customary contraction but the losses were smaller than in 1926, and activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,221 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 903,099 persons on October 1, to 891,105 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease, the index number (with January, 1920, as the base equal to 100) declined from 109.0 in the preceding month to 107.5 on the date under review, as compared with 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Curtailment was registered in all provinces except Quebec, where there was a minor gain. In the Maritime Provinces there were continued reductions, particularly in construction, but also in manufacturing, mining and transportation, while logging reported important seasonal increases. In Quebec, manufactures and trade showed moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction, transportation and services recorded curtailment. In Ontario, the declines were smaller than on November 1, 1926, when employment was not so active as on the date under review. The most extensive recessions were those of a seasonal nature in construction, canning and saw-milling plants and transportation, while logging, textiles and trade were decidedly busier. In the Prairie Provinces, steam railway operation afforded considerably more employment, and coal mining, and logging and trade were also more active; manufacturing on the whole was unchanged, but construction and services showed contractions. In British Columbia, the greatest losses were in lumber mills, construction and transportation, while logging and mining were much more active.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. In Montreal, manufactures, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses were recorded in construction and services. In Quebec City, construction showed most improvement; other industries reporting only slight changes. In Toronto, the bulk of the shrinkage was in construction, while manufacturing was busier, particularly in textile factories. In Ottawa, practically all the curtailment took place in sawmills, but construction was also seasonally slacker; on the other hand, trade showed heightened activity. In Hamilton, the most marked advances were in trade, although manufactures also showed improvement. In windsor and the other Border Cities, seasonal dulness in automobile plants and in construction caused the decrease. In Winnipeg, trade reported considerable advances, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released help. In Vancouver, construction and transportation showed most of the reduction.

Further and more pronounced shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, while textile, rubber, tobacco and some other factories registered considerable advances. There were large increases in logging and trade, but construction and maintenance and services showed decided seasonal losses, and the tendency was also downward in communications and transportation.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1927.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of October as was shown by the returns tabulated from 1,641 labour organizations with a combined membership of 172,737 persons was slightly less favourable than that registered at the end of September, the percentage of idleness on October 31st standing at 3.9 as compared with percentages of 3.1 in the previous month and 2.6 in October last year. In comparison with the September returns Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions reported lessened employment, and the other provinces small increases. When comparing with the October, 1926, conditions, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia Unions alone registered heightened activity, and the remaining provinces greater unemployment.

A more detailed report of the situation among local trade unions at the close of October will be found on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of October, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 47,079 workers to positions and effected a total of 45,365 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 33,461, of which 29,632 were of men and 3,829 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,904. Employers notified the Service of 48,678 vacancies, of which 38,311 were for men and 10,367 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 43,848 men and 12,752 women, a total of 56,600. A marked decline is noted in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a substantial increase is shown in the records when compared with October last year, the reports for September, 1927, showing 88,426 vacancies offered, 86,797 applications made and 77,242 placements effected, while in October, 1926, there were recorded 44,120 vacancies, 50,838 applications for work, and 40,453 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1280.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of production in Canada was slightly larger during October than in the preceding month, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A comprehensive index of the physical volume stood at 144.9 in October, compared with 143.6 in September. The moderate increase was due to greater activity in construction, carloadings and the paper industry. Favoured by easy money conditions, building operations, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were at a higher level in October than in any other month of the present year.

A further decline in manufacturing activity was shown in October. Of the sixteen items which are included in the index of the physical volume of manufacturing, maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, eight showed expansion, but the increases were more than counter-balanced by the greater declines of the remaining factors. Automobile production declined sharply in October, and the primary iron and steel industry was at a low level of operation, although the output of steel was somewhat greater than in the preceding month. The imports of raw cotton and wool were in greater volume, and newsprint production was the largest on record.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during September increased 1 per cent over the production for the preceding month, and 4 per cent greater than the average for September in the past five years. The figures were 1,339,422 tons in September as against 1,317,332 tons in August and an average of 1,280,405 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal-producing provinces, except Nova Scotia, showed increases in production as compared with the preceding month, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases as compared with the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during September numbered 28,093, of whom 21,689 worked underground and 6,404 on surface, as compared with a total of 27,210 in August, of whom 20,917 worked underground and 6,293 on the surface. Production per man was 47.7 in September as against 48.2 tons in August. During September the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, being the same as in August. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of October, 1927, amounted to $18,838,558, as compared with $14,410,212 in September, 1927, and with $14,738,402 in October, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in November, 1927, at $30,260,500. Of this amount, $11,422,500 was for residental construction; $10,619,400 for business buildings; $4,614,600 for public works and utilities, and $3,604,000 for industrial undertakings. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces, during November, 1927, was Quebec, $13,442,300; Ontario, $10,087,600; British Columbia $3,162,800; Prairie Provinces, $2,869,300 and the Maritime Provinces $698,500.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Dominion during the January-November period, 1927, was $382,269,600, and was classified as business buildings, $140,212,100; residential, $118,288,800; engineering work, $85,094,500 and industrial work, $38,674,200. The distribution by provinces during the same period was: Ontario $169,306,900; Quebec, $129,063,600; Prairie Provinces, $45,143,600; British Columbia, $29,439,900 and the Maritime Provinces, $9,315,600.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during November, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled $76,554,600, $14,798,500 of this amount being for residential building; $54,927,900 for business building; $2,729,500 for industrial building, and $4,098,700 for engineering (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in October, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $93,935,872, as compared with $91,802,777 in September, 1927, and with $88,127,214 in October, 1926. The chief imports in October, 1927, were: iron and its products, $18,491,787; fibres, textiles and textile products $15,227,441, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $11,931,685.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $103,884,933, in October, 1927, as compared with $97,412,316 in September, 1927, and with $130,279,870 in October, 1926. The chief exports in October were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,019,391; wood, wood products and paper, $23,791,277, and animals and animal products, $18,406,251.

In the seven months ending October, 1927, exports of domestic merchandise totalled $666,707,492, and imports totalled $645,413,889.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1927, was less than during October, 1927, but greater than during November, 1926. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 1,868 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 11,718 working days, as compared with twenty-one disputes in October, involving 4,058 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 46,844 working days. In November, 1926, there had been recorded thirteen disputes, involving 1,133 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 9,892 working days. Six of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November terminated during the month and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during November also terminated during the month. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts affecting 216 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.07 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.99 for October; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, dairy butter and milk. Less important advances occurred in the prices of cheese, potatoes, lard, and evaporated apples. Slight declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, bread, flour, beans and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.27 at the beginning of November, as compared with $21.18 for October; $21.24 for November, 1926; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.52 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 152.2 for November, as compared with 152.4 for October; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to lower prices for corn, oats, oatmeal, rolled oats, sugar, foreign fruits and potatoes, which more than offset advances in the prices of wheat, barley, rice, flour, rubber, coffee and tea; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to lower prices for raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw silk and jute; the Iron and its Products group, due to slight declines in the prices of tin plate, wire and in steel bars; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Animals and their Products group advanced, the prices of cattle, eggs, dry codfish, mackerel, calf skins and harness being higher, while the prices of hogs, sheep, beef, ham and lard were lower. The Non-Ferrous Metals group also advanced. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1927

DURING the month of November the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being sleeping car conductors, dining car stewards, chefs, cooks, waiters, porters, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and (2) the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during the month from workmen employed in the mines of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, at Extension, Wellington and South Wellington, Vancouver Island. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations concerning a new wage agreement, the employees making certain demands which were identical with those of the underground employees of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, concerning which a board was established during October, namely, the restoration of a daily bonus of 60 cents which had been deducted in 1925, and the readjustment of wage rates and working conditions. The Minister of Labour established a Board in the present case and appointed Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Victoria, B.C., and Mr. Joseph Hitchen, Vancouver, B.C., Board members on the recommendation of the company and employees respectively. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

CORRECTION

In connection with the application of the clerks employed in the mechanical departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to which reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1157, 1st column), the words "by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company" should have been inserted after the word "employed" on the 12th line from the foot of the column.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian National Railways and Sleeping and Dining Car Employees

A report was received from the Board which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being sleeping car conductors, dining car stewards, chefs, cooks, waiters, porters, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The dispute related to the employees' demand for improved working conditions, increased wages and other changes, and some 1,100 employees were stated to be directly affected. By mutual agreement this dispute was on April 6 brought within the jurisdiction of the Board already established to deal with a dispute between the same company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, composed as follows: Mr. W. J. Donovan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Peter White, K.C., Toronto, Ont., the employer's nominee, and Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, the employees' nominee. The board convened in Montreal early in April to deal with the dining and sleeping car case, and, with the concurrence of both parties to the dispute, adjourned to allow direct negotiations to be resumed. After allowing three weeks' time for negotiations, the chairman consulted with representatives of the disputing parties and arranged for a resumption of the board's sessions commencing on May 30. Sittings of the board were also held on June 1 and 2 and on several occasions during the first half of July. At the last session a verbal agreement, covering all matters in dispute, was reached between the parties and it was arranged that the details of the new schedule would be completed and a copy furnished the board. This was received by the board during November and was attached to the board report.

The agreement, which consolidates the schedules of wages, rules and working conditions on the various sections of the railway system previously covered by four agreements, provides for equalization of rates over the system, resulting in increases in wages ranging from $3 per month to $25 per month, and standardization of working conditions. Provision is made for free meals and uniforms throughout the system, and for improvement

in conditions as to overtime pay, detention and turn around runs. Schedules of runs were drawn up providing for the assignment of employees with the object of standardizing hours of work per day and per month.

Report of Board

November 25, 1927.

H. H. WARD, Esq.,
Registrar and Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re Canadian National Railways and Dining and Parlour Car Employees and Industrial Disputes Act.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to enclose herewith copy of agreement of settlement and schedule furnished us by the representatives of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees who appeared before the Conciliation Board appointed herein under the order of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under date the 6th of April, 1927.

The differences between the parties to the dispute were substantially agreed upon at the last sittings of the Board held in Montreal on or about the 15th of July last, and it was then understood that the parties to the dispute would go over all the details of the new schedule, and when finally arranged, they would furnish the Board with a copy of the agreement.

The said agreement, we understand from both parties to the dispute, represents an amicable settlement of all matters referred to the Board.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Board Member.
(Sgd.) PETER WHITE,
Board Member.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Schedule of Rules and Rates of Pay for Employees in Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Car Service

Rates of Pay effective July 16, 1927.
Rules effective September 1, 1927.

ARTICLE 1
SCOPE

(*a*) The following rates and rules shall govern the service of train employees of the Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department in positions enumerated in the Wage Schedule set forth herein.

(*b*) For the purpose of this Schedule the word "employee" shall be understood to mean any employee filling any position incorporated in these rules, regulations and rates of pay.

ARTICLE 2
PROMOTION AND SENIORITY

(*a*) Promotion and seniority of employees will be confined to Districts and Groups as shown below, namely:—

Under Superintendent, Halifax

1. Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car employees and Sleeping Car Conductors, as one group.
2. Buffet-Sleeper, Parlor, Sleeping Car, and Observation Car Porters, as one group.

Under Superintendent, Montreal

1. Dining, Cafe and Parlor-Buffet Car Employees and Sleeping Car Conductors on former C.N.R. Lines, and Dining and Cafe Car Stewards and Waiters on former G.T.R. Lines, as one Group.
2. Sleeping Car, Parlor Car and Observation Car Porters on former C.N.R. Lines, former G.T.R. Dining Car Kitchen employees, Parlor and Parlor Buffet Car Cooks, and Porters on former G.T.R. Lines, as one group.

Under Superintendent, Toronto

1. Dining, Cafe and Parlor Buffet Car employees and Sleeping Car Conductors on former C.N.R. Lines, and Dining and Cafe Car Stewards and Waiters on former G.T.R. Lines (except Waiters on Trains 7 and 8 Port Huron-Chicago), as one group.
2. Sleeping Car, Parlor Car and Observation Car Porters on former C.N.R. Lines, former G.T.R. Dining Car Kitchen employees, Parlor and Parlor-Buffet Car Cooks and Porters on former G.T.R. Lines, as one group.

Under Superintendent, Winnipeg

1. Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car employees and Sleeping Car Conductors, as one group.
2. Buffet-Sleeper, Parlor, Sleeping Car and Observation Car Porters, as one group.

(*b*) All vacant positions and new positions covered by this Schedule shall be bulletined for fifteen (15) days on their respective Superintendents' Division, and senior applicants shall be given preference in filling vacancies, providing merit, fitness and ability are satisfactory. Bulletins will show location, classification of position, layover and home terminal. Employees desiring such positions, will file their applications with the designated officer within the time specified above, and the appointments shall be made as promptly as possible. When an appointment has been made the name of the appointee shall also be bulletined.

Exception—The foregoing rule (b) will not entitle employees to bid for positions on Summer runs when the rates for the vacant positions are equal to or lower than the rates they receive for their permanently assigned positions.

(*c*) Employees accepting promotion, and who fail to qualify, will be returned to their former positions without loss of seniority.

(*d*) Seniority of employees governed by this Schedule shall count from the date of last entry into the service in a position covered by this Schedule.

(*e*) Employees who have been discharged, shall, if not re-employed within one year, be regarded as new employees, except that an employee who has been discharged more than one year, may be reinstated when mutually agreed between the proper officer and the General Chairman of the Employees' Committee.

(*f*) Within sixty (60) days after the adoption of this Schedule, seniority lists showing names, positions and dates of last entry into positions covered by this Schedule will be posted in a place accessible to those affected. Such lists will be revised and posted in January of each year, and will be open for correction for a period of sixty (60) days from date of posting. On presentation of proof of error by an employee or his duly accredited representative, such error shall be corrected. Copies of seniority lists will be furnished the Local and General Chairman on request.

Example—The seniority of a Pantryman shall date from the time of his employment as a Pantryman, and when promoted to the position of Waiter his seniority as a Waiter shall date from the time he first starts to work as a Waiter.

The principle set out in this example is the one upon which the seniority of all employees shall be established, except for porters who for seniority and promotion purposes shall be considered as one class, also in respect to dining and cafe car stewards and chefs the present practice on each Region with regard to seniority and promotion will be continued.

(*g*) The rules for promotion and seniority do not apply to employees having less than six (6) months accumulated service.

(*h*) An employee not wishing to accept promotion becomes junior to the employee accepting such position, but for that position only. This will not debar any employee not wishing to accept promotion from applying for any vacancy occurring thereafter.

(*i*) Employees now filling or promoted to official positions with the Railways and employees elected as representatives of the employees covered by this schedule (who shall be considered as on leave of absence) will retain their seniority rights and rank and continue to accumulate seniority provided that same are asserted within thirty (30) days after release from such employment.

(*j*) In the event of reduction of staff, senior qualified employees shall be given preference of employment, and employees laid off will be given preference of re-employment when staff is increased. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule must file their names and addresses with the proper officer. Employees failing to report for duty or to give satisfactory reasons for not doing so, within ten (10) days of notification, will be considered out of the service.

(*k*) All employees will be given their choice of runs according to seniority, fitness and ability, when Fall General Change of Time Schedule goes into effect. After two (2) years' service Sleeping Car Conductors, Dining Car Stewards, Steward-Waiters, Buffet-Porters and Porters will also be given their choice of runs when Spring General Change of Time Schedule goes into effect, seniority, fitness and ability to govern. The runs shall be bulletined for a period of fifteen days and employees will be required to submit their choice within that time. Employees who fail to submit their choice within that time will forfeit their rights to a choice of run for that general change of time schedule only.

(*l*) Any employee failing to take up his run within ten (10) days of being assigned to same shall forfeit his rights to the next senior claimant unless he can show just cause to the Superintendent and Employees' Committee for failure to take up same.

ARTICLE 3

DISCIPLINE AND GRIEVANCES

(*a*) No employee shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined until given a fair and impartial hearing. The decision in such cases is to be arrived at by the Superintendent within fifteen (15) days from date of suspension. An employee found blameless in the matter under investigation, will be reinstated and paid Schedule Wages for the time so lost (one day for each twenty-four hours so held); if away from home will be reimbursed reasonable travelling expenses upon production of receipts. An employee may have the assistance of one or two employees during an investigation, if such employee so desires, and on request shall be furnished a copy of his own statements if made a matter of record at the investigation. The employee so affected will be given one day's notice of an investigation, but this shall not be construed to mean that a proper officer who may be on the ground at the time when the cause for investigation occurs shall be prevented from making an immediate investigation.

(*b*) If the decision is considered to be unjust an appeal may be made in writing to a higher officer by an employee or his accredited representative within fifteen days of the date the decision is rendered; such appeal shall set forth the grounds upon which it is made. The hearing shall be granted within ten (10) days from date appeal is received and the decision shall be rendered within five (5) days after completion of hearing.

(*c*) If a further appeal is taken it must be filed as provided in rule (*b*) within twenty (20) days of the date of the decision appealed from. On such appeals hearing shall be given and decision rendered as promptly as possible.

(*d*) Should final decision result in dismissal of employee, he shall be furnished transportation to the point at which he was engaged, but request for this transportation must be made by the employee within ten (10) days from the date the final decision was issued.

(*e*) The procedure for adjustment of grievances shall be as follows:—

First by the employee personally or through the Local Committee to his Superintendent or Officer immediately in charge.

After this appeal may be made through the General Chairman to the General Superintendent of the Department.

If the decision is still considered to be unjust, an appeal may be made in writing by the General Chairman to the highest officer of the Department within fifteen (15) days of the date decision is rendered.

(*f*) The Time Limits as provided in this Article may be extended by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE 4

ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES

(*a*) The assignment of Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car Crews, Sleeping Car Conductors and Porters, will be as follows:—

1. Trains 1 and 2, Halifax-Montreal, 6 days per week and one trip Saturday-Monday

between Montreal and Mont Joli, 5 crews, 6 Sleeping Car Conductors and 6 Sleeping Car Porters; between Montreal and Mont Joli, 3 Parlour Car Porters; between Moncton and Montreal, 4 Sleeping Car Porters.

2. Trains 3 and 4, Halifax-Montreal, 5 crews, 6 Sleeping Car Conductors, 6 Sleeping Car Porters, 6 Observation Car Porters; between Levis-Campbellton, 3 Sleeping Car Porters, Montreal-Moncton (Winter), 4 Sleeping Car Porters.
3. Trains 3-14 and 14-4, Halifax-Saint John, 3 Sleeping Car Conductors and three Parlour Car Porters.
4. Trains 1-411 and 20-8, Halifax-Saint John, 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
5. Trains 7-8, Halifax-Sydney, 3 Sleeping Car Conductors and 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
6. Trains 11-7 and 8-12, Truro-New Glasgow-Sydney, 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
7. Trains 45-28-51-52-27-46 Saint John-Edmundston, tri-weekly 2 buffet Sleeping Car Crews.
8. Trains 5 and 6, Halifax-Sydney, 3 crews.
9. Trains 19-20, Moncton-Saint John, one crew.
10. Trains 39-13 and 14-40, Saint John and Cape Tormentine (Summer) 2 crews. Trains 14-43, Saint John-Moncton (Winter) 1 crew.
11. Trains 85-86, Halifax-Yarmouth, 3 crews.
12. Trains 1-2, Montreal-Vancouver, 16 Observation Car Porters; Montreal-Winnipeg, 7 crews, 8 Sleeping Car Conductors, 9 Sleeping Car Porters, 9 Tourist Car Porters, Montreal-Cochrane, 5 Sleeping Car Porters (Winter).
13. Trains 11-12, Quebec-Cochrane, 4 crews, 5 Sleeping Car Porters.
14. Trains 16-11 and 12-15, Montreal-Cochrane, 5 Sleeping Car Porters.
15. Trains 12-11, Montreal-Island Pond, 1 crew.
16. Trains 21-22, Quebec-Chicoutimi, 2 crews.
17. Trains 23-24, Quebec-Chicoutimi, 6 Sleeping Car Porters.
18. Trains 15-24 and 16-23, Montreal-Rivière-a-Pierre-Chicoutimi, 1 crew, 4 Sleeping Car Conductors, 8 Sleeping Car Porters.
19. Trains 51-53-48-50, Montreal-Ottawa, 3 crews.
20. Trains 47-52, Montreal-Ottawa, 1 crew.
21. Trains 47-52 and 55-56, Ottawa-St. Albans, 1 crew.
22. Trains 16-17, Montreal-Portland (Summer Service) 2 crews; (Winter Service) 3 crews.

Assignment of Employees

23. Trains 14-15, Island Pond-Portland (Winter) 1 crew.
24. Trains 33-34, Montreal-Quebec, 3 Sleeping Car Conductors, 6 Sleeping Car Porters.
25. Trains 16-118-45, Montreal-Quebec, 2 crews, Trains 45-46, Montreal-Quebec (Winter) 2 crews, 2 Parlour Car Porters, (Summer), 2 Parlour Car Porters, Train 46, Montreal-Quebec, (Summer) 1 crew.
26. Trains 35-36, Montreal-Napanee, 1 crew.
27. Trains 51-52, Quebec-Edmunston, 2 buffet sleeping car crews.
28. Trains 15-14-21-16, Montreal-Windsor, 5 crews.
29. Trains 15-115-16-17-21-14, Montreal-Toronto-Detroit, 6 Parlour Car Porters.
30. Trains 3-4, Toronto-Winnipeg, 6 crews, 8 Sleeping Car Conductors, 8 Observation Car Porters, 8 Tourist Car Porters, 8 Sleeping Car Porters.
31. Trains 7-8, Toronto-Ottawa, 3 Sleeping Car Conductors, 3 Compartment Club Car Porters, 6 Sleeping Car Porters.
32. Trains 7-21-101-108-8, Ottawa-Hamilton, 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
33. Trains 39-40, Toronto-Sudbury (Summer), Trains 3-4 (Winter) 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
34. Trains 8-7 and 1-2, Toronto-Ottawa-North Bay, 6 Sleeping Car Porters.
35. Trains 5-6 Toronto-Ottawa (Summer), 3 crews, 2 Parlour Car Porters, (Winter) 2 crews, 2 Parlour Car Porters.

NOTE.—Trains 5-6, Toronto-Ottawa, 3 crews assigned during summer to protect week-end service trains 35-40 and 37-38, Toronto-Parry Sound.

36. Trains 17-15-14-6-18, Toronto-Chicago, 4 crews.
37. Trains 17-4 Toronto-Chicago, 3 Parlour Car Porters.
38. Trains 16-116-11, London-Hamilton, 1 Parlour Car Porter.
39. Trains 21-6 Toronto-London, 1 crew.
40. Trains 83-11-18 Daily, Trains 83-11 Sunday, Toronto-Detroit, 2 crews.
41. Trains 28-37, Toronto-Goderich, 1 crew.
42. Trains 42-45, Toronto-Huntsville, 1 crew.
43. Trains 103-104-105-106, Toronto-Niagara Falls, 1 crew.
44. Trains 93-94-103-104, Toronto-Buffalo, 1 crew.
45. Trains 168-184, 189-175, Toronto-Owen Sound, 1 crew.
46. Trains 15-115 and 12-6, Toronto-Detroit, 3 Parlour Car Porters.
47. Trains 27-30, Toronto-Belleville, 1 crew.
48. Trains 95-6 and 89-90, Toronto-Buffalo, 1 crew.
49. Trains 101-102 and 107-108, Toronto-Buffalo, 1 crew.
50. Trains 101-102 and 91-92, Toronto-Niagara Falls, 1 crew.
51. Trains 87-Daily, 80-Daily, ex Sunday Toronto-London, Train 6, Sunday only, London-Hamilton, 1 crew.
52. Trains 29-36 Daily, Trains 25-24 Sunday only, Toronto-Stratford, 1 crew.
53. Trains 80-6-36 and 36-5, London-Montreal, 3 Parlor Car Porters.
54. Trains 21-20, Detroit-Grand Haven, 2 crews.
55. Trains 7-8, Port Huron-Chicago, 2 crews, 2 Parlor Car Porters.
56. Trains 1 and 2, Winnipeg-Vancouver, 11 Standard Car Porters, 11 Tourist Car Porters.
57. Trains 1 and 2, Winnipeg-Edmonton, 4 crews, 5 Sleeping Car Conductors, 7 Sleeping Car Porters.
58. Trains 1 and 2. Vancouver-Edmonton, 5 crews, 6 Sleeping Car Conductors.
59. Trains 5-6, Winnipeg-Saskatoon, 5 Sleeping Car Porters, Trains 5-6, Winnipeg-North Battleford, 4 crews.
60. Trains 5-6, Saskatoon-Edmonton, 4 Sleeping Car Porters.
61. Trains 5-6, Edmonton-Prince Rupert, (Summer), 6 crews, 3 Sleeping Car Conductors, 7 Sleeping Car Porters, 3 Observation Car Porters (Winter), 3 crews, 4 Sleeping Car Porters.
62. Trains 5-6, Jasper-Prince Rupert, (Summer), 3 Sleeping Car Porters.

63. Trains 7-8, Regina-Prince Albert, 3 Buffet Sleeping Car Crews. Trains 7-8, Saskatoon-Regina, 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
64. Trains 9-10, Winnipeg-Dauphin, 3 Sleeping Car Porters; Trains 9-10, Saskatoon-Calgary-Dauphin, 4 crews; Trains 9-10, Winnipeg-Saskatoon, 4 Sleeping Car Porters, Saskatoon-Calgary, 4 Sleeping Car Porters.
65. Trains 15-16, Winnipeg-Le Pas, 3 Sleeping Car Porters; Trains 15-16, Winnipeg-Prince Albert, 2 crews, 3 Sleeping Car Porters.
66. Trains 20-19, Winnipeg-Duluth, 2 crews, 4 Sleeping Car Porters.
67. Trains 29-30, Winnipeg-Saskatoon, 4 Buffet Sleeping Car Crews.
68. Trains 14-13, Edmonton-Calgary, 2 crews.
69. Trains 25-26, Calgary-Warden, 1 crew.
70. Trains 34-33, Winnipeg-Port Arthur (Summer) 2 crews, 2 Sleeping Car Conductors, 2 Sleeping Car Porters, (Winter) 1 crew, 2 Sleeping Car Porters.
71. Trains 59-60, Prince Albert-Saskatoon, 1 crew.
72. Trains 79-80, Port Arthur-Longlac, 3 Buffet Sleeping Car Crews.
73. Trains 105-106, Kamloops-Kelowna, 1 crew.

(*b*) In the event of the Railways deciding to make any changes in the service as set up in the foregoing Schedule of Runs, or in the event of new runs being established, the number of employees or crews required to operate the service shall be arranged by mutual agreement between the Superintendent and Employees' General Committee.

(*c*) On Summer Runs the assignment of Car Conductors and Porters, and Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car Crews shall be arranged from time to time to meet requirements, and will be in accord with agreement to be reached between the Superintendent and the Employees' General Committee; provision being made for adequate rest at home terminal, the established hours of rest to be a basis on which this is to be determined.

(*d*) On runs where relief is now given to employees by putting relief men in service, this practice will be continued so long as the runs affected are not changed.

(*e*) Except in cases of emergency employees will not be used off their assigned runs; if so used they will be restored to their assigned runs at the earliest practicable opportunity.

ARTICLE 5

REPORTING FOR DUTY

Crews will report for duty one hour and thirty minutes before Schedule time of departure of trains, unless the Superintendent decides that less time will be sufficient, except that Porters who are required to make down berths, and Dining Car Crews who are required to serve a meal before departure of trains, will report one hour and thirty minutes before time set for receiving passengers.

ARTICLE 6

OVERTIME AND CALLS

Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car Employees running on regular trains shall be paid overtime on the following basis:

(*a*) *"Late Arrival"*—When employees arrive at home or distant terminal station over three hours late and less than five hours, one-half day: five hours up to and including twelve hours, one day's pay: over twelve hours pro rata on the minute basis.

To arrive at the rate for overtime in road service (Late arrival time as covered by Rule "A") divide the monthly rate by two hundred and forty.

(*b*) *Terminal Detention*—Sleeping and Dining Car employees when held on duty after arrival of train at Home or Distant Terminal will be paid overtime for time so held (thirty minutes or less not to be counted) at pro rata rates on the basis of a twelve hour day.

(*c*) *Doubling Time*—When employees in regular line service are doubled en route delaying their return to their home terminal thereby losing part or all of the layover they would have received if they had returned to their home terminal without interference, they shall be paid overtime on the minute basis at pro rata rate for all time on duty in excess of their regular monthly assignment. The pro rata hourly rate will be determined by dividing the daily rate by twelve.

When an employee accumulates excess hours of service due to doubling en route on a run other than his regular assignment he will be paid for such overtime on the basis of the regular hours for such run.

(*d*) When employees in regular line service are doubled out from home or distant terminal, thereby losing part or all of the layover they would have received if they had completed their regular layover, they shall receive additional compensation for each hour of layover so lost at time and one-half on a twelve hour day basis with a maximum of twelve hours for each twenty-four hours period.

(*e*) When dining, cafe or buffet car employees are required to report for duty prior to regular time set they shall be paid for such time at pro rata rate on the basis of a twelve hour day.

(*f*) When employees are called upon to equip, strip, stock or transfer cars during their layover period they shall be paid pro rata for such time so lost on a twelve hour day basis with a minimum of one-half day.

(*g*) When employees assigned to a regular line service are assigned to Special Service, they shall be allowed proportionate layover for the period of their special service, on the same basis as for regular service, except that in the case of Porters and (or) waiters, it shall be optional with them to accept either the proportionate layover or payment on basis of Loss of Layover as per "Doubling from Terminals", Rule (d) of this Article.

ARTICLE 7

RELIEF WORK AND PRESERVATION OF RATES

(*a*) Employees temporarily assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced.

(*b*) When a Waiter is assigned to a Buffet Car, the Steward-Waiter or Buffet-Porter shall be paid the rate of a first year Steward.

ARTICLE 8

EXTRA SERVICE

(*a*) When a regular train starts from a terminal with more than five (5) Sleeping Cars in service, an extra conductor will be put on, when available.

(*b*) In cases of emergency, Porters called upon to perform Porters' duties in two (2) cars shall be paid extra to the monthly rate at the pro rata hourly rate for the time actually worked in such emergent service.

(*c*) Any Porter who performs the duty of a Porter-in-Charge on any portion of a trip shall be rated and paid the "In-Charge" rate for the entire trip. Collecting transportation at Stations or returning same in transit or end of run shall not be considered as doing the work of a "Porter-in-Charge."

A Porter shall not be required to handle "In-Charge" more than one car.

ARTICLE 9

LODGING AND LIVING EXPENSES

(*a*) Employees of this Department while on duty on trains to which Dining, Cafe or Buffet Cars are attached will be served meals free.

(*b*) Employees deadheading on Railway business will be provided with free meal and berth orders.

(*c*) Sleeping Car Conductors and Porters called upon to do stand-by duty at intermediate points not being home terminals, will be allowed $1.50 per day after the expiration of twenty-four hours, to defray living expenses.

(*d*) Any employee temporarily performing duties away from home terminal will be allowed reasonable living and travelling expenses on presentation of proper receipts when obtainable. This rule will not apply to employees in the exercise of their seniority rights nor to employees who have been temporarily laid off on account of reduction in staff.

(*e*) Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Car employees will be provided with free sleeping accommodation at layover points away from home station.

ARTICLE 10

ATTENDING COURT OR INVESTIGATIONS

Employees attending Court or Investigations as witnesses, at the request of the proper officer of the Railways, will receive their Schedule Wages and if away from home will also be allowed their actual reasonable expenses. If called during Rest Period employees will be compensated for rest time so lost. In Court cases the witness fees to go to the Railways, except in cases of Porters and Waiters, who may retain the Court fees.

ARTICLE 11

UNIFORMS

(*a*) Employees required to wear uniforms shall be furnished with same free of charge.

(*b*) Parlor and Sleeping Car Conductors, Porters, Cafe Parlor Car Stewards and Steward-Waiters, shall be furnished with overcoats when necessary, free of charge.

(*c*) When a uniform or overcoat is lost through negligence on the part of the employee, the cost of replacement will be charged to the employee responsible.

(*d*) During the Summer Season, June 1 to September 30, Porters will wear clean white coats throughout the days, and while receiving or discharging passengers at all Stations.

ARTICLE 12

FREE TRANSPORTATION AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(*a*) Members of the General Committee shall be relieved when required for Committee Work, and shall be furnished necessary transportation. Sufficient notice must be given to Superior Officer so that the interests of the Railways will not suffer.

(*b*) Employees will, if circumstances permit, be relieved not exceeding four (4) times each year, and furnished transportation for the purpose of attending their meetings, such transportation to extend only to the limits of the Superintendent's Division on which they are employed.

(*c*) Employees, at the discretion of the Railways, will be granted, not to exceed sixty (60) days, leave of absence, permission to be obtained in writing, and unless employees so furloughed report for duty on or before expiration of such furlough, his name shall be taken from the seniority roster, and if he returns to work thereafter, such employee shall rank as a new employee, provided, however, such furlough may be extended by application in writing to the proper officer in ample time to receive permission or return to duty at the expiration of leave or absolute proof furnished as to bona fide sickness preventing such return.

Leave of absence, under this rule, shall not be granted for the purpose of engaging in work outside the Railway Service, except in cases involving sickness or other exceptional circumstances.

ARTICLE 13

SERVICE LETTERS

(*a*) When an employee is dismissed or leaves the service after giving due notice required by the rules, such employee shall be given the usual certificate of service, showing the capacity in which employed and whether discharged or leaving of own accord, if discharged, cause of dismissal to be stated.

(*b*) Persons entering the service of the Railways will, within thirty (30) days from date of employment, have returned to them all service cards and letters of recommendation which have been taken up for inspection by the Railways, except those addressed to or issued by the Railways.

ARTICLE 14

EQUIPPING, STORING AND STRIPPING CARS

(*a*) All linen, clean and soiled, and Porters' equipment boxes will be placed on and removed from cars by the Linen Porter.

(*b*) Line Sleeping Car Porters will not be required to put on headrest tidies, excepting that each day between terminals, they will be applied in sleeping cars by the porter immediately after beds are put away.

ARTICLE 15

COMPOSITION AND ADJUSTMENT OF CREWS

(*a*) Dining, Cafe and Buffet Car Crews will be adjusted to meet conditions; the adjust-

ment to be agreed upon between the Superintendent and the Employees' Committee.

(*b*) Under normal conditions the crews on dining, cafe and buffet cars shall be as follows:

(1) The crew of a standard dining car shall consist of eight men, namely: Steward, Chef, Second Cook, Third Cook, Three Waiters and a Pantryman.
(2) The crew of a Cafe Car shall consist of five men, namely: Steward, Chef, Cook and two Waiters, except when cafe car is used for buffet service, the crew will consist of three men, namely: Steward, Buffet-Cook and Waiter.
(3) The crew of a Buffet-Parlour Car shall consist of two men, namely: Steward-Waiter and Cook, or Buffet-Porter and Cook.
(4) The crew of a Buffet-Sleeper shall be two men, namely: two porters.

(*c*) In the event of any new runs being established, the number of employees or crews required to operate same shall be arranged to the mutual agreement of the Superintendent and Employees' Committee.

ARTICLE 16

GENERAL

(*a*) Employees who do not handle the Railways' revenue, when discharged or resigning shall be given their time within forty-eight (48) hours of their discharge, Sundays and holidays excepted; providing all the railways' property is promptly turned in. Employees handling the railways' revenue will be paid immediately Audit Office clearance is received.

(*b*) When an employee is transferred by order of the proper officer to a run which necessitates a change of home terminal, such employee will receive free transportation for himself and dependent members of his family and household goods over C.N.R. lines when it does not conflict with the law, and will suffer no loss of time in consequence thereof.

(c) When an employee exercises his seniority rights to a run which necessitates change of home terminal he will receive free transportation for himself and dependent members of his family and household goods over C.N.R. lines when it does not conflict with the law, but free transportation under these circumstances need not be allowed more than once n each twelve month period.

NOTE.—Free Billing Orders to cover transportation of furniture and effects must be applied for and issued before shipment is arranged by employee.

(*d*) No fines will be imposed on employees.

(*e*) Unless negligence is established, employees will not be required to pay for lost, broken or damaged equipment.

(*f*) When employees are required to clean cars at layover points where regular car cleaning facilities are not available, employees will be paid seventy-five (75) cents for each car cleaned. When there is more than one employee on car, superintendent will decide to whom this work will be assigned.

(*g*) Any employee who may be quarantined while on duty shall be paid his regular schedule rate of pay while under quarantine.

(*h*) On cars provided with Porters, the linen, towels and other similar equipment will be placed in the immediate charge of the Porter. Other equipment will also be checked to the Porter, and in cases of loss, both the Conductor and the Porter will be held responsible. If the Conductor is ordered from his car short of destination on account of accident or other emergency, the Porter will be held solely responsible for the equipment after the Conductor leaves the car.

(*i*) Employees will be subject to the General Rules of the Railways in regard to leave of absence and free or reduced transportation.

ARTICLE 17

RATES OF PAY

	1st year	*2nd year*	*3rd year*
Dining Car—			
Stewards	$145 00	$160	$170
Chefs	140 00	150	165
2nd Cooks	110 00	120	—
3rd Cooks	95 00	—	—
Waiters	87 50	—	—
Pantrymen	77 00	—	—
Buffet Parlour Car Steward-Waiters	105 00	—	—
Buffet Parlour Car Cooks	115 00	—	—
Cafe Car Stewards	140 00	150	165
Cafe Car Chefs	138 00	148	160
Cafe Car Second Cooks	110 00	120	—
Sleeping Car Conductors	160 00	171	—
Sleeping Car Porters	80 00	85	90
Sleeping Car Porter in charge	105 00	—	—
Observation Car Porters	97 50	—	—
Buffet-Sleeping Car Porters (Two (2) Porters per Car)	100 00	—	—
Buffet-Sleeping Car Porter-Cook (one (1) man per car)	108 00	—	—
Buffet Parlour Car Porters	105 00	—	—
Parlour Car Porters in Charge	100 00	—	—

It is agreed that an employee at present receiving a higher rate than that specified in the Wage Schedule shall not have his rate reduced while occupying that position.

ARTICLE 18

This Schedule to remain in effect until revised or superseded by thirty (30) days' notice from either party.

By the General Committee representing the Employees:—

(Sgd.) J. E. McGUIRE
" W. C. SMITH
" ROBT. DYKES
" C. H. MINCHIN

For the Railways:—

(Sgd.) A. E. CRILLY
" W. PRATT, Jr.

MONTREAL, October 1, 1927.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and Its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were received on November 30. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the employing company and employees respectively. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, 1,700 employees being directly affected. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McCandless and contained recommendations as to means of settlement of the dispute. A minority report was received from Mr. Bengough on December 3. The text of the majority and minority reports of the Board follows.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a Dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd. (employer) and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (employee).

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, consisting of Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, chairman, Mr. A. G. McCandless (representing the company) and Mr. Percy R. Bengough (representing the employees) begs to submit the following report:—

The members of the Board met at the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 23rd September, 1927, and were sworn by Mr. H. O. Alexander, Stipendiary Magistrate, and proceeded to organize and arrange for hearings.

The Board pursuant thereto met on 27th, 28th and 30th September, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 17th October, and 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 23rd November, 1927, when the company was represented by Mr. W. G. Murrin, Vice-President, and Mr. Wm. Saville, General Secretary of the company, while Mr. W. H. Cottrell, Mr. F. A. Hoover and others appeared for the employees.

According to records in our hands, the employees made application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 18th, 1927, for the purpose of considering the following:—

A request by employees for approximately 10 per cent increase in wages and certain alterations in working conditions, including request for two weeks' holidays, per year, with pay.

During the several adjournments which took place while the proceedings were in progress the representatives of the company and of the employees were able to meet and to adjust many of the differences which existed regarding working conditions. After the evidence had been completed and arguments submitted the Board adjourned for consideration of the matters involved and again took several adjournments to allow further negotiations for settlement to take place. In this regard the company finally made an offer to renew the agreement for three years from 1st September, 1927, upon the following terms:—

(1) That motormen and conductors receive an increase in pay of 2 cents per hour in lieu of Sunday overtime.

(2) That operators of one-man cars, including those in Victoria, be paid 70 cents per hour, being an increase in Victoria of 6 cents per hour and in Vancouver of 2 cents per hour.

(3) That track-men in the city receive an increase of 1 cent per hour and on interurban lines of 1½ cents per hour.

(4) That payment for over-time on Sunday be eliminated.

(5) That on trains running on interurban lines 30 minutes be allowed over 8 hours per day without the payment of over-time.

This offer was submitted to the representative of the employees, with the result that it was met by a counter-offer that one-car men in Victoria be paid on the same basis as similar men in Vancouver; that all employees receive an increase of 2 cents per hour with an equivalent increase to all salaried men; no change to be made as to interurban lines or Sunday over-time, and 1 cent per hour additional to be paid during the third year in consideration of the men signing a three-year agreement.

As it was evident there was no hope of either offer being accepted by the other side it became necessary for the Board to make an award. The proceedings and deliberations and conferences of the members of the Board were throughout very amicable, but in the end Mr. Bengough was not able to join the majority report which is hereby made.

The chief arguments of the employees in asking for an increase in wages were:—

(1) That they felt themselves entitled to adopt a higher standard of living than their present wages would permit, in which connection they filed a statement showing that the average cost in Vancouver of adopting a reasonable standard of living for a family of five was $1,891.48.

(2) That motormen and conductors were not paid as high a wage as was paid to policemen, firemen, letter-carriers and postal clerks in Vancouver.

(3) That other street railway employees of Canada had received greater increases since 1919 than men employed in Vancouver.

(4) That employees in various trades in Vancouver had received increases since 1923, which increases had not been granted street railway employees.

(5) That increases had been granted to motormen and conductors since 1923 in some 77 places in Canada and the United States.

(6) That the wages of motormen and conductors in Seattle (where the street railway company is operated by the municipality) amount to 70 cents per hour, and in San Francisco (upon the railway operated by the municipality) the wages are 75 cents per hour.

(7) That the cost of living in Vancouver had increased proportionately to that of other cities in Canada since 1923.

(8) That the principle of granting holidays to workmen is gradually being adopted, particularly for motormen and conductors whose work is becoming more strenuous as street traffic has increased. They pointed out that in Detroit, Mich., Helena, Montana, San Francisco, Cal. (municipal), Edmonton, Alta. (municipal), Seattle, Wash. (municipal), Calgary, Alta. (municipal), Regina, Sask. (municipal), Buffalo, N.Y., Saskatoon, Sask. (municipal), Great Falls, Montana, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Brantford, Ont., and Tulsa, Oklahoma, holidays of varying duration, with pay, are granted to motormen and conductors.

The company, on the other hand, contended and offered evidence to show:—

(1) That the cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster had not increased since the present agreement had been entered into, but on the contrary had decreased.

(2) That all employees of the company are paid a higher wage than street railway employees in any other city in Canada, and, with the exception of the municipally owned systems of Seattle and San Francisco, higher than the employees of any system on the Pacific coast save Oakland and save Portland where the rates are the same.

(3) That aside from motormen and conductors employees of the company in other branches are paid wages as high and in many cases higher than those paid by other employers in and about Vancouver.

(4) That the principle of granting holidays with pay to an employee who is paid by the hour and is paid over-time for every extra minute employed is based on a wrong foundation and ought not to be introduced; that, while it is quite in order to grant holidays with pay to employees who are paid by the month and who are required from day to day to work over-time without pay, the rule should not be applied to men who work by the hour and are paid over-time for every extra hour they work.

The company further contended that the present agreement, if renewed, should be altered in two important particulars:—

(1) That over-time, which is now paid for Sunday work at the rate of time and a quarter, ought to be eliminated for the reason that it is an essential and necessary part of the work to be done in operating the street railway system that some men work on Sunday and that the motormen and conductors, all of whom receive a holiday of one day in eight, ought to treat Sunday, in regard to pay, the same as any other day of the week and particularly for the reason that those who work on Sunday are only called upon to work from 4 to 6 hours, which they may take either in the forenoon or afternoon, giving them liberty to attend church at least once a day with their families.

(2) The arrangement by which motormen and conductors on interurban trains charge over-time in cases where the schedule cannot be arranged to allow a man to work exactly an 8-hour day ought to be eliminated and that 30 minutes ought to be allowed to enable the company to make its schedule coincide with the trips necessary to be made, on the same principle that 20 minutes are allowed in the case of city cars.

We are of opinion on all of the evidence adduced that the company has established that the cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria

and New Westminster has not increased since the present agreement was entered into, but the weight of evidence would go to show that such cost of living has decreased.

We are further satisfied that the employees of the company are paid as high a wage as in the city of Portland and (save as to Seattle, Oakland and San Francisco) higher wages than in any other city in Canada or in the Pacific coast cities, and we are also satisfied that the concessions granted to the employees of the company are of greater value than any concessions granted by any other company brought to our attention. These include free passes, and light and gas and electrical supplies at reduced rates, and are, according to the figures offered by the company, worth approximately 3 cents per hour to every employee.

Holidays.—As to holidays with pay, we are of opinion that the granting of same is contrary to principle; that while men working by the month, who are obliged to work overtime from day to day without pay, are entitled to holidays, this does not apply to men who work by the hour and are paid for every hour over-time worked. We are unable, therefore, to recommend that the men's request for holidays to men paid by the hour be granted.

Sunday Over-time.—With regard to the company's request that payment for Sunday over-time be eliminated, while we are of opinion that such over-time ought not to be allowed in an employment in which Sunday work is a necessity, nevertheless this principle having been once recognized we are not disposed to recommend any change at this time.

Conclusions.—Taking all matters into consideration we recommend, in the interest of both the company and the employees and with a view to obtaining stability in the employment, that an agreement be entered into for a term of three years from the 1st September, 1927, in the terms of the present agreement with the following exceptions:—

(1) That Paragraph 51A of the present agreement be amended by inserting the words "and 20 minutes" after the words "8 hours" in the second line thereof. We are quite unable to see why the same rule should not apply to the men engaged on interurban passenger trains as applies to men on city lines.

(2) That track-men on city lines be allowed an increase of 1 per cent per hour and on interurban lines 1½ cents per hour. While we recognize that these men are paid a higher wage than is usually paid to men doing this class of work, nevertheless we feel that, having regard to the conditions under which they are called upon to work, the company might well grant the increase suggested.

(3) That motormen and conductors operating one-man cars in Victoria be paid at the same rate as men doing similar work in Vancouver, viz., 68 cents per hour. While it appears that the company is operating in Victoria without a profit, nevertheless we are unable to see why under any principle men doing the same work in Victoria ought not to be paid the same wage as those employed in Vancouver.

(4) That in consideration of the men entering into a three years' agreement, thereby giving stability to the company's operations, the company ought to pay for the third year an increase of 1 cent per hour to all motormen and conductors.

(5) That motor bus operators (Grandview line) be paid $130 per month.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 24th day of November, 1927.

(Sgd.) D. A. McDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. McCANDLESS,
Member of Board.

Minority Report

The Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your appointment of the 30th of August, 1927, I served on the above Board of Conciliation, and finding myself not in agreement with the other members of the Board, respectfully submit the following as my report:

That the evidence submitted by the employees justified their requests for improved conditions and entitled them to receive a substantial increase of wages. It was clearly established that wages in the majority of industries and in the districts throughout which the company operates have increased on an average of 13 per cent during the life of the last agreement made between the company and the employees. Wage increases being received by fellow-citizens have a more direct bearing, and should have precedence of consideration over comparative wages being paid in distant localities.

That the increases in speed and volume of passengers being transported in conjunction with the increased density and speed of other street traffic, in like proportion has increased the responsibility of those operating the street cars, and in my opinion fully justifies their requests for improvements to their standard of living.

(Sgd.) PERCY R. BENGOUGH,
Commissioner Representing the
November 26, 1927. *Employees.*

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORTS have been received of five cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2.

This Board was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees. The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railways—Messrs. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B., J. F. Aitchison, Toronto, Ontario, George Turvey, Toronto, J. M. Grieve, Toronto, Ontario.

Representing the employees—Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ontario, M. M. McLean, Ottawa; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alberta.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the December, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, and in previous issues.

Case No. 22.—Accounting Department—Atlantic Region.

This case, concerning the claim of an employee to the position of timekeeper and distribution clerk, was presented to the Board last March. Shortly afterwards a sub-committee of the Board was appointed to interview the parties to the dispute for the purpose of securing a settlement, and a settlement having been reached by this means, the case was closed on the docket of the Board.

Case No. 23.—Accounting Department—Montreal.

An employee in the Auditor of Agencies' Office, Accounting Department, Montreal, complained that promotion to a certain position for which he claimed to be the senior qualified applicant, was awarded to a junior employee. The company contended that the appointment was made under the "grade to grade" rule under which a position is awarded to the applicant having sufficient merit and ability, and with the longest service in the next succeeding grade. The evidence indicated that this case related to the same question as was involved in case No. 15 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 646). The Board decided that the senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.

Cases Nos. 24 and 25.—Accounting Department—Montreal.

These cases, concerning the claim of employees in the Auditor of Agencies' Office, Accounting Department, Montreal, had been presented to the Board last March, when consideration of them was deferred. A satisfactory settlement being reached later, the cases were withdrawn with the Board's consent.

Case No. 27.—Stores Department—Western Region.

Certain employees in the Stores Department at Transcona, Manitoba, submitted an alleged grievance to the Board, who appointed a sub-committee to interview the parties concerned for the purpose of securing a settlement. A settlement was accordingly reached, and the case was withdrawn.

Reference was made in last month's issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1176) to the pension scheme applicable to the police force of the city of Calgary. According to later press reports, Mayor Osborne, of Calgary, has announced that owing to the cost involved (estimated at $50,000 annually) there would not be at present any general extension of a pension scheme to include all civic employees.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during November was sixteen, as compared with twenty-one the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during November, 1926, being 11,718 working days as compared with 9,892 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Nov. 1927	16	1,868	11,718
Oct. 1927	21	4,058	46,844
Nov. 1926	13	1,133	9,892

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eleven disputes, involving 1,679 workpeople, were carried over from October. Six of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November terminated during the month, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during November also terminated during the month. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; plasterers, Vancouver, B.C.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.; and elevator erectors, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; and sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927, the last two being put on the list in November.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month, three were to maintain union wages and working conditions, one for union shop and reduction in hours, and one against dismissal of employees. Of the eight strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month five were in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees and two resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO.—Pulp wood cutters in a number of lumber camps in various parts of northern Ontario ceased work in September, demanding increases in wages and improvements in working conditions or living conditions in the camps. In some cases the demands were granted, but in others the employees who ceased work secured employment elsewhere. Exact information as to the number of workers involved and as to the time lost has not been available. The reports indicate, however, that these disputes began about September 7, 1927, and were over early in November, one employer involved not having completely replaced the strikers by the end of October.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute which commenced in May two out of the six employers involved had settled with the union but during November it was reported that these employers had broken the agreement so that the number of strikers involved increased from 22 at the end of October to 73 in November.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, an alleged lockout commencing in June, 1926, the workers involved all secured work elsewhere by the end of November. The dispute is not recorded as lapsed, however, as the union has initiated proceedings against the employer for violation of contract and the case is set for trial in December.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, commencing June 4, 1927, was called off by the union in November, all the workers involved having secured work elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occuring prior to November, 1927.			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario	10	50	Commenced September 24, 1927, for increase in wages. Lapsed early in November.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.	73	1,300	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	50	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers Montreal, P.Q.	.....	.....	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piecerate system and to maintain union conditions. Terminated November 1, 1927, in favour of the employers.
Printing and Publishing—			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.	3	50	Commenced December 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Employees secured work elsewhere by the end of November.
Iron, Steel and Products—			
*Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.	9	225	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.	40	750	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q.	3	50	Commenced September 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Employees secured work elsewhere by the end of November.
Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C.	10	250	Commenced October 3, 1927, to enforce employment of union helpers. Unterminated.
Carpenters, Toronto, Ont.	927	4,635	Commenced October 5, 1927, for closed shop; terminated November 8, 1927. Compromise.
Building trades, Toronto, Ont.	600	3,000	Commenced October 24, 1927, in sympathy with dispute of carpenters; terminated November 8, 1927. Compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1927.			
MINING—			
Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta	90	270	Commenced November 3, 1927, against dismissal of certain employees; terminated November 8, 1927, in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing (including knitted goods)—			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	15	120	Commenced November 4, 1927, to maintain union wages and working conditions; terminated November 14, 1927, in favour of employees.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	40	800	Alleged lockout, commenced November 8, 1927; union conditions as to overtime. Unterminated.
Cap factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	9	63	Commenced November 23, 1927, for union shop and reduction in hours. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Elevator erectors, Toronto, Ont.	35	105	Commenced November 29, 1927, to maintain union wages and working conditions. Unterminated.

* Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The workers involved in this dispute, commencing December 20, 1926, owing to the discharge of employees for union activity, having secured work elsewhere the dispute is recorded as terminated and is transferred to the list of disputes not called off by the union although employment conditions are no longer affected.

STONECUTTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The number of workers involved in this dispute, commencing June 10, increased from 20 at the end of October to 40 at the end of November, as, out of the eighty employees who had secured work elsewhere since the strike began, twenty had again become unemployed.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The workers involved in this dispute, which commenced in September, having secured work elsewhere, the dispute is recorded as terminated and transferred to the list of those strikes and lockouts which the union had not yet called off although employment conditions are no longer affected.

CARPENTERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF BUILDING TRADES, TORONTO, ONT.—The dispute involving carpenters who demanded a closed shop for the union to which they belonged, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the sympathetic strike of other building trades commencing October 24, were settled early in November through the mediation of the Minister of Labour as described in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, it being agreed that the contractors would enter into an agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to be in effect from January 1, 1928, when the agreement between the contractors and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada expires, all carpenters employed by the contractors to work under the wages and working conditions of such agreement. A wage increase from 85 cents to $1 per hour had previously been agreed to by the contractors.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.—The employees in one of the mines at Drumheller ceased work on November 3 because the company had refused to employ three of the leaders in the strike which had terminated October 31, these men being among the leaders. On November 8 the strikers resumed work, their demands not having being granted.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In one of these disputes, commencing November 4, the employees ceased work to maintain the 44-hour week and the wage rates provided for by the union agreement, the employer having proposed to lengthen the hours and reduce the wages from $2 to $5 per week. On November 14 the employer having agreed to restore the union conditions, work was resumed.

In the other dispute, commencing November 8, it was reported that the employer had dismissed workers who refused to work overtime unless paid at the rate of time and one-half. At the end of the month the dispute had not been terminated.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—The employees involved in this dispute ceased work on November 23 to secure a union shop and a reduction in hours from forty-nine per week to forty-four. Early in December it was reported that work was resumed, the demands of the employees having been substantially granted.

ELEVATOR ERECTORS, TORONTO, ONT.—Elevator erectors employed by an establishment in Toronto ceased work on November 29 as their employer was alleged to have violated the union agreement in settlement of a strike which terminated on October 3, 1927. The management having agreed to adhere to the terms of the agreement, work was resumed on December 2.

Population of Australia

The Australian Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary has made available an estimate of the population of Australia of 6,167,429 as at June 30, 1927, comprising 3,154,121 males and 3,013,308 females. The total increase for the year was 123,505. Of the increase, the excess of births over deaths accounted for 75,442, while the excess of arrivals over departures accounted for 48,063.

The figures indicate that since the census of April, 1921, the population of Australia increased by 731,695, made up of 502,186, due to natural increase, or 69 per cent of the total increase, and 229,509, or 31 per cent, due to excess of arrivals over departures. The increase represents an average of slightly more than 2 per cent per annum.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes reported as beginning in October was 27, involving 7,800 workpeople. In addition, 16 disputes were carried over from the previous month, making the total number of disputes in progress during the month, 43. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes was 10,500 and the time loss 40,000 working days.

Of the 27 disputes beginning in October, 6 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 6 over other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on details of working arrangements and 5 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 24 disputes, 9 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromise.

A strike of coal miners near Glasgow took place from October 5 to 8 for the reinstatement of workmen dismissed for loading alleged excessive amounts of dirt with the coal. A settlement was reached on October 8 when the workmen in question were reinstated and a dirt scale was fixed by mutual agreement.

United States

Preliminary figures for the month of September show 39 disputes beginning during the month, with 44 disputes in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes beginning in the month was 12,514, and the number involved in disputes at the end of the month was 197,101. The number of man-days lost during the month in all disputes was 4,959,509.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—The situation with regard to this dispute was practically unchanged during November. In Ohio the miners appealed to the courts against eviction orders, but were unsuccessful, the Superior Court handing down the opinion that mining companies had the right to evict strikers from company houses. Disorders continued both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, the Governor agreed to investigate charges of abuse of strikers by coal companies' police. On November 21, the President of the American Federation of Labour, the President of the United Mine Workers and a delegation of labour leaders requested President Coolidge to call a conference of the two parties to the dispute. The President however was of the opinion that under present economic conditions he did not consider that a conference would be of any value at the moment, but the matter was referred to the Department of Labour which would offer its conciliation services if the opportunity presented itself.

Lignite Coal Miners' Dispute, Colorado.—This strike, which began on October 18 for an increase in wages, was still in progress at the end of November. Picketing was resumed and grave disorders occurred. On November 21, a skirmish between strikers and state police at one mine resulted in the death of five strikers, several others being wounded. At the end of November, the Governor of the State was attempting to bring about a settlement.

Belgium

During September, 20 disputes began and 11 disputes were still in progress from August. The number of workers involved in all disputes was 8,505 and the time loss 124,545 working days. Of the 20 disputes beginning in the month, 13 were over wages questions, 4 over discharge of workers and the remaining 3 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 19 disputes, 5 in favour of workers, 10 in favour of employers and 4 by compromise.

Denmark

During the year 1926, there were 32 disputes involving 1,050 workers and resulting in a time loss of 23,000 working days.

Finland

During September, 16 disputes were in progress involving 95 establishments and 10,570 workers.

Germany

During the second quarter of 1927, 246 strikes and 28 lockouts terminated, involving 4,331 establishments. The total number of workers affected was 95,870, of whom 94,302 were directly and 1,568 indirectly affected. The time loss for all workers involved in disputes was 1,085,816 working days. Classified according to causes, 92,419 workers were involved in disputes concerning wages, 44,651 in disputes concerning hours and 37,493 in disputes over other questions. Classified by results, 45,671 workers were involved in disputes which ended in favour of workers, 38,216 in disputes which ended in compromise and 10,415 in disputes which ended in favour of employers.

In the textile industry, a lockout of 63,000 workers in the Rhineland was declared on November 9, following demands for a new agreement involving wage increases of 20 per cent. A board of arbitration succeeded in bringing about a settlement, granting increases of from 4 to 10 per cent and a 48-hour week, and work was resumed on November 15.

Netherlands

During August, 11 disputes began, 9 of which involved 745 workers. During September, 18 disputes began, 14 of which involved 1,932 workers.

Poland

During the first quarter of 1927, 121 disputes began, involving 1,392 establishments and 114,536 workers. The time loss in this period was 1,186,312 working days.

Sweden

During the year 1926, 206 disputes began in Sweden, of which 191 were strikes, 4 lockouts and 11 unclassified disputes. The numbers involved were 504 employers and 52,891 workers. The time loss was 1,711,200 working days. Of the 206 disputes, 124 were over wages questions, 3 over union questions and 51 for various or unknown causes. The results of the disputes were: 32 in favour of employers, 35 in favour of workers, 116 ended in compromise and in the case of 23 disputes, the result was unknown.

Australia

A dispute involving all shipping companies (with the exception of the Commonwealth Line and the Tasmanian Service) and about 50,000 longshoremen and other workers is reported to have tied up all shipping at Australian ports from December 1 to 6. The cause of the dispute was the decision of the Arbitration Court regarding overtime work. A settlement was reported to have been reached on December 6, the terms of which were not published.

Rent Control in Italy

Measures have been taken in Italy to prevent an excessive rise in rents in consequence of the re-establishment of freedom of agreement by a Ministerial Decree dated January 1, 1926. As a final appeal for moderation launched some time ago by the Landlords' Association failed to produce the desired results, the government recently decided to revive the system of rent control in a modified form. The rent of dwellings with not more than five rooms was reduced to four times the pre-war level, a decrease of 15 per cent; that of dwellings with six to eight rooms by 10 per cent; and that of shops and business premises by 10 to 20 per cent. The reductions apply to premises wholly or partially sub-let, but small apartment houses of the 'cheap housing' type managed by co-operative or cheap housing societies are exempt from the provisions of the Decree. Disputes arising in connection with the enforcement of the Decree are to be submitted to a justice of the peace who will give his services without cost in all such matter.

In Government circles it is hoped that the reduction in the rent of retail shops will result in a further decrease in the price of articles sold, and that this in turn will contribute to the success of the campaign against the high cost of living undertaken by the Government.

At the session of the Italian Cabinet which opened on October 17, the Prime Minister gave an account of the internal situation of the country, stating among other things that as a result of the measures taken to reduce rents, 346,375 suits had been brought; on October 10 there remained only 10,527 to be heard. As regards the question of farm-leases, the Government had not thought it necessary to legislate, but had encouraged the establishment of joint committees in each province. These two important problems, added Mr. Mussolin, could be considered as solved.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF EIGHTH AND NINTH SESSIONS, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Order in Council Adopted Determining Questions of Jurisdiction Involved Therein

THE Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at its Eighth and Ninth Sessions in 1926* were referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matters involved were within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the Provincial Legislatures, in order that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations might be brought before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters in each case lay for the enactment of legislation or other action, in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other peace treaties. The Law Officers' report was submitted to the Privy Council by the Minister of Justice and an Order in council approving of the same was adopted on November 16th in the terms following:—

P.C. 2153

November 16, 1927.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, appended hereto, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has had under consideration, upon reference from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the authentic texts of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eighth and ninth sessions (26th May, 5th June, 1926 and 7-24th June, 1926) with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matter of these several draft conventions and recommendations lies within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, in order that the said draft conventions and recommendations may be brought by the Dominion Government (in discharge of its obligation under Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other treaties of peace) before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

The Committee concur in the opinions of the Minister as set out in the said report and advise that a copy hereof and of the report of the Minister of Justice, if approved, together with authenticated copies of the said draft conventions and recommendations, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective Provinces, for the consideration of their respective Governments, with a view to the enactment of legislation or such other action upon the parts of the subject matter of the several draft conventions and recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, as each Government may be advised to take.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

The Undersigned has had under consideration, upon reference from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the authentic texts of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eighth and ninth sessions (26th May, 5th June, 1926 and 7-24 June, 1926) with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matter of these several draft conventions and recommendations lies within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, in order that the said draft conventions and recommendations may be brought by the Dominion Government (in discharge of its obligation under Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other treaties of peace) before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

The different subjects dealt with by the several draft conventions and recommendations above mentioned are indicated by their respective captions, as follows:

I. Draft Convention concerning the Simplification of the Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship.
II. Recommendation Concerning the Protection of Emigrant Women and Girls on Board Ship.
III. Draft Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement.

* The text of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, pages 678-690.

IV. Draft Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen.

V. Recommendation concerning the Repatriation of Masters and Apprentices.

VI. Recommendation concerning the General Principles for the Inspection of the conditions of Work of Seamen.

The several draft conventions and recommendations may conveniently be dealt with in the order of their enumeration above.

1. The provisions of this convention look to securing simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship in accordance with the principles thereby enunciated. The only obligation which ratification appears actually to involve is acceptance, subject to certain qualifying provisions, of the general principle that the official inspection carried out on board an emigrant vessel for the protection of emigrants shall be undertaken by not more than one government; but, practically, the obligations which will result from ratification appear to be of a wholly contingent nature. Article 3 provides, in part, that "If an Official Inspector of emigrants is placed on board an emigrant vessel, he shall be appointed, as a general rule, by the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies." The principal duties of the official inspector, if appointed, are to ensure the observance of the rights which emigrants possess under the laws of the country whose flag the vessel flies or such other law as is applicable or under international agreements or the terms of their contracts of transportation: Articles V, and VI.

Only in the event of the appointment of such an inspector would any obligation appear to follow upon the ratification of the convention. Ratification, however, would be without practical utility unless it were intended to provide for such a system of inspection, and, therefore, it is necessary, for the purpose of considering the question of legislative competence in relation to the subject matter of the convention to treat the convention as if it affirmatively required the establishment of such a system of inspection on board emigrant vessels.

As between the Dominion and the provinces, the Parliament of Canada has exclusive authority to make laws relating to "Navigation and Shipping" (s. 91, ss. 10, B.N.A. Act, 1867); "Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between two Provinces" (s. 91, ss. 13); "Lines of Steam or other ships.. .. ..extending beyond the Limits of the Province" (s. 91, ss. 29 and s. 92, ss. 10 (*a*)); "Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country" (s. 91, ss. 29; s. 92, ss. 10 (*b*)); and also a concurrent but paramount legislative authority in relation to "immigration into all or any of the Provinces" (s. 95). The Parliament of Canada is therefore, as between the Dominion and the provinces, the competent authority to deal with this convention, but that consideration does not dispose of the question of legislative competence in relation to the subject matter of the convention. The proposals of the convention are substantially to be carried out on board emigrant vessels "by the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies." Moreover, they involve in respect of such vessels extraterritorial effect of the legislation required for the proposed system of inspection. The power of the Canadian Parliament in relation to shipping is much circumscribed by the Imperial Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, which, as to many of its provisions, is expressly extended to the British Dominions. The modified power to repeal the provisions of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, given to Colonial legislatures by section 735 of that Act, does not extend to the provisions of Part I, which relate to registry, or Part III, which relate to emigrant ships. The only registration possible in Canada is registration as a British ship under said Part I of the Imperial Act, but by Admiralty warrant of the 2nd February, 1892, issued under the authority of section 73 of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, and by Order in Council (Can.) P.C. 843 of the 26th April, 1922, merchant ships registered in Canada were authorized to wear the red ensign defaced in the fly by the Dominion coat of arms—i.e., the Canadian red ensign. These vessels may, no doubt, be said to fly the Canadian flag. The provisions of Part III, relating to emigrant ships, apply to all voyages from the British Isles to any port out of Europe (sec. 364) and, subject to certain modifications, to every ship carrying steerage passengers on a colonial voyage as defined in the Act (secs. 365 and 270). There does not, however, appear to be any provision in Part III for the appointment of an inspector of emigrants to travel on board an emigrant vessel and to be charged with the duties mentioned in Articles 5 and 6 of this Convention. Consequently, legislation upon the subject matter of the convention, as regards vessels registered in Canada, is not incompetent to the Parliament of Canada by reason of any repugnancy to existing Imperial legislation. The legislation of Parliament is, however, subject to the limitation that its laws can have no effective operation beyond the territorial limits of the

Dominion, except possibly as to persons domiciled or resident within the Dominion and only temporarily absent therefrom.

Upon these considerations, the undersigned is of the opinion that, in the absence of Imperial legislation dealing with the subject matter of this convention as regards all British ships generally or enabling the Parliament of Canada to give effect to the proposals of the convention as regards all ships registered in Canada, wherever they may be, legislative action to carry out this convention is within the competence of Parliament in relation only to such vessels registered in Canada as are controlled or operated by persons domiciled or resident within the Dominion whilst they are outside the territorial limits of Canada, but in relation to all vessels registered in Canada whilst they are within the territorial limits of the Dominion. The Immigration Act (Dom.) contains several provisions relating to inspection abroad and on board ship and provides certain protection for emigrants (vide, secs. 25, 56, 57, 58 sub-s. 4, and 59). There does not, however, appear to be any provision for the appointment of an official inspector to travel on board emigrant ships for the purpose of insuring the enforcement of any laws or regulations or agreements for the protection of emigrants on board.

II. The proposal of this recommendation is that where fifteen or more women or girls, unaccompanied by a responsible person, are carried as emigrants on board an emigrant vessel a properly qualified woman who has no other duty to fulfil on board shall be appointed to give such emigrants any material or moral assistance of which they may stand in need without in any way encroaching upon the authority of the master of the vessel, and that she shall report to the authority making the appointment and her report shall be available for the use of the Governments which may be concerned.

Although the recommendation is silent upon the point, it is presumably contemplated that the appointment mentioned shall be made, as in the case of the official inspector of emigrants, by the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies, and if that be the case, then the proposal of the recommendation is, in the opinion of the undersigned, within the competence of Parliament to the same extent as are the proposals of the above convention.

The undersigned is informed that some years ago the Government appointed Government conductresses on board ships carrying women emigrants from the British Isles to Canada, but subsequently discontinued these appointments in favour of the appointment by the shipping companies of a conductress attached to the ship's crew. It was found that the work of such conductress was more satisfactory. At the present time, by arrangement between the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the different British steamship companies, a conductress is carried as part of the crew on board all British passenger ships engaged in carrying emigrants to Canada. They afford the women emigrant passengers all needed assistance. They co-operate with the Department of Immigration and Colonization and form the connecting link between the work of the Department's women officers overseas and their women officers at ports of entry in Canada and other places in the Dominion.

III. This convention is applicable to all seagoing vessels registered in the country of any member ratifying the convention, and to the owners, masters and seamen of such vessel, subject to certain specified exceptions. It contains a variety of provisions respecting the articles of agreement entered into between the shipowner or his representatives and the seamen, the manner in which these articles shall be executed, the particulars to be contained therein respecting the conditions of his employment, the mode and causes by which the agreement shall be terminated, the circumstances in which a seaman may be discharged or may demand his discharge, and other cognate matters.

The undersigned is of the opinion, for the reasons given in relation to the convention first above enumerated, that Parliament is competent to give effect to the proposals of this convention with regard to all ships registered in Canada to which they are intended to apply in relation to articles of agreement entered into within Canada, but only with regard to such registered ships as are controlled or operated by persons domiciled or resident in Canada in relation to articles of agreement entered into outside of Canada. Provisions touching the subject matter of this convention are contained in Part III of the Canada Shipping Act, but additional legislation would appear to be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the said convention.

IV. This convention has the same application as that last mentioned, and for the same reasons the undersigned is of the opinion that the Parliament of Canada is competent to give effect to the proposals of this convention as regards all ships registered in Canada in relation to the repatriation of seamen within

the limits of the Dominion, but only with regard to such registered ships as are controlled or operated by persons domiciled or resident within Canada in relation to the repatriation of seamen outside of Canada. Legislation upon the same subject matter is contained in sections 203 to 209, 215 and 217, and 265 to 268 of the Canada Shipping Act, and, with some necessary adaptations by way of amendment, will be adequate to give effect to the proposals of this convention.

V. The proposal of this recommendation is that the national government shall take steps to provide for the repatriation of masters and duly indentured apprentices who are not covered by the terms of the draft convention on the repatriation of seamen.

The undersigned is of the opinion that the subject matter of this proposal lies within the competence of Parliament to the same extent as the subject matter of the convention last above mentioned. The provisions of the Canada Shipping Act cited above in connection with the Convention on the Repatriation of Seamen apply, with one exception, only to seamen or apprentices. Section 215 provides, however, for the repatriation of sick masters as well as seamen or apprentices, but this provision has no application in cases of shipwreck or distress. Additional legislation will be required to give effect to the proposals of this recommendation.

VI. The undersigned is of the opinion that Parliament is competent to give effect to the principles set forth in this recommendation with regard to vessels registered in Canada, subject to this qualification, that no rights of inspection or compulsory powers could be asserted or exercised with respect to such vessels whilst outside the territorial limits of Canada, except possibly in the case of such vessels registered in Canada as are controlled or operated by persons domiciled or resident in Canada.

The undersigned recommend that a copy of this report, if approved, together with authenticated copies of the said draft conventions and recommendations, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces, for the consideration of their respective Governments, with a view to the enactment of legislation or such other action upon the parts of the subject matter of the several draft conventions and recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, as each Government may be advised to take.

Humbly submitted,

(Sgd.) ERNEST LAPOINTE,
Minister of Justice.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Ratification of Draft Conventions

ON September 30 the total number of ratifications of Draft Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 236.

At the same date, the number of Draft Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League, was 34.

During the past month, six new ratifications have been registered. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands has deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the instruments of ratification of the three following International Labour Conventions:

(1) The Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925).

(2) The Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted at the same Session.

(3) The Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted at the Eighth Session of the Conference (Geneva, 1926).

The Government of Finland has informed the International Labour Office that it has deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the instruments of ratification of two Conventions voted by the International Labour Conference:

(1) The Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents;

(2) The Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Finally, the Government of Great Britain has ratified the Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, on condition that this ratification shall only take effect when the Conven-

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tion has also been ratified by France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain.

Canadian Member of Consultative Committee

The Council of the League of Nations has created a permanent consultative committee, composed of 47 specially qualified members to study methods whereby effect might be given to the resolution adopted by the World Economic Conference held at Geneva last May (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 769). Among the appointments approved by the Council was that of Dr. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa. Dr. Shortt was formerly professor of Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in Canada on economic subjects. He was a member of the committee which prepared the agenda for the World Economic Conference, and subsequently attended the conference. M. Theunis, formerly premier of Belgium, who presided over the Economic Conference, is to act as chairman of the consultative committee.

The League of Nations and the International Labour Organization

In the course of its last Session the Assembly of the League of Nations examined a number of questions which affect, directly or indirectly, the International Labour Organization and its work.

In the first place, it approved the various recommendations adopted by the International Economic Conference relating to certain steps to be taken in regard to the agricultural, industrial and commercial organization of the world. It will be the task of the International Labour Office to study the application of these recommendations in so far as it may have an influence on the standard of living and stability of employment of the workers. One of the recommendations requests the Economic Organization of the League of Nations to collect periodically comprehensive but definite and up-to-date information concerning the sources and supplies of raw materials, production, stocks, prices, wages, hours of work, conditions in the labour market, etc. It stipulates that the collation of the last-mentioned data is to be entrusted to the International Labour Office. Finally in setting up the Consultative Committee whose duty it will be to apply the recommendations of the Economic Conference, the Assembly recognized that the International Labour Office should assist in the constitution of this Committee and should be invited to submit the names of three members representing labour.

The Assembly adopted several resolutions relating to Russian and Armenian refugees. It is common knowledge that the responsibility for finding employment for these refugees rests with the International Labour Office and particularly with the Refugee Service under Mr. T. Johnson, Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees. In the course of the discussions in the Fifth Committee on this subject, Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, and other speakers, drew attention to the financial problems involved in the settlement of refugees. Governments were urged to increase the revolving fund by the issue of the special Nansen stamps, to ratify the agreements recommended by the Intergovernmental Conference of 1926, and to facilitate the use of the Nansen passports. The importance of speedy action in these matters was emphasized.

In the course of the discussion in the Fifth Committee and in the plenary meeting, Major Elliot (British Empire) referred to the problem of the 4,000 Russian refugees in Turkey who were threatened with expulsion. He pointed out that the Chief of the Refugee Service of the International Labour Office had succeeded, during a visit to Angora, in obtaining from the Turkish Foreign Minister the suspension of a decree requiring that everyone should take up Turkish nationality or leave Turkey before August 1 last.

The tenor of the resolutions adopted and the number of appeals made on behalf of the refugees, whatever their nationality, testify to the constantly increasing interest which is taken throughout the world in the work accomplished in this sphere by the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization jointly.

The discussions which took place on the question of slavery were of the greatest interest to the International Labour Office. The office is studying the various forms of forced labour which, in certain of its aspects, is indistinguishable from slavery. The ratification of the Slavery Convention urged in the resolution of the Assembly will go far to bring about the abolition of forced labour. The Committee of the Assembly which dealt with the Convention refrained from making any pronouncement on the question of forced labour pending the conclusion of the inquiry which is being concluded into this subject by the International Labour Office.

On the proposal of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the work accomplished by the Child Welfare Committee.

The report of the Committee stated that it has decided to pursue, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, its inquiry into the effects of family allowances on the welfare of children. It also mentioned that, in connection with the inquiry into the mental and physical recreation of children, the International Labour Office had been requested to communicate to the Secretariat the information in its possession on the utilization of workers' spare time in its relation to child welfare.

In the same connection attention may be drawn to discussions in the Second Committee on the instruction of youth in the ideals and work of the League of Nations. In the course of a resolution on intellectual co-operation submitted by this Committee and adopted by the Assembly, approval was given to the recommendations made by a sub-committee of experts for the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League, and the Secretary General was instructed to request Governments, so far as possible, to give effect to the recommendations.

The International Labour Office, as one of the constituent institutions of the League of Nations, is included by implication in the resolution adopted.

In the course of a discussion in the Second Committee on the work of the Health Organization, Mr. Veverka (Czechoslovakia) recalled a proposal made by his Government to the Fifth Assembly, that a comparative study should be undertaken of the health administrations of the various countries, with a view to their keeping in touch and collaborating with the health insurance organizations and public health services. He was glad to note that the Health Committee had dealt with this question by appointing a mixed committee with a secretariat composed of members of the Health Section and members of the Social Insurance Service of the International Labour Office. That example had been immediately followed in Czechoslovakia, where a similar committee had been set up with the most encouraging results.

Finally, the Assembly approved the budget of the International Labour Organization, for the financial year 1928, together with those of the Secretariat of the League and of the Permanent Court of International Justice, after careful examination by the Fourth Committee.

The Deputy Director's Visit to South Africa

In response to an invitation from the Government of South Africa, Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, recently left for the Cape. During the autumn he will visit the four provinces of the Union and will discuss with the authorities the ratification of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, and will have interviews with representatives of workers' and employers' organizations.

The primary object of Mr. Butler's visit is to disseminate in the Union more precise information as to the International Labour Organization, the principles on which it is based, and the activities in which it engages.

Mr. Butler intends to stop in the principal industrial and mining centres and to take advantage of his visit to acquire first-hand information of the living conditions of white and coloured workers.

Visit to Northern Europe of Director of the International Labour Office

At the recent session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, held in Berlin in October, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, submitted a report on his visit to the Scandinavian and Baltic States during August last. In spite of the time of year, the Director was able to meet the Prime Ministers and responsible authorities in practically every case. He came into contact with the most representative workers' and employers' organizations in each country. Finally, his visits enabled him to investigate on the spot, in company with the competent authorities, the situation of each of the countries visited with reference to the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, and to discuss with them the possibility of new ratifications. A warm reception was accorded him in every capital, and the press voluntarily gave him the publicity which always forms one of the advantages of these journeys from the point of view of the Office.

Denmark.—Denmark has ratified six Conventions. The Socialist Government which preceded the present Government had introduced Bills providing for the ratification of all the Conventions adopted at the Sessions of 1919, 1920 and 1921. The Director discussed the difficulties involved with the Minister of the Interior (the Ministry of Labour having been abolished). The difficulties are of two kinds. The first is the economic situation, which is generally believed to have been adversely affected by the rapid restoration of the currency; secondly, apprehension and mistrust on the part of the group in power and public opinion with regard to several Conventions. It is possible that the highly developed system of collective agree-

ments may be an obstacle to the development of international, or even national, labour legislation.

The Government is very anxious to demonstrate its desire to collaborate closely with the Office. It is prepared to support in Parliament the ratification of certain agricultural and maritime Conventions.

In Denmark the Director was confronted with a difficulty which he subsequently found in all the Scandinavian countries: the question of night work for women. Scandinavian women, adopting the motto "Equality first", refuse to accept special protection for their sex, which, in their opinion, would place them at an economic disadvantage. The Director everywhere upheld with some success the principles of the Washington Convention, but there still exists a strong opposition in this matter.

Norway.—At the time of the Director's visit Norway had ratified only two Conventions, those concerning unemployment and the employment of seamen. A report adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in May, 1927, formulated definite objects to a considerable number of Conventions. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister agreed to the Director's submitting to him his observations on the report in question. The same report authorized the Norwegian Government to ratify two further Conventions, those concerning the minimum age for employment at sea and the minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers. These ratifications were promised. The Norwegian Government also proposed to draft a Bill for the ratification of the Convention concerning equality of treatment as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

In spite of the difficult economic situation, similar in its causes and effects to that of Denmark, some immediate progress may be looked for in Norway in the matter of international social legislation.

Sweden.—In spite of changes in the Government, Sweden has always shown a strong desire for sincere co-operation in the work of the International Labour Organization. Eleven Conventions have been ratified.

A Bill is being drafted for the amendment of the Workers' Protection Act of 1912, which may bring about further progress as regards the minimum age for admission to work in industry, the night work of women, childbirth, and the night work of young persons. Ratification concerning compensation for occupational diseases seems likely to take place in the near future.

Finland.—Finland endeavoured to become a Member of the International Labour Organization even before belonging to the League of Nations, and has continually made sincere efforts to co-operate in international social policy. At the time of the Director's visit, however, only seven Conventions had been ratified. At an official Conference with the Minister of Social Affairs, two of his colleagues, officials and representatives of employers and workers, the Director discussed the situation as regards each Convention. In the case of the Hours Convention, a Bill providing for ratification has been announced by the Government in Parliament and will perhaps be introduced during the autumn. Considerable progress has been made in the matter. The Convention concerning night work for women is obstructed by the same psychological difficulties as in the Scandinavian countries. Since the Director's visit ratifications have been registered of the Conventions concerning compensation for occupational diseases and equality of treatment, and there seems to be a good prospect of ratification of the Conventions concerning articles of agreement, repatriation of seamen, white lead, and the minimum age for admission to employment in industry. In accordance with the Convention adopted by the Session of 1927, a Bill concerning compulsory sickness insurance in industry will probably be introduced very soon. Great efforts for social progress are being made by the Finnish Government.

Esthonia.—Esthonia has ratified all the Conventions of the first three Sessions of the Conference, with the exception of the Childbirth Convention and the Hours Convention; in the case of the latter a Bill has been drafted providing for conditional ratification. The Conventions adopted in 1925 have also been submitted to Parliament. The Director was assured by the Minister for Social Affairs that the achievements of recent years will be followed up. The Conventions adopted in 1926 will perhaps be introduced in Parliament in the near future.

Latvia.—Latvia is also very devoted to the work of labour protection. Ten Conventions have been ratified, and all the rest, without exception, have been submitted to Parliament. The present Government is anxious to accomplish further progress and to form still closer contact with the International Labour Office.

Lithuania.—Lithuania has not shown the same interest in international labour legislation as the other Baltic States. Nine Bills were introduced at the time of admission to the Organization, providing for ratification of the Washington and Genoa Conventions, but no

further action was taken. Since then no Convention has been brought before Parliament. The Director discussed the situation with the Prime Minister. He reminded him of the general principles of the Treaty of Peace and of the measures of elementary humanity which all States, even the poorest and most backward economically, are eager to realize. It was agreed that closer and more energetic relations should be established. The Director also emphasized the necessity of renewed representation of Lithuania at the Conference.

The general impression received by the Director during his long and rapid journey was that, while internal political changes have a considerable effect on the progress of ratifications, international labour legislation is now of such importance that it forms an integral part of the life of States, and no Government can neglect the work that has been undertaken. The visit paid by Mr. Thomas to the Scandinavian and Baltic States will doubtless have an excellent effect on the relations of the Organization with these peoples.

Ratification by Germany of the Eight-Hour Day Convention

The ratification by Germany of the Washington Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on October 31. Germany has thus made herself, as the Federal Minister of Labour claimed during the recent session of the Governing Body in Berlin, "the first of the chief industrial countries to ratify this Convention, after bringing her legislation into conformity on all points with its provisions." She is actually the eighth country which has ratified it, the previous ratifications being those of Bulgaria, Chile, Greece, Latvia, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and Spain.

How Germany has brought her legislation into harmony with the terms of the Convention is described in an article published in the November issue of the *International Labour Review* (the monthly publication of the International Labour Office), from the pen of Ministerial Councillor Goldschmidt, of the Federal Ministry of Labour. The article points out that, by an Act of July 9, 1926, for the amendment of the Federal Insurance Code, the protection formerly provided for women before and after childbirth was extended and provision was made for the payment of maternity benefit; further, by an Act of July 16, 1927, relating to the employment of women before and after childbirth, such other steps were taken as were necessary to adapt German legislation to the requirements of the Convention.

In some respects, such as by the inclusion of workers in family undertakings within the scope of these measures, it is stated that the new legislation even goes substantially farther than the Convention. "Germany," adds the writer, "need fear no comparison with the laws of other countries on maternity protection. In fact, so far as concerns the provisions just described" (relating to immunity from employment during the period before and the period after confinement) "most of the States, including the great industrial countries, are still below the level of the new German law."

Industrial Accidents

The prevention of industrial accidents is one of the items on the agenda of the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference which is to open in Geneva on May 30 next. In preparation for this session the International Labour Office has drawn up a general report on the subject and has recently submitted a draft of the same to a sub-committee of experts on industrial safety which met in Geneva on November 3-5. The sub-committee expressed a desire to see attention focussed on the scourge of industrial accidents, and incidentally that efforts should be made to establish uniform and comparable accident statistics. Physical pain, impoverishment, privations for wives and children, a lowering of earning capacity—these represent for the victims some of the deplorable results of accidents. While these sufferings may to some extent be relieved by systems of compensation, the loss to the community remains the same.

In the United States, in 1924, it is estimated that there were 21,232 fatal industrial accidents, and 2,324,829 non-fatal.

In Germany, in 1925, official reports recorded 5,265 fatal accidents, and 50,769 accidents entailing permanent incapacity, partial or total; the number of injured persons in receipt of compensation was 428,421.

In Great Britain, in 1926, 139,963 accidents (806 fatal) were reported, apart from accidents in mines, which in the previous year numbered 169,223.

In Italy, in 1923, the compensation paid in respect of 357,322 industrial accidents (1,253 fatal, and 25,084 resulting in permanent disability) amounted to 169,903,000 lire.

In Germany, in 1926, the expenditure on compensation amounted to 260,000,000 marks. In the United States, the number of days lost by accidents in 687 plants alone amounted in 1926 to 3,012,757.

Information in regard to measures which are being taken in Canada for the avoidance of industrial accidents has been furnished to the International Labour Office for inclusion in its report. The Department of Labour of Canada has maintained and published statistics of industrial accidents since October, 1903. The Workmen's Compensation Boards which are in existence in various provinces are engaged also in the prevention of accidents. The co-operation of employers and workers is also being employed to the same end.

LABOUR'S NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP

Part of an Address on "Interpretations of Costs—Erroneous and Other", by David S. Kerr, Chartered Accountant, Montreal, delivered before the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants, in McGill University, Montreal, November 10, 1927

AT the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour, held at Los Angeles in October, 1927, Labour decided that "unless workers are to be put at a disadvantage in maintaining the advancing wages, Unions must gather their own statistics and make their own interpretations of the statistics compiled by Statistical Bureaus and employers." In other words, if the outlook indicates profits warranting it, labour wishes a share of these profits by way of an increase in wages.

Any plan that may be adopted in order to minimize the number of strikes and resultant loss in wages to labour, loss in profits to capital, and inconvenience to the public in general, is well deserving of receiving a most careful study, and of being given sympathetic support from all quarters.

To most of the demands made for increases in wages, the reply has been that profits do not warrant the complying with the requests. So that Capital first raised the question of ability to meet demands being based upon profits of the industry concerned. Now Labour will endeavour to see what can be accomplished by being guided, to a greater extent than formerly, by considering the earnings question before deciding upon strike measures, if the spirit of the new plan be properly construed. The importance of this new attitude, and its far-reaching effect, must not be under-estimated.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, deterrent in effecting speedier settlement of differences between Capital and Labour has been a decided lack of confidence in the arguments, etc. put forth by Capital when negiotiating with Labour. And there has been an abundance of justification for this distrust when questions of earnings have been brought into the discussions.

What are the important points that will require careful attention in carrying out the new policy of Labour? Some of them are as follows:—

1. All cards, of Capital and of Labour, must be put on the table when discussing questions: frankness and honesty must prevail at all times.
2. Labour cannot be asked to consider any return on watered capitalizations: calculations of earning returns must be on capitalization excluding inflation.
3. Methods of valuation of fixed assets of Corporations will require to be carefully reviewed by Labour, in order to ensure just dealing.
4. Labour will have to appreciate that fair and reasonable average annual returns must be allowed on actual investments in industry, based on risks involved.
5. "Window dressing" of accounts and other statements, by way of erroneous distribution of expenditures, or otherwise, must be eliminated.
6. Labour must endeavour to give its best efforts, reduce absenteeisms, and otherwise assist for the mutual benefit.
7. Labour must not conclude that wages will be either maintained or increased. They must be prepared for necessary reductions.
8. Statistics are not sufficient to conclude as to the future of corporations, as they refer to past history only. In judging whether or not future business is likely to warrant maintaining or increasing wage standards, other factors, besides statistics, must be considered.
9. Subsidiary companies, as well as Parent or Holding Companies, must reveal their operations, and these must be on the basis of conducting business as separate independent units, irrespective of how the controlling Capital Stocks are owned. The control of the Capital Stocks should not affect what price should be received for goods sold, work done, etc.
10. Fluctuations of the market value of shares of Capital Stocks of Corporations do not afford a reliable business "yard-stick" or gauge to guide negotiations. The wide range of Stock Market fluctuations during the present year is quite sufficient to

clearly demonstrate this, there having been no corresponding variations in business conditions.

11. Labour will not contribute to past losses of corporations or agree to take very low wages even if profits cannot be obtained by Capital. The so-called, but undefined, "living wage" must always be paid to Labour, no matter what happens to Capital.

The working of Labour's new co-partnership plan will be watched with considerable interest.

Nor must the fact be overlooked that many of the largest, as well as other, corporations are constantly encouraging, by energetic selling campaigns, their employees to become stockholders.

If there is sincerity behind the incessant ostentatious appeals for the application of the "Golden Rule", there is now offered one of the greatest opportunities for its practical demonstration in minimizing the difficulties between Capital and Labour.

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN TOWARDS PEACE IN INDUSTRY

DURING recent months several movements have been evident in Great Britain, arising out of a general desire for peace in industry. Some of these movements are described in the following paragraphs.

Trades Union Congress.—At the fifty-ninth annual Trades Union Congress, held at Edinburgh, commencing September 5, the subject of industrial peace was more or less prominent. In his presidential address, Mr. George Hicks raised the question in the form of a tacit invitation to the employers. Urging the wider use of joint consultation, the chairman of the T. U. C. stated that much fuller use could be made of the machinery for negotiation between employers and employed, declaring that "practically nothing has as yet been done to establish effective machinery of joint conference between the representative organizations entitled to speak for industry as a whole." Advocating a direct "get-together" form of negotiation rather than a conference under Government or other auspices, Mr. Hicks proceeded:—

"Such a direct exchange of practical views between representatives of the great organized bodies who have responsibility for the conduct of industry and know its problems at first hand would be of far greater significance than the suggestion which has been made in certain quarters for a spectacular national conference, under Government or other auspices, to discuss a vague aspiration towards 'industrial peace.'"

This suggestion in the presidential address was substantiated by the General Council's report to the convention, which concluded:—

"The extent to which the Confederation of Employers' Organizations controls questions of general policy . . . points to the necessity for centralized negotiations to deal with general questions for the whole movement. The General Council therefore recommends that this necessary co-ordination should be in the hands of the T. U. C. through the medium of the General Council."

These overtures were repeated on October 19 in a speech delivered at Battersea by Mr. W. M. Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, who was reported to have declared that "the trade unions believe that they can make a constructive contribution to industry and are ready to meet the employers for a discussion of the terms and conditions upon which co-operation is possible for the improvement of conditions in industry." Referring to the decision of the T.U.C. at Edinburgh he said:—

"That decision was perfectly clear. It was that if anything is to be achieved in the establishment of better relationships between employers and workers, it could only be done through representative organizations of the employer and the trade unions."

On the same evening, speaking at Birmingham, the Minister of Labour said he hoped that the employers would respond to the offer, and endorsed the statement of the T. U. C. secretary that the willingness to co-operate should be expressed by representative bodies on both sides.

Employers' Proposals.—The employers' body which replied to these overtures was the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, which represents federations in industries employing 7,000,000 workpeople. This organization in its official declaration welcomed and endorsed the sentiment expressed at the Edinburgh convention of the Trades Union Congress in furtherance of peace in British industry, and agreed with the unions that political intervention was unnecessary. However, the Confederation differed as to the method of effecting industrial peace, and considered that such co-operation could best be sought in individual industries. This section of the employers' reply was as follows:—

"It is in the individual works that that spirit of mutual understanding must find its ultimate

expression in practical results. The methods for attaining these results must vary from industry to industry according to the problems which the particular industry has to face, and the Confederation would therefore wish to record its view that it is in the individual industries—in their organizations and in the day-to-day contact in the works—that the most ready and effective means present themselves for developing and applying the spirit of industrial good-will which is so vital to the future welfare of this country, and which the Confederation will at all times be anxious to further and support."

Mansion House Conference.—Another move toward industrial peace was made at the "Mansion House Conference". At the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, a conference of British employers, labour leaders and officials of the Brotherhood Movement was held at the Mansion House, London, on October 17, to consider what could be done to secure peace in industry. At this conference, over which the Lord Mayor presided, one of the most notable addresses was that made by Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., in which he again emphasized the establishment of a League of Industrial Peace, composed of all classes, having a definite program, a definite policy and definite sanctions. In asserting the need for such a scheme, modelled apparently upon the League of Nations, he declared that "the whole of our industrial future would be jeopardized unless we could obtain a steady continuous program of production and development in this country." He stated that in the company with which he was associated the (Brunner-Mond Company) there had not been a labour dispute during 53 years, and his experience was that the operation of works councils was all to the good. Continuing, he urged that the scheme be kept entirely out of party politics, and insisted that it must be something so strong that every party would have to accept it; something so sound that the common feeling of the nation would insist on its being implemented. In conclusion he stated that the policy of low wages and long hours as a remedy for industrial depression, was a retrograde step, and in lieu thereof he urged high production, cheap costs and high wages.

Copartnership.—Another organization which is working in somewhat the same direction but by different methods is the Industrial Copartnership Association—a body whose objective is to bring about an organization in industry based upon the principle of labour co-partnership. At a conference of this association, held on October 14 in Manchester, aspects of copartnership and profit-sharing were discussed. One of the features of the conference was the contribution of Mr. R. Lloyd Roberts, of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited (formerly the Brunner-Mond Company). This corporation, which is a combine of chemical manufacturers, had adopted a scheme calculated to improve industrial relations. Mr. Roberts stated that there was danger, both nationally and internationally, unless it was emphasized that public service was the object of industry. Industry, he declared, was becoming a joint affair, and he believed that all the worker wanted was to be regarded as a human being, to be recognized as an essential partner in industry, and to be accorded the status that one partner had the right to expect from another. The scheme of copartnership which is being put into operation by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, makes provision for a workman to buy shares at 2s. 6d. below the market price and pay for them by instalments spread over two years. If he died before he had completed payment, even if he died after he had paid only one instalment, the company paid all the rest, and the widow or next of kin received the benefit. The man was entitled to dividend from the date of his first payment. He could spend 20 per cent of his wages or salary annually on these shares. A man whose wages amounted to £200 a year or less would be given a share for every four shares he bought. Employees receiving higher wages or salaries would have to buy more shares than four before being entitled to receive one free—the number they would have to purchase to qualify them receiving a free share would vary with the amount of their pay.

Mr. Roberts emphasized the fact that the shares would be the men's own—to be sold if desired. The scheme was intended to encourage investment and not speculation, and the corporation was hoping that as a result of it the great majority of their 35,000 employees would become practically interested in the affairs of the company.

In addition, the employees would, under the scheme, be given (through the operation of a central labour department and a system of committees) that status in the concern and that "contact" and confidence which was designed to create a feeling of real partnership. It was also intended to effect a co-partnership basis by according information to the worker as to the progress of the business, and to inaugurate a "staff-grade" of workers, affording more stable and remunerative conditions for men of five years service.

EMPLOYEES' STOCK OWNERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

THE International Paper Company, through its president, Mr. A. R. Graustein, recently announced the third offering of its cumulative seven per cent preferred stock to those now actually in the employ of the company or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries. The number of Canadian employees to whom this subscription plan will apply is approximately 7,726. There are 30 subsidiary corporations affiliated with the International Paper Company, and among the Canadian subsidiaries are the following: Canadian International Paper Company; St. George Pulp and Paper Company; High Falls Pulp and Paper Company; Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited; Dalhousie Lumber Company, Limited; Gatineau Power Company; Saint John River Power Company; Hull Electric Company; Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Limited; Maniwaki Power and Telephone Company, Limited; Papineauville Electric Company, Limited; Quebec Southern Power Corporation; Laurentian Hydro-Electric Limited; Napierville Electric Company, Limited; International Fibre Board Company, Limited.

The first offering of this stock to the employees of the International Paper Company was in 1925, when 2,001 employees subscribed to a total of 7,189 shares. When the second offering was made in 1926, 2,668 employees subscribed to a total of 8,449 shares.

The subscription price of this stock to employees is $100 per share, and may be paid in full or by instalments deducted from the salaries or wages of employees. If payment is on the latter basis, each instalment is $1 per share for subscribers who are paid weekly; $2.25 per share for subscribers paid twice a month, and $4.50 per share for subscribers paid monthly.

Deductions from weekly payrolls will commence on the first pay day after January 2, 1928, and deductions from monthly and semi-monthly will commence on payrolls due and payable on December 31, 1927. If payment is made in full it must be made on or before January 6, 1928.

If stock is subscribed on the instalment basis, interest will be charged at 5 per cent a year on the balance due, but the dividends will be paid direct, unless it is directed that such be applied on account of the purchase price.

The dividends on this stock are $7 a share a year—$1.75 a share on January 15; $1.75 a share on April 15; $1.75 a share on July 15; and $1.75 a share on October 15.

Bonuses—As an incentive to subscribers to complete their purchase agreements and to retain the purchased stock and remain in the service of the company, the company agrees to pay each subscriber on January 1 of each year, for five years commencing with January 1, 1929, for each share of stock purchased, a bonus as follows:—

On January 1, 1929, ... $1 per share.
On January 1, 1930, ... $2 per share.
On January 1, 1931, ... $3 per share.
On January 1, 1932, ... $4 per share.
On January 1, 1933, ... $5 per share.

This bonus is conditional upon the subscriber then being in the employ of the company or one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. He must have paid in full all instalments due thereon to the date of such bonus payment, and still hold the stock.

If the subscriber keeps his stock and remains continuously in the employ of the company or its wholly-owned subsidiaries for five years from the date of his original subscription, the company intends that he shall receive, as soon as practicable after January 1, 1933, a special bonus, the amount of which could not at present be determined or fixed.

Voting Rights.—After the stock is delivered it carries full voting rights. In the meantime, whether the stock has been paid for in full or is being paid for in instalments, arrangements will be made to give each subscriber the right to say how the stock subscribed for by him should be voted.

An employee is free to sell his stock shares any time after it has been paid for, but the selling of such stock stops the bonus.

The number of shares that may be applied for by each employee is limited to three shares if salary or wages are $30 per week or less; four shares if it is $40 per week or less, but more than $30 per week; and five shares if it is $50 per week or less, but more than $40 per week, and so on.

Cancellation of Subscription.—Subscriptions will be cancelled for the following reasons: (1) By request of subscriber; (2) by subscriber voluntarily leaving the service or by his being discharged or failing to resume employment when requested; (3) by subscriber falling in arrears upon the payments due for the stock.

The cancellation of a subscription forfeits all interest and benefits which the subscriber would have received if he had continued such subscription, and there will be repaid to the subscriber the full amounts of payments made on the subscription so cancelled with interest at five per cent, no credit being given for dividends or for bonuses.

Death or Disability.—If a purchaser of stock under this plan dies while rendering faithful service during such five year period, payment will be made to his estate, or to a named beneficiary as follows:

(1) If his subscription is fully paid and he has received and not disposed of his certificate of stock, the company will pay a sum equal to the total of the respective amounts per share.

(2) If the subscription has not been paid in full, the company will pay the money theretofore paid in by the subscriber on account, and the bonuses for the entire five years period, the company retaining the stock.

If a purchaser is permanently disabled while rendering faithful service during such five years period, payment will thereupon be made to him upon the above basis.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Legislative Demands of Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE legislative program of the Ontario provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted to Premier Howard Ferguson and his cabinet on November 29 by a delegation composed of H. S. Mitchell, J. Watt, S. Bush and C. R. Nichols, members of the Provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by Tom Moore, president, and Jas. Simpson, vice-president, of the Trades and Labour Congress, and by a number of representatives of affiliated unions.

One of the requests presented was that definite action be taken by the government to give effect to such Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the conferences of the International Labour Organization as come within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. These include in particular: (1) Enactment of an eight-hour day law for industrial and commercial undertakings; (2) Legislation for the further protection of women and children in industrial and commercial undertakings and in agriculture; (3) Co-operation with other provinces so as to make possible ratification, by Canada, of these draft conventions and recommendations; (4) Bringing of all young persons, irrespective of sex, under the Minimum Wage Act.

Other requests made were as follows:—

(1) Amendments of the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act;

(2) Amendments of the Minimum Wage Act;

(3) Legislation providing for compulsory right-of-way for fire fighting apparatus;

(4) An investigation into alleged conditions in trade schools;

(5) Protesting against military training in schools;

(6) Unemployment relief measures and unemployment insurance;

(7) Legislation for licensing and sanitary laws to govern barbers and barber shops;

(8) More rigid inspection of paint-spraying machines;

(9) Amendments to the Minimum Wage and Factory Acts so that there may be uniformity in regard to hours of labour, and age and wages of the workers;

(10) Amendments to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act so as to define more clearly the provisions of the law, and to provide for the extension of the scope of the Act by including lines of manufacture not now covered;

(11) Protesting against the issuance of injunctions in cases of peaceful picketing;

(12) Discontinuance by the Ontario Government of the practice of subsituting prison-made products, for grants, where requests are made for government support, and that the use of these products be limited to non-productive government institutions;

(13) Legislation to prohibit the manufacture or making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners;

(14) An investigation into the working conditions of linemen and others in the electrical industry;

(15) Legislation providing for an eight-hour work day on all provincial public works;

(16) Provision for the strengthening and enforcing of the Fair Wage Regulations of the Ontario government;

(17) Legislation to provide for uniformity of building by-laws in all municipalities within the province;

(18) Extension of the powers of the steam boiler inspection department and adoption of standard regulations for general use throughout the province, with proper supervision and inspection of all installations;

(19) Uniform standard plumbing regulations for the province;

(20) Extension of the scope of the Factory Act to take in garage employees;

(21) Legislation making it compulsory for employers to give public notice of a strike when advertising for employees;

(22) Health regulations requiring all bread to be wrapped before leaving the bakeries and abolition of night work in bakeries;

(23) Legislation compelling municipalities with a population of 10,000 or over employing a regular fire force to provide a superannuation and pension fund for the members of such force;

(24) Amendment to the Fire Marshals' Act providiing that every municipality with a population of 50,000 or over shall have a fire marshal or fire marshals, whose salary shall be paid by the Ontario Government and the Fire Underwriters' Association, each paying an equal amount;

(25) Legislation by the province to make effective the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act;

(26) Amendments to the Ontario Liquor Control Act whereby each municipality would be granted local autonomy for the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes;

(27) Legislation requiring all motor car owners to carry public liability insurance and that the granting of licenses be more stringent;

(28)* That the Minimum Wage Board issue orders on behalf of the female help in hotels, etc., outside the city of Toronto;

(29) That companies operating street cars be compelled to place on their cars the best available safety fenders;

(30) That bus owners and companies be designated common carriers and placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Railway Boards;

(31) Investigation into the system followed in banks and financial institutions of compelling or allowing employees to labour unlimited hours;

(32) Legislation for the regulation of the use of the pneumatic hammer so as to safeguard the health and life of the operator.

Additional requests were as follows: (1) That all placements of immigrants be made through the Provincial Government Employment Service and that Canadian citizens be given equal opportunity in any provincial colonization scheme; (2) Amendments to the Election Act to provide for: (*a*) Proportional representation, (*b*) Election day a public holiday, (*c*) One man, one vote, (*d*) Abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws; (3) Appointment of more inspectors under the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, and compulsory registration of steam plant owners; (4) Appointment of more inspectors under the Factory Act so that the law may be properly enforced; (5) Fullest possible vocational guidance for those leaving school to become wage earners; (6) That the facilities of the Ontario Savings Office be extended to all parts of the province and that the four per cent rate of interest be restored to the depositors; (7) Compulsory imprint of name of publishing house on all printing for public circulation; (8) Government aid for the development of co-operative societies; (9) Amendments to the Mechanics Lien Act; (10) Prohibiting of employment of white girls by orientals; (11) Abolition of private employment bureaus, and private detective agencies; (12) Enactment of a law to regulate public automobile garages and service stations in the province of Ontario, and to govern employment and examination of automobile mechanics employed therein; (13) That the care of the unemployed be undertaken by the Federal and Provincial Governments; (14) Amendments to the Factory Act making forty-eight the maximum work hours for women and children; (15) Enforcement of the Building Trades Protection Act; (16) Regulation of electric wiring construction; (17) Labour representation on appointed commissions, especially on the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and the Provincial Parole Board; (18) Public ownership and operation of all public utilities; (19) That the political right of civic employees and civil servants be guaranteed; (20) Legislation to give all employees, who have been employed at least ten months in each year, two weeks' holidays with full pay.

* Order No. 40 of the Minimum Wage Board, governing restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities over 30,000 population (excepting Toronto) does not apply to hotels.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada

President Frank Wheatley presided over the second annual convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which opened in Calgary on November 21, 1927, and was attended by twenty-four accredited delegates, together with seven other delegates from local unions unaffiliated with the organization. The delegates were informed by the president of the efforts put forth during the past year to organize the miners in the various mines throughout Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, and also in Northern Ontario. He told of the difficulties experienced in endeavouring to gain recognition for the union and to have the "check-off" system established. When these requests were made to the various companies in the Drumheller district they were refused, with the result that a strike took place. At the end of two weeks the miners returned to work without having gained their objective, the following reasons being given by the president for such failure: (1) Efforts on the part of the United Mines Workers of America to set up locals at Hy-Grade and Monarch; (2) Employers visiting the houses of their workmen soliciting them to return to work, one operator offering to open his mine if he could get twenty men to start work; (3) The workmen being informed that they must return to work at once or immediately vacate their homes.

In referring to organization work in Northern Ontario, president Wheatley stated that "some difficulty is encountered in the establishment of these locals, causing the work to be carried on in a very secretive manner, but progress is being made." The president further stated that "inquiries have been made from two different sources in Nova Scotia, and constitutions supplied; also from Vancouver Island. We feel it is essential to first establish this district fully before undertaking to organize outside." The president made mention of the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and the establishing by this body of labour councils in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Edmonton. The delegates were informed that certain recommendations for amendments to the Mines Act and Compensation Act of Alberta originating in local unions were submitted by the district officers to the provincial cabinet prior to the last session of the legislature. Some amendments were made to the Compensation Act of Alberta by the provincial government, which appointed a committee to make further recommendations to the next session of the legislature for the purpose of stabilizing the Act and eliminating the need for yearly amendments. In closing president Wheatley stated that "it will be the serious duty of this convention to outline a policy to deal with the coming wage negotiations, as well as to set out a policy for the future conduct of our organization."

According to the financial statement submitted by the secretary-treasurer the total receipts were $33,589.81; expenditures, $27,258.86, leaving a balance of $6,330.95. The secretary also stated that the average paid up membership for the sixteen month period ending October 31, 1927, was 3,350.

Recommendations of the committee on resolutions adopted by the convention were: (1) Requesting the Alberta government to so amend the law that the "check-off" may be made a legal assessment; (2) Urging the organization to do all in its power to further the purposes of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour; (3) Recommending that before a certificate of competency be granted a miner, the examination board shall have some proof, as to his ability, in writing, other than from the applicant himself, preferably from the secretary of the local union or from his last employer; (4) Instructing the executive to circularize all locals to get in touch with their federal representative, and also to circularize the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and all other organizations, with a view to eliminating the present restrictions placed upon peaceful picketing.

Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario

The twelfth annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario was held in Toronto on November 7, 1927, president M. J. Gainey, Peterboro, Ont., presiding. After the appointing of the regular committees, addresses were delivered by Wilfred Harrison, president, Canadian Master Barbers' Association; Leon Worthall, honorary president of the Federation and Organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, and H. J. Halford, vice-chairman of the Ontario Compensation Board.

Secretary-treasurer Albert Call told of the efforts put forth to have the proposed barbers' license law placed on the statute books of Ontario. Further efforts, he stated, would be made to have this bill introduced at the coming session of the legislature. Secretary

Call urged all locals to do all in their power to shorten the working hours, which could be accomplished by municipal by-law. By this means, he stated, "you will gradually eliminate the cheap shops because they cannot exist on short hours."

Resolutions were passed recommending: (1) Co-operative advertising for barbers; (2) The appointing of a permanent organizer for Canada; (3) Re-indorsing the proposed Barbers' License Law.

Officers elected were: President M. J. Gainey, Peterboro, Ont.; firse vice-president, P. C. Hollier, Hamilton, Ont.; second vice-president, Geo. Lewis, Toronto, Ont.; third vice-president, W. H. Davis, Windsor, Ont.; fourth vice-president, E. D. Hunt, Brantford, Ont.; fifth vice-president, W. Maxwell, Ottawa, Ont.; secretary-treasurer and press agent, Albert Call, St. Catharines, Ont.

The next convention will be held on the first Monday in November, 1928, in Toronto, Ont.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Apprenticeship in the Printing Trade—Great Britain

THE first of a series of seven reports, incorporating the results of an inquiry made by the Ministry of Labour in 1925 and 1926 into apprenticeship and training for the skilled occupations, has just recently been published. The information contained in these reports was obtained from schedules issued to some 44,000 employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and also to the principal trade unions, after consultation respectively with the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and with the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. The first report deals with the printing and allied industries.

The industry employs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland about 169,000 males and 98,000 females. Apprenticeship is the usual method of recruitment. "Proportionately fewer apprentices," the report notes, "are employed in daily newspaper work than in other branches of the industry. This is due partly to the statutory restrictions placed upon the employment of lads under 18 years of age on night work, and partly to a general reluctance to employ lads on high-speed newspaper work. Another important cause is the agreed maximum of apprentices allowed in the large provincial daily newspaper establishments, which tends in the aggregate to reduce the proportion of apprentices in provincial newspaper printing."

Apprentices usually enter the printing occupation at 14 years of age, about two-thirds commencing at that age, but 16 years of age is the now usual age of commencement for apprentices to process work and journalism. Only about 2 per cent of apprentices enter at ages over 16 years, and these are found mainly among stereotypers, electrotypers, journalists, and warehousemen. The period of apprenticeship is predominantly seven years. Periods of improvership following apprenticeship are unusual in the trade as a whole, full journeymen's rates being paid to 88 per cent of the apprentices employed immediately on completion of their apprenticeship. Where facilities are available, employers usually allow the attendance of apprentices and learners at technical or trade classes, but only a small number make attendance at such classes a compulsory term of the employment. The Joint Industrial Council has formulated a scheme of apprenticeship for the trade to improve education and training and ensure recruitment of the right kind of boys.

Apprentices Limited.—Analysis of returns from 4,043 employers employing 115,250 male workpeople brings out the fact that the proportion of apprentices or trainees to workpeople varied with the kind of firm and decreased regularly with its size. "While firms with less than ten male workers had one apprentice to about four workpeople, and firms with ten and under 30 had one apprentice to six workpeople, the proportion was one to nine in firms of from 50 to 100 workers, and one to about 20 when the size of the firm is 500 workers or over." Thus it is clear that among the firms taking apprentices it is the small rather than the large firms which are the more actively engaged in training boys for the skilled occupations. As far as apprentices in the composing-room are concerned, the smaller proportion of apprentices in large firms is in some part an automatic consequence of the limitation of the number of apprentices in the provinces to a maximum of eight in any one establishment. This limitation, it is elsewhere explained, is embodied in joint agreement and trade union rules and regulations.

In the daily newspaper printing industry "firms employing 20 to 30 workers had apprentices in the proportion of one to seven workers; in firms employing 50 to 100 workers the proportion was one to ten, 200 to 500 workers one to 30, 500 to 1,000 workers one to 65, and over 1,000 workers one to 160 . . . . In the work of daily newspapers the returns furnished by individual firms during the inquiry showed that there were 671 apprentices and learners, as against a total employment of 22,957 male workpeople—a proportion of only 3 per cent in comparison with 10 per cent among the general printing firms."

Shortage of Stereotypers.—The report continues: "Although not unduly perturbed concerning the supply of skilled workers for the future, newspaper proprietors consider that, in the composing room at all events, it would be to the advantage of the industry if the number of apprentices were increased. It is probable, however, that they can satisfy their requirements in all occupations except those of stereotypers by taking into newspaper printing men who have been trained in general printing. The fact of this supply having been available has enabled some newspaper establishments to dispense with the number of apprentices who could have been employed under agreements with trade unions. But the conditions in respect of stereotypers are somewhat different. This is an occupation in which the supply of craftsmen cannot be maintained from those trained in general printing, and for which newspapers must train their own men. The employers' associations state that under present arrangements a sufficient number of these workers, who hold a key position in newspaper work, is not available. This condition of affairs is reflected in the facts ascertained in the inquiry, which show that in this occupation the proportion of apprentices on newspaper work, the entering age, and the wages, were all alike higher than in any other printing occupation."

Employers' Views.—"In every main occupation in the printing industry the numbers in training are governed by limitation of apprentices to journeymen employed, the proportion being specified under trade union rules or established by agreement between employers' associations and trade unions. The proportions specified are . . . usually simple proportions (e.g. 1 apprentice to every 3 journeymen, etc.), but in some cases, especially on newspaper work, the proportion is subject to an overriding limitation of numbers of apprentices to be employed in any one department. Of the employers furnishing information on the subject of difficulties encountered in obtaining apprentices, 87 referred to the restrictive influence of the limitations imposed.

"Although these criticisms were mainly directed against the restriction in any form of the number of apprentices, the objections to simple proportionate limitation were held less strongly than the objections to the additional limitation imposed in the occupations of compositors, stereotypers, and electrotypers which prevents the employment of more than a certain number of apprentices or learners (varying from four to eight) in any one section or establishment, irrespective of the number of journeymen employed therein. In other words, it is mainly the employers employing large numbers of workpeople with establishments well equipped for the purpose of training, and only to a lesser extent those in a relatively small way of business, who consider that they are adversely affected by the rules restricting the numbers of apprentices or learners who may be employed. These employers maintain that they have to give to adults work which could be, and should be, done by apprentices in their later years, and which so far from delaying the training of the apprentices would materially advance it.

"On this subject the Federation of Master Printers states that the limitation of apprentices in the large establishments debars such firms, having the latest types of machinery and the best methods of production, from training the craftsmen they could employ; in such establishments, consequently, skilled workers have to be recruited from other places in order to maintain or increase the number of journeymen employed."

Education and Industry

The following extracts are taken from a report, appearing in the Educational Supplement of the *Times* (London), of a recent meeting of the Education Section of the British Association held in Leeds, under the presidency of the Duchess of Atholl. Mr. J Wickham Murray spoke on "New Outlooks and Tendencies". He stated that there was no adequate national policy under which education and industry could be brought together for the mutnal benefit of each. No such policy could be formulated without a revision of some of those ideas which made up our educational philosophy. It could not be done by adding to the present system of education a few odds and ends and scraps of what were called vocational subjects. It was necessary to review the extraordinary changes that had taken place since our educational ideas were shaped.

Industry definitely asked now, he said, for a close co-operation between those responsible for industry and for technical education. It believed technical education was necessary to industry and it believed that the time was ripe for an advance. The lines of advance suggested fell within the following parts:— The grouping of places in which technical education should be available so as to reduce the cost in places where only small classes would otherwise be held; the extension of the scope of technical education; the supply of an efficient staff; research; and facilities for closer contact with industrial opinion. As to staff, it was found that minimum rates of pay became maxima, and excellent men were frequently not to be attracted from industry by the present scale.

Mr. E. Walls, managing director of Messrs. Lever Brothers, dealt with the educational needs of industry. He said that the great task of education was the sorting out of each new generation so that each individual might receive the appropriate training and then be relegated to the appropriate employment. What the enlightened industrialist looked to education for was: (1) moral character and especially the simple virtues of truth and honesty, discipline and courage; (2) power of judgment; (3) creative ability. With reference to elementary education, he found that 50 per cent of the children had forgotten almost everything they had learned within 12 months of leaving school. They retained just enough facility in writing and reading to get along. Were the secondary scholars much better? Of these 33 per cent never reached the first school examination and of the remainder one-third failed, leaving just over 40 per cent who made good in that particular examination. He would like to see the quantity of knowledge imparted in elementary education reduced rather than increased. He would make the whole course a training in thinking for themselves. He would give them the simplest history, geography and calculations, driven in so as to be ineradicable; the simplest facts of everyday science, economics and citizenship, but a great deal of handling things, measuring, weighting, and checking; hand and eye training. He would give them a great deal of literature, both prose and poetry, so as to create a real habit of reading for pleasure; of drawing and music. He would simplify elementary education and so make it a real training in intelligence provided there was a free avenue open on grading to further education, and provision for post-school vocational training.

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Vocational Education and Apprenticeship —South Africa

In the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE page 1187, reference was made to the conference of apprenticeship committees at Johannesburg in September. A summary of the main decisions and recommendations of the conference has since come to hand.

Mr. A. B. Linscott, inspector of vocational training, outlined the basis of the system of technical education which the Union Department of Education advocated for adoption in connection with the training of apprentices in the Union, the following being the guiding principles involved:—

(1) General (so-called "cultural") education to be a part of the system throughout the period of class attendance;

(2) training to be provided in the industry as a whole; and

(3) training to be given in the special trade which the apprentice intends to follow.

Without passing a formal resolution, the conference indicated that the feeling was generally in favour of the principles enunciated by Mr. Linscott. It was announced on behalf of the Union Department of Education that it was intended to recast the whole of the existing courses and syllabuses in conformity with these principles.

Attendance at Classes.—The conference accepted the following proposals in reference to attendance at classes:—

(1) The minimum period to be six hours per week with at least 50 per cent in the employer's time, and the remainder in the apprentice's time, the distribution to be arranged in co-operation with the technical institutions;

(2) whatever the number of years for which attendance is prescribed, the period should be uniform throughout the industry, and it should be left to each industry to settle its own period, in consultation with the technical authorities.

Syllabuses.—The conference endorsed the principle that uniform syllabuses of technical education be adopted for each industry throughout the Union, and approved of a suggestion that syllabuses should be framed with the co-operation of, and in consultation with, recognized representatives of trade organizations. The conference recommended to the technical education authorities that the vocational bias should be introduced in the training of apprentices as early as possible in the courses.

A suggestion that committees might consider the provision of positive inducements to better attendance of apprentices at classes was approved by the conference, which also endorsed a recommendation to the effect that apprentices attending classes, as required by the terms of their contract, should be granted railway concessions when travelling for the purpose.

Correspondence Courses.—The conference recommended the Union Department of Education to establish correspondence courses for all areas where adequate facilities did not exist for the training of apprentices.

The conference accepted a motion recommending that apprenticeship committees be empowered summarily to fine any apprentice who, after due warning, fails to attend classes regularly, or who is guilty of any other serious breach of the contract of apprenticeship, and also to deal in a similar way with employers who have committed a serious breach of the apprenticeship contract.

In a review of the work of the conference in the October issue of the *Social and Industrial Review* the Department of Labour of South Africa points out the advantages to be gained from such a gathering and expresses the opinion that the conference should be the starting-point of a far-reaching forward movement in industrial training in South Africa. It is stated that the concrete decisions and recommendations of the conference give ample warrant for such a belief, but that even more suggestive of future developments is the spirit of co-operation and constructiveness which characterized the conference.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work in Nova Scotia Mines

THE coal mining operations of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited were described in an article in the *Canadian Mining Journal* for November 4. This company, through its subsidiaries, the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, operates in the three major coal fields in Nova Scotia, in the counties of Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland. About 125,000 people, or more than one-fifth of the total population of the province, depend for their livelihood on the activities of this industrial group. The Safety and First Aid work of the corporations are described as follows:—

"A special department is maintained by the corporation for the promotion of safety first. Weekly meetings of the officials of each colliery are held to discuss past performance, seek remedial measures and plan for the future. A spirit of competition for the least number of accidents is fostered. Campaigns are constantly put on and valuable prizes, e.g., standard gold railroad watch, offered for best suggestions.

"All moving parts of machinery both on the surface and underground are guarded to the greatest possible degree. Special classes in first aid to the injured are conducted and a very large number of the workmen have availed themselves of the opportunity to secure certificates.

"As regards the safe operation of the mines, everything thought of is being done to this end. Supplementing the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the corporation has in force a set of special rules by which every employee must guide himself. A special staff of safety inspectors is maintained by the corporation, whose sole duty it is to visit the collieries continuously in the interests of safety. This is formed of capable and experienced men, all of whom hold certificates as colliery managers.

"The provincial government maintains a permanent resident staff of deputy inspectors of mines for the same purpose. Before men enter the mines for work, officials known as 'examiners' visit every working place and either pass or forbid it as being safe for men to work in. In addition to the above, the workmen have the right, which they are invited to and do exercise, of appointing a committee to examine all or any sections of the mine."

The writer describes the various safety devices in use in the mines, the rescue apparatus, the control of explosives, overwinding prevention, precautions in the use of electric safety lamps, stone dusting and watering; ventilation; underground electric installation, etc.

Safety Work in Logging Camps in British Columbia

Major H. Steere-Clark, safety director for the British Columbia Loggers' Association, in an address delivered before the woodworking section of the 16th annual safety congress of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.), described the safety conditions and operations in the British Columbia woods. This paper is given

with illustrations, in the November issue of *National Safety News*. Describing the origin of the safety movement, the writer says:—

"Increasing assessments levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the logging industry in British Columbia (at present 4½ per cent of an operator's payroll) made it imperative that something be done to offset this waste of man-power and money. During the five years ending 1925, the cost of accidents increased out of all proportion to the increased labour employed. With few exceptions the methods of modern logging, with the high lead, skidder, sky line, etc., were in use in 1921 as they are to-day. The average length of disability, however, for total temporary disabilities increased each year from 37 days in 1921 to 42 days in 1925. But in 1926 this was reduced to 40 days, showing that safety work was having its effect throughout the entire industry. The accident cost for 1926 was $50,000 less than for the previous year. In May, 1925, the British Columbia Loggers' Association, comprising forty-one operators employing some 6,000 men in their sixty-seven camps, and accounting for 85 per cent of the production on the coast, realized that sound safety work should be introduced and the writer was asked to organize a safety department within the organization."

Before 1925 the only safety supervision (and that only from the mechanical side) that the industry received was a periodical inspection of camps by government boiler and railroad inspectors. This inspection was effective within its limits, less than one per cent of injuries in the camps being due to faulty equipment. General accidents, however, were on the increase during the five years ending 1925, and the need for an educational campaign among the workers became evident. Special difficulties in this work arise from the character of employment in the woods.

"There is no more transient population," Mr. Clark states, "than found in the Pacific logging industry, many men being veritable nomads. No less than 18,000 men were shipped from our own employment office to our camps, which employ normally 6,000 men, making a complete labour turnover three times a year; and yet, while these men are at camp, they are in the main good workers, using the experience gained in many camps, and 'spreading the tricks of the trade,' including safety. Therefore it was found necessary to form a committee in two parts, namely a 'permanent one' composed of part management and part reliable old timers, say to the number of four, to which is added a 'floating committee' of six, making a total committee of ten or twelve. To avoid favoritism, the floating committee is changed each month and fresh men invited so that safety thought and active interest will spread as quickly as possible and thus men may have a chance to take an active part. We encourage our camp foremen to be present at all committee meetings, which are held at least once a month. All formality is completely done away with. The discussions then practically become round table talks. Any suggestions brought forward are thoroughly discussed and recommendations made for their adoption or rejection. Each accident or near accident that may have occurred since the previous meeting is carefully gone over and the committee's opinions quoted on their report. These reports are made in duplicate, one copy sent to the association safety department, the other displayed on the camp bulletin board and kept for record. This enables the whole crew to see how their committee functions, how their interests are studied, and keeps my office in constant touch with safety work in camps. Many sound and constructive criticisms are made on these reports, which are disseminated by circular from our department. Such items as 'carelessness,' 'should have known better,' 'it was his own fault,' etc., are often quoted by the committees and are having their effect on the camp crews, who realize that they are being criticized and helped by their fellow men. To further encourage the safety spirit, a number of operators put up cash prizes and prizes in kind, to be drawn for at the end of each month, during which the crew should be free from a compensable claim. All camps are visited as often as possible, when safety committees are interviewed and a general safety meeting of all employees with the management is held. These safety meetings, supplemented by motion pictures are held in the evenings, are invariably responsible for a 100 per cent attendance, which is voluntary, and really forms an entertainment that logging crews look forward to."

The paper describes in detail the methods used in handling the heavy timber and the precautions taken to ensure safety in the manifold operations carried on in the lumber camps.

Safety Organization of Pittsburgh Coal Company

The November issue of the *Coal Age* (New York) contains details of the methods followed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company in developing their property, which consists of 150,000 acres of coal in western Pennsylvania,

and 20,000 acres in Ohio and eastern Kentucky. The safety and personnel manager describes the company's "safety" methods:

"The Pittsburgh Coal Company," he says, "is devoting a great deal of attention to safety, and is practising it, not perfunctorily as a benevolent measure, but in a decidedly practical sort of way. Its approach to safety follows three distinct channels: (1) Training of men in their jobs, or occupational training; (2) teaching of safety methods; and (3) establishing safe working conditions.

"Occupational training, naturally, is delegated for the most part to plant officials. As conditions and procedures are somewhat varied as between mines, and as practices are gradually being changed by the introduction of new methods and equipment, the training of men for their jobs must be adjusted accordingly. In general, the best place for this training is 'on the job' and the best teachers are the bosses. But for those who seek higher training a vocational course has been established. It is in charge of men experienced in this field.

"It is the aim of the company to train every employee in first-aid methods and at least ten per cent of them in the use of mine-rescue apparatus. First-aid is also being taught in the schools. Teams are being organized and trained in recovery operations. Two fully-equipped rescue stations are maintained at strategic points. A schedule has been developed covering procedure and use of equipment in the event of a mine fire or explosion. Mine-rescue and first-aid contests will be held each year and representation in state and international meets will be continued. First-aid and mine-rescue classes are being conducted with the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Mines.

"Mine safety meetings are held monthly at each plant for the discussion of accidents and their prevention. At these meetings, also, safety suggestions are acted upon. The company is a member of the National Safety Council and circulates the literature of this organization among its employees. Safety-slogan inserts are placed in each pay envelope. At each plant is hung a white flag, measuring 4 by 6 feet on which appears in green letters the words 'No Accident Today.'

"First-aid stations are being established in the several sections of each mine and will be re-located as necessary so that no working place will ever be more than 1,500 feet away from one of them. The station is an opening in coal, and is furnished with a wooden platform, electric lights, a canister containing a stretcher, two blankets and a complete set of splints; also a first-aid cabinet. An up-to-date first-aid station is being installed outside, adjoining the mine foreman's office, at each plant.

The writer next refers to the company's early adoption of rock-dusting on a large scale. In mechanical mining, blowers and tubing are used, not as a primary agent to ventilation but merely for quickly removing smoke after shooting. "Inspection of mines is in charge of a chief inspector and two assistants. Inspections are made periodically and the findings recorded on designated forms, these being supplemented by reports. These provide a means of comparing conditions in one mine with those in another, all inspections being reported on the basis of predetermined standards."

Canadian Pacific Railway's 'First Aid' Organization

The results of the St. John Ambulance Association's 1927 competition for Canadian railway first aid teams was given in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, with special reference to the successes of the Canadion National teams in some of the competitions. The Canadian branch of the Association was established in 1910. In 1909 the Canadian Pacific had commenced giving instruction to its employees in First Aid to the Injured. Since that time instruction has been given by the company to more than 28,000 employees, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The class attendance at present is approximately 2,500 per annum, of which number approximately 1,700 pass examination at the hands of an examining surgeon and qualify for the certificate or higher award of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Team competitions commenced on the Canadian Pacific in the year 1911 and the company provided a trophy for each district, representing the championship of the district. The team winning the championship of the various districts then compete for the championship of eastern lines or western lines as the case may be, and the winner is awarded the Shaughnessy Shield. The final contest is then held between the championship teams of the eastern and western lines for what is known as the Grand Challenge Cup, representing the All-Lines Championship.

Dr. H. A. Beatty, M.R.C.S., the company's chief surgeon and medical officer, donates a gold medal to each member of the winning team.

The company's First-Aid teams this year won all Dominion trophies of the St. John Ambulance Association for the competition for which they were eligible: The Montizambert Trophy, The Wallace Nesbitt Railway Trophy, The Sherwood Police Trophy.

Treatment of Industrial Rheumatism

It is proposed to establish in London a clinic for the treatment of industrial rheumatism. Mr. Henry Lesser, vice-president of the National Association of Insurance Committees, explained at a recent conference that the clinic would follow the lines of a similar institution in Germany. He stated that on the invitation of the German Minister of Health, a representative party of British industrialists recently attended a conference in Berlin of the Central International Committee on Rheumatism, appointed by the Society of Medical Hydrology. His general impression of the visit was that the Germans, by means of these ambulatoriums, or out patient clinics, were exploring a special field of investigation on a scale which had not yet been attempted in England. All who are concerned with the problem, whether as patients, physicians, employers, or State Insurance officials, appear to be agreed on the advantages to be derived from hydrotherapeutic treatment. The British Committee of the International Society of Medical Hydrology have put forward a scheme for the establishment of an experimental clinic for rheumatic diseases in London. The clinic will offer all the most approved methods of external or physical treatment which had proved efficacious in other places for the cure or alleviation of rheumatic diseases. The proposal has been sponsored by the British Red Cross Society, which proposes to launch an appeal for £40,000 as a foundation fund. Should the experiment prove successful similar clinics will be established in other parts of the country.

Spinners' Cancer in Lancashire

Sir Gerald Belhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories of Great Britain, is to confer with the Compensation Department of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation on the question of the prevention of spinners' cancer.

Dr. Robertson, Medical Officer of the Health for Darwen, Lancashire, has come to the conclusion that the cause of cancer in the majority of cases is not oil, as previously supposed, but friction.

Inquiries show that spinners' cancer is practically unknown in France and in the United States, where spinning is carried on under similar conditions. The difference, Dr. Robertson states, is due to the fact that whereas spinners should work in loose clothing, Lancashire spinners wear underclothing which is braced up in such a fashion that every time a spinner leans forward at his work there is very decisive friction. This repeated hundreds of times each day amply explains the irritation which Dr. Robertson holds brings about cancerous conditions.

Compensation for Fishermen in Massachusetts and Nova Scotia

The *Halifax Chronicle* recently compared the benefits received by fishermen or their dependants under Workmen's Compensation in Massachusetts and in Nova Scotia. Referring to the recent loss of two fishing vessels sailing from Gloucester, Mass., the *Chronicle* said:—

"The Columbia was lost with twenty-three men and the Avalon with eleven men. Both these Gloucester schooners were manned by men with families, in several instances with large families. But compensation is an admiralty matter and does not come within the jurisdiction of the state. Nor is it easy to obtain mortgage loans on ships. How very different were the cases of Lunenburg vessels lost a few weeks ago. They were under the Compensation Act of Nova Scotia, and provision has ben made out of the disaster fund for the widows and dependent children of the men who were lost in these tragic disasters. In this respect, leaving aside all economic problems, our fishermen are much better off than the men of Gloucester."

During November there were 6,175 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, as compared with 5,959 for November last year. Death cases numbered 46 this year, while last year there were 54 reported in November.

The number of accidents reported to date this year are 66,324, being 408 more than the number for the whole of 1926. The fatal cases this year number 382 for the 11 months, as compared with 366 for the same period last year.

The benefits awarded during November were $499,565.61, $407,976.48 of this being for compensation, and $91,589.13 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits this year to date to $5,526,206.85, as compared with $5,233,027.11 for the corresponding period of 1926.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIES IN CANADA FOR THE YEARS 1924 AND 1925

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918 takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufacture in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Bureau has issued summary figures for all manufacturing industries in Canada for the years 1924 and 1925, and these are presented in this article in tabular form.

Comparisons of the leading industries in the Dominion for 1925, indicate some interesting details. In regard to the number of employees the statistics show that the Sawmill industry leads with 35,458 employees, followed by pulp and paper in which 28,031 are employed. Cottons are in third position with 20,497 employees, while in fourth place is Railway Rolling Stock, employing 20,202.

The Butter and Cheese industry heads the list on the basis of the number of establishments, with 2,988. In second place is the Sawmill industry with 2,700 establishments. Bread and Other Bakery Products follow with 2,176 establishments, while in fourth place is the Flour and Grist Milling industry with 1,310 establishments.

The Electric Light and Power industry leads in regard to the amount of capital employed with $726,721,087. It is followed by the Pulp and Paper industry with $460,397,772 capital invested. Sawmills are in third place with $204,134,003 capital employed, with Castings and Forgings fourth in the list, having $84,812,441. A close fifth in this rating is Cotton, Yarn and Cloth with an invested capital of $83,610,686.

When rated according to the total amount of salaries and wages paid during the year 1925, the Pulp and Paper industry leads all others with $38,560,905. The Sawmill industry is second with $34,097,066. In third place is Railway Rolling Stock which expended $26,580,356, while Castings and Forgings are listed fourth with an expenditure of $21,039,510.

As regards cost of materials, the Flour and Grist Milling industry is rated in first place with $163,164,668. The Slaughtering and Meat Packing industry is second with $132,329,355. In third place come Butter and Cheese with $97,843,334, followed by Sawmills with $78,219,728.

When compared on a basis of the gross value of products, Pulp and Paper is again in the lead with a total valuation of $193,092,937. In second place is the Flour and Grist Milling industry with $187,944,731. Occupying third place is the Slaughtering and Meat Packing industry with $163,816,810, followed by Sawmills with $134,413,845.

The accompanying tables give detailed figures for the manufacturing industries.

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED FOR 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

Items		1922	1923	1924	1925
Establishments	No.	22,541	22,642	22,178	22,331
Capital invested	$	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981
Average capital per establishment	$	143,929	149,295	159,564	170,538
Employees on salaries	No.	76,040	78,273	76,230	77,623
Salaries	$	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,614,639	143,056,516
Average salary	$	1,791	1,824	1,831	1,843
Employees on wages	No.	398,390	446,994	432,273	466,602
Wages	$	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,269,406	452,958,655
Average wages	$	939	959	972	971
Cost of materials	$	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681	1,587,665,408
Average cost of materials per establishment	$	56,953	64,930	64,858	71,097
Value of products	$	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315
Average value of products per establishment	$	110,120	122,832	121,519	132,038
Value added by manufacture	$	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1925

Provinces and Groups	Establishments	Capital	Salaried Employees			Wage-earners			Cost of materials	Value of products
			Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
	No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
CANADA	22,331	2,808,309,981	60,385	17,238	143,056,516	359,595	107,007	452,958,655	1,587,665,408	2,948,545,315
(a) Provinces										
Prince Edward Island	318	2,576,677	163	27	151,089	1,227	900	421,041	2,805,665	4,290,149
Nova Scotia	1,184	117,326,491	1,188	360	2,362,646	11,773	3,247	9,720,047	37,854,196	65,033,701
New Brunswick	861	91,509,933	1,313	331	2,870,937	12,010	3,621	11,559,315	44,886,292	73,374,660
Quebec	6,995	1,136,033,133	16,836	4,068	39,349,016	106,199	41,142	130,337,039	412,460,003	820,563,757
Ontario	9,386	1,925,593,482	31,644	10,515	77,806,238	171,564	48,760	229,497,769	828,939,668	1,527,154,660
Manitoba	769	120,362,238	2,775	693	6,299,535	13,841	2,718	18,986,638	71,683,113	124,145,763
Saskatchewan	650	31,607,896	1,001	176	1,989,405	2,913	312	3,766,224	24,353,581	40,093,273
Alberta	734	69,805,848	1,634	332	3,434,193	6,389	1,009	8,351,411	45,855,910	75,113,517
British Columbia and Yukon	1,434	313,494,283	3,831	736	8,793,457	33,679	5,302	40,319,171	118,826,980	218,775,835
(b) Groups of Industries										
Vegetable Products	4,558	439,490,764	7,685	2,104	18,584,887	42,282	19,964	54,211,770	404,684,887	632,211,264
Animal Products	4,892	210,015,438	8,529	1,689	15,587,875	38,457	15,000	39,697,583	315,914,684	431,778,163
Textiles and Textile Products	1,640	305,776,409	5,301	2,537	15,317,622	35,187	51,506	66,256,366	193,238,560	337,188,684
Wood and Paper Products	6,652	907,204,530	13,395	3,802	32,761,145	101,530	9,132	115,696,603	246,551,591	557,194,453
Iron and Steel Products	1,075	567,912,477	9,676	2,514	24,316,566	75,166	2,769	93,325,904	206,337,132	411,378,640
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	378	181,600,227	3,888	1,247	9,570,624	18,934	3,666	26,143,279	74,068,260	159,770,026
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,191	239,823,825	2,543	640	5,797,692	20,394	891	24,094,967	65,278,752	144,248,592
Chemicals and Chemical Products	510	126,483,348	2,823	1,006	7,604,298	7,706	2,416	9,864,859	56,299,219	112,906,746
Miscellaneous Industries	1,435	830,002,963	6,545	1,699	13,515,807	19,939	1,663	23,667,324	25,292,323	161,868,747

TABLE III.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA FOR 1924 AND 1925

Kinds of Industry	Year	Number of Establishments	Capital Employed	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Cost of Material	Value of Products
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
			$			$			$	$	$
Vegetable Products—											
Bread and other Bakery Products	1924	2,073	32,261,401	775	235	1,549,527	9,602	1,305	11,948,564	28,112,082	54,403,078
	1925	2,176	33,810,501	550	232	1,240,358	10,285	1,371	12,645,043	31,795,203	60,392,439
Biscuits and Confectionery	1924	321	38,557,117	1,356	496	3,286,807	4,355	5,679	8,839,894	23,383,625	45,123,629
	1925	320	40,770,096	1,471	502	3,461,480	4,385	5,600	7,051,290	23,227,967	46,745,355
Cigars and Cigarettes	1924	96	29,965,903	919	192	2,121,120	1,799	3,170	3,249,305	11,554,487	42,700,252
	1925	89	30,563,901	934	187	2,277,755	1,701	3,024	3,020,227	14,425,683	41,985,554
Breweries	1924	57	45,375,529	544	62	1,486,096	3,176	38	3,861,467	15,368,618	33,532,783
	1925	62	51,222,456	596	67	1,606,085	3,371	39	4,027,850	14,692,473	38,897,995
Rubber Goods	1924	28	41,723,100	897	236	1,933,583	3,767	667	5,173,364	18,236,303	38,193,516
	1925	30	50,043,668	768	225	1,770,716	5,069	958	7,177,652	29,659,353	54,234,963
Rubber Footwear	1924	10	14,437,830	486	156	898,360	2,876	1,693	3,408,325	6,232,433	19,217,930
	1925	10	15,519,066	496	168	954,033	3,294	1,984	4,240,764	8,729,999	23,994,611
Flour Mills	1924	457	59,509,871	960	216	2,218,996	4,272	137	4,941,531	135,096,994	161,624,551
	1925	455	55,011,056	925	202	2,121,089	3,875	117	4,383,602	147,069,973	168,037,899
Feed and Grist Mills	1924	852	4,846,670	24	16	46,222	984	.....	602,190	14,959,436	19,182,998
	1925	855	5,093,202	28	9	42,462	1,006	4	642,869	16,094,695	19,906,832
Sugar Refineries	1924	7	46,229,188	285	50	834,178	1,955	97	2,565,648	55,071,573	67,292,122
	1925	8	50,089,717	303	53	931,333	2,325	103	2,897,109	54,457,385	68,445,879
Fruit and Vegetable Canneries	1924	206	21,033.817	305	113	637,905	1,801	2,174	1,962,889	11,328,866	19,201,766
	1925	242	24,424,064	330	99	652,398	2,634	4,105	2,292,230	13,527,832	22,376,313
Distilleries	1924	13	22,556,007	74	11	204,511	637	84	819,011	3,322,878	10,711,801
	1925	16	24,506,712	105	25	274,233	605	99	775,752	3,212,010	9,897,863
Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking, Snuff	1924	34	14,080,329	195	55	763,742	822	1,226	1,203,891	6,318,439	17,253,250
	1925	39	12,418,376	218	50	851,175	853	1,256	1,255,879	9,016,141	18,168,225
Animal Products—											
Boots and Shoes, Leather	1924	183	30,835,479	980	324	2,765,059	8,046	4,875	11,007,392	21,667,083	42,003,668
	1925	188	30,863,482	948	293	2,497,395	7,722	4,828	10,591,559	20,486,473	40,022,515
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1924	74	56,675,118	2,152	404	4,814,191	6,992	498	8,313,313	106,764,011	133,740,271
	1925	74	54,316,043	2,156	353	4,814,495	7,519	681	8,735,054	132,329,355	163,816,810
Fish Curing and Packing	1924	836	20,304,785	526	48	755,631	6,567	4,016	2,588,717	16,089,332	26,637,962
	1925	846	21,139,985	574	58	806,418	9,017	6,623	4,164,749	18,680,686	30,380,992
Butter and Cheese	1924	2,909	34,978,103	3,433	523	3,976,483	5,816	205	5,912,466	83,350,620	108,812,008
	1925	2,988	37,292,100	3,550	551	4,314,503	6,188	259	6,245,127	97,843,334	124,828,754
Leather, Tanned, etc	1924	114	30,031,624	275	50	836,520	3,407	175	3,580,052	16,486,261	25,655,675
	1925	104	30,095,917	261	50	811,445	3,393	130	3,339,613	17,904,138	26,141,217
Fur Goods	1924	218	9,910,979	295	122	716,559	930	1,058	1,916,421	7,344,156	12,265,371
	1925	218	10,456,789	276	161	734,967	903	1,103	2,069,374	8,625,042	14,142,863
Gloves and Mittens, Leather	1924	48	2,383,130	163	39	296,763	469	638	693,771	1,785,745	3,202,556
	1925	43	2,328,608	149	38	285,107	461	668	756,407	2,121,302	3,513,661
Harness and Saddlery	1924	278	6,520,077	196	48	366,043	829	73	873,753	2,466,748	4,353,438
	1925	267	6,168,362	223	63	316,705	836	65	877,641	2,653,839	4,611,102
Textiles—											
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	1924	35	82,752,025	441	98	1,271,478	9,829	8,012	10,993,045	43,274,245	69,984,875
	1925	37	83,610,686	442	95	1,294,483	11,224	8,756	12,991,103	44,793,622	72,781,517
Clothing, Men's Factory	1924	170	22,976,062	945	337	2,483,722	4,532	5,149	8,808,186	18,245,874	36,403,293
	1925	175	24,180,348	947	335	2,399,322	5,149	5,067	9,053,013	19,890,260	38,236,384
Clothing, Women's Factory	1924	359	21,474,870	977	628	3,227,785	2,861	8,640	10,165,013	25,353,454	46,100,215

Hosiery and Knit Goods and Fabric Gloves	1925	374	21,704,956	930	649	3,131,437	3,187	8,724	10,489,300	27,105,143	46,779,771
	1924	158	47,166,581	650	366	2,145,644	4,138	8,763	8,944,168	24,758,031	44,505,523
Woollen Cloth	1925	162	49,350,474	670	336	2,088,073	4,073	9,614	9,770,336	27,119,596	48,555,434
	1924	60	22,551,881	224	59	710,535	2,340	2,067	3,414,615	8,392,930	15,005,081
†Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Work	1925	57	21,342,909	215	45	684,897	2,135	2,031	3,227,369	9,415,211	15,499,326
	1924	518	14,930,859	401	250	1,145,766	3,168	4,246	6,324,020	2,218,890	15,577,050
Hats and Caps	1925	343	15,857,978	370	252	1,142,410	3,023	4,393	6,172,412	2,433,053	15,578,482
	1924	109	6,665,700	279	114	666,474	1,186	1,624	2,507,873	5,152,962	10,373,987
Furnishing Goods, Men's	1925	119	7,168,891	293	134	710,133	1,339	2,016	2,744,039	5,891,213	11,862,745
	1924	131	17,162,883	457	201	1,165,858	1,005	5,047	3,828,232	12,511,336	22,174,454
Woollen Yarns	1925	135	16,650,582	451	226	1,087,096	900	5,533	4,103,037	13,126,738	23,040,262
	1924	17	9,856,783	44	19	164,899	684	874	933,052	4,646,180	6,671,234
Silk and Silk Goods	1925	16	9,041,892	32	20	152,325	726	656	940,753	4,787,202	7,332,093
	1924	10	5,744,502	64	39	203,464	341	766	775,222	2,486,845	4,381,234
Corsets	1925	11	9,224,224	114	52	275,116	552	1,009	1,089,741	3,361,035	5,483,363
	1924	16	4,108,057	181	188	399,812	109	919	578,875	2,134,564	4,038,985
Cordage, Ropes and Twine	1925	17	4,224,722	197	175	473,351	70	1,019	636,931	2,330,165	4,314,309
	1924	9	9,416,545	56	22	156,461	994	287	1,330,241	5,096,892	8,876,786
	1925	9	9,440,617	67	22	181,717	851	288	1,120,084	5,795,287	8,665,441
Wood and Paper Products—											
Sawmills	1924	2,761	177,480,064	1,929	242	4,101,719	33,323	.....	30,682,061	83,141,692	141,929,559
	1925	2,700	204,134,003	1,826	223	4,144,070	33,382	27	29,952,936	78,219,728	134,413,845
Pulp and Paper	1924	115	459,457,696	2,528	465	6,938,659	23,729	905	30,710,869	72,233,876	179,259,504
	1925	114	460,397,772	2,550	421	6,816,191	24,148	912	31,744,714	76,514,990	193,092,937
Sash, Door and Planing Mills	1924	808	48,758,072	1,054	197	2,235,197	9,114	124	8,888,704	23,751,819	40,900,222
	1925	751	48,743,682	969	189	2,097,518	8,831	116	8,855,127	22,508,135	40,009,152
Printing and Publishing	1924	717	47,471,351	3,815	1,336	8,123,507	7,347	1,221	11,509,296	13,598,789	53,033,481
	1925	668	48,399,803	3,881	1,479	8,648,734	7,542	1,285	11,514,854	13,807,325	53,886,802
Printing and Bookbinding	1924	786	32,831,465	1,452	525	3,793,769	6,009	2,384	9,492,699	10,010,846	32,408,146
	1925	782	31,556,870	1,308	446	3,370,628	6,139	2,050	8,979,566	9,919,719	31,172,495
Furniture and Upholstering	1924	371	32,077,005	928	231	2,188,612	7,647	381	7,620,102	9,324,556	25,843,620
	1925	336	32,864,975	713	227	1,854,740	7,686	361	7,599,412	9,928,696	27,110,462
Boxes and Packing Cases	1924	134	8,422,396	187	21	532,007	2,751	353	2,504,116	4,483,049	9,388,669
	1925	129	8,251,696	222	35	533,539	2,955	232	2,522,990	4,716,897	9,399,478
Boxes and Bags, Paper	1924	94	15,678,478	371	138	1,144,831	1,429	1,971	2,398,362	6,058,067	12,556,840
	1925	99	14,379,233	347	147	1,030,596	1,483	1,955	2,618,053	6,472,726	13,171,682
Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs	1924	510	9,524,344	116	26	337,817	1,901	13	1,737,826	2,345,629	5,488,508
	1925	470	7,496,505	136	16	277,167	1,544	10	1,589,651	2,240,169	5,396,752
Lithography and Engraving	1924	110	11,650,992	458	205	1,433,932	2,059	655	3,405,125	4,151,423	12,215,812
	1925	110	15,126,492	505	267	1,775,045	2,372	957	4,333,445	4,465,954	14,269,820
Iron and Its Products—											
*Castings and Forgings	1924	317	88,674,538	1,911	525	4,795,910	14,474	307	16,082,552	22,182,216	57,494,594
	1925	324	84,812,441	1,733	483	4,465,459	14,539	365	16,574,051	22,522,361	61,754,339
Railway Rolling Stock	1924	23	50,793,083	772	87	1,675,336	9,797	12	12,220,008	26,230,930	45,129,671
	1925	35	78,039,179	1,447	100	3,122,230	18,621	34	23,458,126	25,895,490	53,050,665
Automobiles	1924	12	60,766,886	1,050	355	3,280,935	7,691	197	10,938,202	64,148,581	88,480,418
	1925	11	74,678,451	1,227	369	3,517,421	8,497	208	13,731,849	74,166,378	110,835,380
Automobile Supplies	1924	60	14,894,462	247	93	677,799	2,126	157	3,108,605	9,336,308	15,744,388
	1925	68	9,023,906	218	66	587,275	1,607	138	2,097,491	6,215,283	11,234,828
Machinery	1924	148	54,058,263	1,366	443	3,365,073	6,231	220	7,198,098	9,884,892	29,100,997
	1925	151	55,431,604	1,339	413	3,301,514	6,330	231	7,464,537	10,985,865	30,462,650
Agricultural Implements	1924	63	82,877,387	999	289	2,317,521	5,304	108	5,875,340	11,700,644	26,447,171
	1925	61	81,861,961	1,063	290	2,254,068	6,081	125	6,835,153	11,089,186	24,770,216
Sheet Metal Products	1924	108	28,419,951	813	233	1,836,560	4,633	619	5,272,478	17,017,429	30,568,526
	1925	127	29,624,294	805	261	1,990,464	5,017	647	5,739,701	18,454,685	34,442,488

† Hand laundries are included in the figures for 1924, but not for 1925. * Furnaces, stoves, etc., are included in this group.

TABLE III.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA FOR 1924 AND 1925

Groups and kind of Industry	Year	Number of Establishments	Capital Employed	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Cost of Materials	Value of Products
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
			$			$			$	$	$
Iron and Its Products—con.											
Pig Iron: Steel and Rolled Products, Ferro-Alloys, etc.	1924	29	79,805,201	355	44	985,964	4,923	3	6,215,624	19,410,742	33,533,443
	1925	32	82,593,940	352	50	1,064,430	4,695	4	6,226,742	16,433,011	35,337,685
Hardware and Tools	1924	103	32,275,750	496	227	1,423,011	3,852	656	4,197,693	4,933,120	15,570,170
	1925	112	30,774,622	505	224	1,502,258	4,074	724	4,682,667	5,950,922	17,882,650
Wire and Wire Goods	1924	47	23,770,829	266	98	726,277	2,298	211	2,503,868	5,378,744	14,655,256
	1925	52	19,015,655	290	96	808,207	2,403	207	2,643,198	7,329,688	16,223,924
Boilers and Engines	1924	32	9,140,981	196	55	510,592	988	3	1,108,731	1,588,530	3,667,610
	1925	32	8,638,759	225	57	537,365	1,083	2	1,295,175	2,322,798	4,540,706
Bicycles and Motorcycles	1924	4	1,979,538	41	10	82,549	377	30	354,334	548,033	1,211,010
	1925	5	2,348,323	51	12	101,667	414	39	403,474	766,457	1,445,901
Iron and Steel Products, other	1924	59	10,089,156	407	91	1,035,408	1,932	38	2,261,483	4,114,079	9,619,239
	1925	65	11,069,342	421	93	1,064,208	1,804	45	2,172,740	4,204,108	9,397,208
Non-Ferrous Metals—											
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	1924	109	72,301,204	2,261	779	5,329,878	8,076	2,554	10,759,614	24,370,996	56,490,465
	1925	122	75,375,623	2,374	826	5,648,877	8,206	2,706	10,823,480	25,434,836	60,158,837
Brass and Copper Products	1924	81	18,594,443	519	125	1,212,077	2,761	342	3,392,216	7,889,367	15,487,820
	1925	91	20,508,838	596	131	1,299,668	2,932	373	3,685,977	10,147,373	19,155,309
Precious Metal Products	1924	104	10,440,218	328	182	1,003,993	1,587	376	2,231,988	3,941,400	9,449,284
	1925	108	10,130,772	308	180	997,753	1,657	411	2,349,114	3,991,107	9,581,777
Aluminium and its Products	1924	11	8,936,025	79	25	206,848	917	77	1,155,926	3,454,116	7,700,822
	1925	12	9,191,213	84	26	205,758	974	85	1,210,161	3,688,761	9,137,305
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—											
Petroleum Products	1924	25	53,795,794	384	64	961,281	3,195	26	4,786,424	37,092,711	49,411,067
	1925	21	50,580,549	396	68	1,014,940	3,250	24	4,760,106	38,261,024	50,762,127
Clay Products	1924	210	29,810,994	297	34	658,608	3,778	11	3,382,710	.....	9,215,077
	1925	190	27,760,864	272	38	630,793	3,803	23	3,403,282	.....	9,529,691
Gas: Illuminating and Fuel	1924	44	42,818,276	423	369	1,231,512	2,853	3	3,603,839	6,772,576	18,101,724
	1925	44	46,129,651	577	292	1,326,359	2,928	7	3,731,343	6,178,609	17,874,479
Glass Products	1924	48	13,304,814	194	50	511,660	2,650	243	3,154,553	3,667,660	10,776,816
	1925	52	12,694,338	218	59	530,774	2,291	210	2,761,138	4,029,035	10,117,604
Stone: Ornamental and Monumental	1924	210	4,944,269	184	25	409,084	1,132	3	1,478,378	1,441,753	4,730,572
	1925	214	5,015,729	189	25	422,239	1,046	2	1,389,273	1,964,817	5,355,997
Cement	1924	10	36,766,574	89	8	205,994	1,691	49	2,325,628	.....	13,653,577
	1925	11	38,081,583	97	8	213,666	1,782	39	2,297,734	.....	14,046,704
Aerated and Mineral Waters	1924	296	9,385,802	323	53	673,094	1,097	70	1,134,478	1,982,340	6,354,358
	1925	313	10,673,331	325	57	599,041	1,220	82	1,250,213	3,076,563	6,877,524
Chemical and Allied Products—											
Ammunitions, Explosives and Matches	1924	18	20,457,440	195	26	488,110	1,298	655	1,571,532	8,787,392	13,310,315
	1925	15	16,827,321	185	31	507,154	1,301	555	1,396,615	6,848,921	12,313,155
Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations	1924	66	13,367,069	443	158	1,093,495	899	4,042	1,265,565	8,782,085	15,965,318
	1925	88	16,731,558	435	187	1,240,140	957	471	1,378,367	10,093,741	17,388,506
Acids, Alkalies and Compressed Gases	1924	41	34,298,071	411	81	978,483	1,909	12	2,490,837	11,616,643	26,241,722
	1925	40	35,656,528	434	102	1,001,360	1,865	8	2,472,930	12,843,256	27,483,395
Paints and Varnishes	1924	55	20,587,856	599	175	1,632,342	1,340	173	1,411,886	11,674,837	20,200,824
	1925	62	21,460,431	612	183	1,628,885	1,379	181	1,464,306	12,613,995	22,234,268
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations	1924	104	15,156,479	439	222	1,444,005	645	887	1,222,992	4,895,352	13,350,347
	1925	120	16,037,286	524	240	1,525,593	688	821	1,367,382	4,798,120	13,987,849

Groups and kind of Industry	Year	Number of Establishments	Capital Employed	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Cost of Materials	Value of Products
				Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
			$			$			$	$	$
Miscellaneous Industries—											
	1924	951	628,565,093	4,632	927	8,124,051	7,269	.....	9,822,533	.....	95,169,768
Electric Light and Power	1925	1,007	726,721,037	4,562	1,164	8,504,608	7,537	.....	10,251,299	.....	102,587,882
	1924	36	32,559,456	545	52	1,114,849	3,825	7	4,367,944	3,260,794	11,426,709
Shipbuilding	1925	38	40,510,984	395	48	896,185	4,830	5	4,106,257	3,639,591	12,242,481
	1924	11	15,528,608	488	55	1,239,838	1,574	.....	2,134,000	4,797,655	10,609,963
Bridgebuilding	1925	10	13,630,615	524	64	1,349,419	1,520	.....	1,947,407	5,572,323	10,363,844
	1924	50	13,757,288	210	90	591,317	2,331	168	2,515,300	3,936,197	8,728,878
Musical Instruments	1925	48	13,727,283	220	88	601,104	2,300	145	2,531,750	4,031,417	8,958,140
	1924	54	6,401,328	171	52	492,605	932	146	1,144,215	3,532,324	7,105,510
Mattresses and Springs	1925	56	6,470,690	176	47	497,995	933	157	1,136,491	3,987,886	7,521,810
	1924	79	3,962,072	152	77	512,198	853	250	825,573	1,936,570	4,463,021
Brooms, Brushes and Mops	1925	82	4,166,973	185	72	477,057	871	221	783,394	1,909,865	4,177,540

Safety Campaign in Nova Scotia Coal Mines

The *Canadian Mining Journal* of December 9 stated that "the campaign waged during the year to reduce the number of accidents at the British Empire Steel Corporation collieries met with varied success. While the number of fatal accidents are slightly higher than last year yet there is a large decrease in number of non-fatals compared with last year.

"Colliery 1-B, the most modern colliery, cut its accident rate by sixty-four per cent, number two, the largest colliery, by forty-six per cent and number twenty-two by sixty-seven per cent, number four colliery, which for some years past had a very good record, showed a still further improvement this year again, while number twenty-four reduced the rate by twenty-nine per cent.

"The Scotia and Pictou collieries showed slight improvement. Cumberland was the only district which failed to do as well as last year.

"Number twenty-two colliery established a record of no accidents for four months in one year.

"There is cause for satisfaction in such a large reduction at some collieries. It proves what can be done by co-operation, and determination to succeed.

"The accident rate is on the down grade at most of the British Steel Corporation collieries, and before the year is yet closed every colliery may be in line eagerly working to give the greatest safety to every employee."

American Federation of Labour College at Pittsburgh

The American Federation of Labour, through the Pittsburgh Central Labour Union, is making arrangements to establish a "union labour college" at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The new institution will have two divisions, classroom instruction and open forum mass meetings. The classroom curriculum will include courses in trade union and labour problems, economics, parliamentary law, public speaking, English, journalism and history of the American labour movement. Permission has already been obtained from the school authorities for the use of the public school rooms at night, and instructors will be delegated from the Workers' Educational Bureau whenever a group of people desires only one particular subject. The decision to establish the college was finally reached during November when the central labour union officials organized an executive board for the new institution. At the first of the open forum meetings the mining industry and the coal strike were discussed by prominent union officials.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was the customary contraction in employment at the beginning of November, but the losses were smaller than in 1926, and activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other of the last eight years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,221 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 903,099 persons on October 1 to 891,105 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease of nearly 12,000 workers, the index number declined from 109.0 in the preceding month to 107.5 on the date under review, as compared with 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures also showed seasonal dulness, while logging and trade reported considerable improvement, also of a seasonal character.

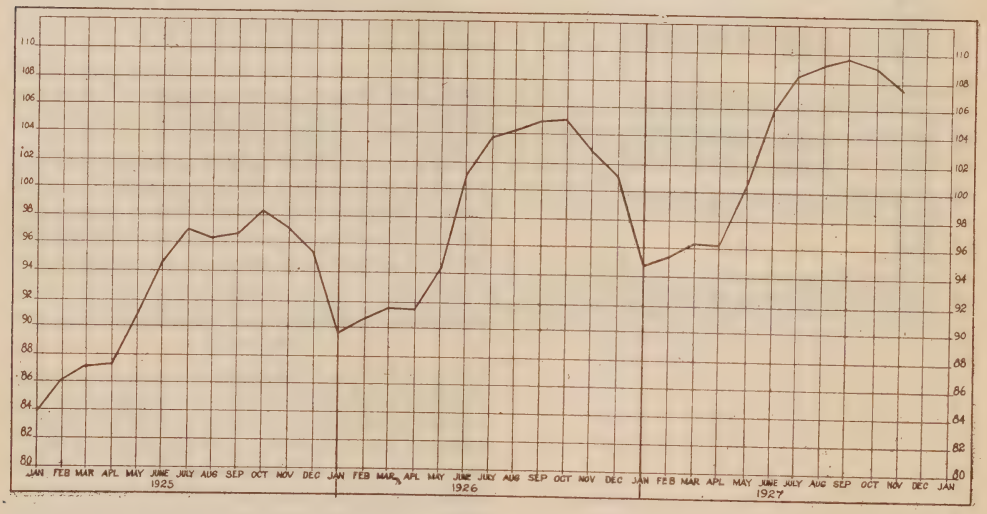
Employment by Economic Areas

Reduced employment was registered in all provinces, except Quebec, where there was a minor gain. The greatest losses were in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further large decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills, and in mining and transportation, while logging reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved the same number of workers as that indicated on Nov. 1, 1926, when the index, as on the same date in 1925 and 1924, was lower. Returns were received from 521 employers, with 66,208 workers on payroll, or 5,266 less than at the beginning of October.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Quebec.—In contrast with the shrinkage shown on November 1 in most years of the record, a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence in Quebec, where the 1,394 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 598 employees, bringing them to 259,626. Manufactures and trade reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction, transportation and services recorded curtailment, that in the first named being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, when declines were noted.

Ontario.—In Ontario, the reductions were smaller than on November 1, 1926, when employment, as in the autumn of earlier years of the record, was not so active as on the date under review. The most extensive recessions were those of a seasonal nature in construction, canning and sawmilling plants and transportation, while logging, textiles and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 367,785 persons was registered by the 2,834 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 371,599 on payroll in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The falling-off in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than that noted in the same month of 1926, while the situation continued to be more favourable than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 807 firms having 119,127 employees, against 120,086 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation afforded considerably more employment, and coal mining, logging and trade were also more active; manufacturing on the whole was unchanged, while construction and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.—Further and larger declines in personnel were recorded by the 666 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 78,359 workers, compared with 80,912 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in the lumber mills, construction and transportation, while logging

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Nov. 1	90·2	91·4	87·5	87·0	102·6	94·3	81·1
1922							
" 1	95·8	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	87·7
1923							
" 1	98·8	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	91·2
1924							
" 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Dec. 1	101·1	85·1	107·7	96·8	105·4	112·7	93·8
1927							
Jan. 1	94·8	90·8	98·2	90·9	100·6	98·8	87·5
Feb. 1	95·4	87·5	99·9	92·3	97·2	102·5	90·7
Mar.	96·3	86·8	100·9	94·0	95·9	104·8	92·2
April 1	96·2	87·2	99·2	94·3	94·8	108·3	93·8
May 1	100·6	89·6	105·5	98·1	99·7	112·0	96·1
June 1	105·9	92·2	112·8	101·5	107·2	118·9	98·8
July 1	108·4	100·5	115·0	102·3	111·5	122·9	98·7
Aug. 1	109·2	100·9	115·2	102·6	114·8	124·0	98·9
Sept. 1	109·7	100·0	115·9	103·8	115·2	122·5	98·7
Oct. 1	109·0	96·3	115·1	104·3	112·5	121·5	98·3
Nov. 1	107·5	89·2	115·6	103·1	111·5	117·5	97·0
Relative Weight of Employment by districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov. 1, 1927	100·0	7·4	29·1	41·3	13·4	8·8	53·9

and mining were much more active. Conditions were rather better than on November 1 last year, when the trend was also unfavourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.—The trend of employment in Montreal continued to be upward, 1,090 persons having been added to the staffs of the 742 co-operating firms, who employed 124,186. Manufactures, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses were recorded in construction and services. Considerable curtailment had been indicated on November 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec City.—Employment in Quebec again increased, according to 101 employers of 11,528 persons, compared with 11 461 on October 1. Construction showed most improvement, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date last year.

Toronto.—There was a falling off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 805 firms in Toronto, who had 106,816 in their employ, or 663 less than in the preceding month. The bulk of the loss was in construction, while manufacturing was busier, particularly, in textile factories. Additions to staffs had been noted at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.—Practically all the curtailment in Ottawa was in sawmills, although construction was also seasonally slacker; on the other hand, trade showed heightened activity. The 138 employers furnishing data reported 11 384 workers, as against 11,903 on October 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1926, when contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.—Continued and larger gains were noted in Hamilton, 846 persons being added to the staffs of the 202 firms whose returns were received and who had 30,558 employees. The most marked advances were in trade, although manufactures also showed improvement. The movement on November 1 last year was unfavourable and the index then was lower.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 97 employers reported 9,090

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Nov. 1	99·1	.....	89·8	103·8	89·7	.....	88·6	98·6
1924								
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
1925								
Nov 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Dec. 1	100·6	101·2	93·9	93·8	96·6	99·1	105·4	117·1
1927								
Jan. 1	92·5	100·9	90·2	87·3	93·1	57·7	99·3	107·3
Feb. 1	93·3	97·2	89·9	89·2	93·1	96·8	97·5	111·3
Mar. 1	94·6	98·8	90·1	90·1	94·2	103·2	97·1	114·6
April 1	96·8	101·5	92·7	92·1	96·3	77·4	96·3	114·9
May 1	100·6	104·1	95·3	101·9	97·4	99·5	97·2	117·2
June 1	103·1	109·7	96·8	104·7	100·2	98·9	99·0	119·8
July 1	104·9	112·7	97·5	108·2	99·9	83·0	102·0	122·6
Aug. 1	104·8	115·4	97·6	110·5	101·7	86·1	103·6	120·8
Sept. 1	106·4	118·6	98·9	110·5	98·1	86·5	107·4	118·7
Oct. 1	107·2	120·5	99·7	110·6	98·3	83·3	106·2	119·0
Nov. 1	108·0	122·5	99·1	106·2	101·0	81·7	105·7	115·2
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1927	13·9	1·3	12·0	1·3	3·4	1·0	3·3	2·8

persons on payroll, compared with 9,397 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dulness in automobile plants and in construction caused the decrease, which was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago. Conditions then, however, were better than during the present autumn, when curtailment of production in a large motor factory has for some months greatly affected the situation.

Winnipeg.—Small losses were again noted in Winnipeg, where the forces of 291 firms de-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
Manufacturing	53·9	97·0	98·3	94·9	89·2	84·2	91·2
Animal products—edible	2·0	108·8	110·7	98·6	98·9	92·3	87·2
Fur and products	0·1	85·9	89·3	95·6	92·4	86·4	109·1
Leather and products	2·0	82·0	81·6	82·0	76·0	75·6	80·2
Lumber and products	5·4	98·3	109·9	105·7	100·2	94·8	106·2
Rough and dressed lumber	3·3	108·1	129·4	126·1	117·8	114·4	128·4
Furniture	1·0	94·6	92·4	86·6	81·5	76·7	76·8
Other lumber products	1·1	79·0	79·1	75·0	75·1	64·6	76·9
Musical instruments	0·4	78·7	74·9	78·6	70·9	68·8	68·1
Plant products—edible	3·4	108·1	119·1	106·2	104·5	101·0	100·3
Pulp and paper products	6·7	116·3	117·6	111·3	102·2	100·4	103·9
Pulp and paper	3·4	129·5	133·6	124·8	108·2	103·9	113·1
Paper products	0·8	101·3	99·6	95·7	91·7	89·7	91·7
Printing and publishing	2·5	106·2	105·3	100·8	98·7	99·8	97·9
Rubber products	1·7	105·6	98·4	85·1	88·2	69·5	65·3
Textile products	8·6	99·2	97·5	94·5	90·1	85·8	89·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·4	119·9	119·1	108·4	101·8	94·1	101·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	105·8	100·0	103·3	98·6	88·7	95·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	76·6	75·1	76·2	72·0	74·1	75·9
Other textile products	1·1	112·1	108·1	99·3	92·9	95·2	95·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	109·6	107·6	101·9	103·6	101·7	102·3
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	117·5	115·1	105·1	105·7	116·7	107·8
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	88·8	88·0	85·6	80·0	82·0	88·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	105·8	104·0	106·6	89·5	86·1	99·9
Electric current	1·5	143·2	142·6	130·4	132·2	134·4	124·1
Electrical apparatus	1·3	138·6	136·6	137·2	120·2	116·6	104·6
Iron and steel products	13·9	80·0	80·2	80·5	74·2	66·9	81·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	62·9	62·7	62·2	63·3	44·9	66·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	83·5	85·2	76·2	69·6	64·9	78·5
Agricultural implements	0·9	78·8	77·7	83·3	63·8	37·5	57·8
Land vehicles	6·0	89·1	90·7	92·5	87·9	84·2	100·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	27·6	27·9	30·1	26·8	27·3	28·7
Heating appliances	0·6	96·5	90·4	93·0	89·4	85·0	92·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	0·8	114·8	110·0	97·4	76·6	75·6	97·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	77·3	76·0	83·4	76·5	66·3	78·6
Other iron and steel products	2·0	82·8	82·2	82·2	73·6	68·4	79·3
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	107·2	107·2	103·1	85·1	78·0	89·0
Mineral products	1·1	109·9	109·7	105·6	107·8	105·6	99·7
Miscellaneous	0·4	88·4	86·8	92·4	83·6	83·1	88·2
Logging	3·6	75·6	53·8	55·2	66·4	71·8	62·6
Mining	5·3	105·5	106·6	101·8	97·2	100·5	105·4
Coal	3·0	86·1	86·2	86·8	81·0	86·0	96·7
Metallic ores	1·5	180·0	178·4	158·3	149·8	152·0	137·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	120·3	121·9	108·9	102·7	99·0	102·1
Communications	2·9	123·6	124·8	119·0	113·3	111·3	105·3
Telegraphs	0·6	127·1	130·1	123·0	113·0	106·7	108·7
Telephones	2·3	122·6	123·4	118·0	113·3	112·5	104·5
Transportation	13·1	115·4	115·4	113·9	111·5	108·2	116·8
Street railways and cartage	2·3	120·6	122·4	115·4	116·6	116·8	122·0
Steam railways	9·0	104·3	103·8	103·2	99·6	98·8	106·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	225·7	227·5	230·4	231·9	192·0	221·7
Construction and Maintenance	11·9	199·0	227·9	181·3	154·2	144·9	159·3
Building	4·4	118·1	213·7	178·5	140·7	130·8	141·4
Highway	3·0	2,974·3	3,313·4	2,015·3	1,917·5	1,668·6	2,238·2
Railway	4·5	128·5	147·0	132·0	115·8	113·1	127·3
Services	1·8	129·2	138·0	118·6	112·5	109·3	108·5
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	126·5	141·8	117·7	115·9	113·0	114·6
Professional	0·2	132·2	130·9	117·4	113·8	111·1	111·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	132·0	134·8	120·1	107·1	103·3	100·3
Trade	7·5	112·8	110·3	104·7	100·0	93·8	93·1
Retail	5·0	115·0	111·5	105·9	100·5	91·7	91·2
Wholesale	2·5	108·6	108·1	102·3	99·9	97·9	96·6
All Industries	100·0	107·5	109·0	102·8	97·1	93·0	98·8

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review

clined from 29,561 on October 1 to 29,517 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufactures, transportation and construction released help. More pronounced losses had been recorded on November 1, 1926, and employment then was at a lower level.

Vancouver.—Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling off in employment in Vancouver on November 1; 241 employers had 25,306 persons on their staffs, or 752 less than in the preceding month. Construction and transportation showed most of the reduction. The situation was not quite so favourable as at the beginning of November last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

Further and more pronounced shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. On the other hand, textile, rubber, tobacco and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines on the whole involved fewer workers than those shown on November 1 in the last three years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,864 co-operating manufacturers reported 479,991 operatives, as against 486,519 at the beginning of October.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment, while meat-packing plants afforded more employment. Statistics were received from 198 manufacturers, employing 17,738 persons, as compared with 18,060 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, was smaller than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was several points lower.

Leather and Products.—Tanneries and leather clothing factories reported heightened activity, but miscellaneous leather goods plants were slacker. The result was an increase of 88 workers in the staffs of the 192 establishments furnishing returns, which employed 17,784 on November 1. Rather more extensive improvement was noted at the beginning of November, 1926, when the index was the same as on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further reductions in personnel involving much the same number of employees as in the autumn of last year were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment then was in greater volume than on November 1, 1927. The losses took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, match and some other divisions were busier. A combined working force of 48,409 persons was reported by the 710 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 53,756 at the beginning of October. There were large contractions in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Continued additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on November 1, 1926, were registered in musical instrument factories, in which the situation was much the same as during last autumn. Thirty-nine establishments had 3,461 employees as compared with 3,285 in the preceding month. Ontario and Quebec reported almost the entire gain.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while flour mills and biscuit factories showed an increase. The forces of the 313 reporting firms aggregated 29,906 persons, or 3,034 less than in this last return. Employment was better in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia there were important seasonal losses. This decrease involved rather more workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index number was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was another reduction in the number reported by employers in this group, 473 of whom had 60,095 workers on payroll, as compared with 60,836 at the beginning of October. Pulp and paper mills released employees, but the printing and publishing group showed an advance. The tendency was unfavourable in all except the Prairie Provinces, the largest declines being in Quebec and Ontario. Smaller losses had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index number then, as well as in the autumn of earlier years since the record was commenced since 1920, was lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed considerable expansion on November 1, in contrast with the decrease registered on the same date in 1926. Data were compiled from 33 firms with 15,067 employees, as against 14,050 in their last report. This increase of over 1,000 persons, which took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, brought employment to its maximum since 1920.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishings, hosiery and knitting, cotton and silk factories reported increased activity, but

the production of headwear showed a falling off; 515 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 75,398 workers on October 1 to 76,695 on the date under review. A large proportion of the increase took place in Ontario, although the tendency was generally favourable except in the Prairie Provinces. An insignificant improvement had been noted at the beginning of November last year, but the situation then was not so good.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was an important increase in employment in these industries, 436 persons being added to the staffs of the 106 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 13,159. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the gain, which greatly exceeded that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Heightened activity was indicated in building material plants, but employment was at a slightly lower level than on November 1, 1926. The forces of the 121 employers from whom information was received, declined by 207 persons to 10,568 at the beginning of November. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere the trend was downward.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 39 of which had 11,255 employees, or 162 more than in their last report. This advance was not so pronounced as that noted on the same date last year, when the index number was slightly lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, iron and steel fabrication and some other divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there were large reductions in automobile, railway car, shipbuilding and a few other branches. Statements were received from 647 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 123,990 persons, as compared with 124,459 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces improvement was noted. Rather greater curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, but the situation then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 239 firms employing 32,083 men, or 9,396 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest recorded at the beginning of any November in the last eight years, and brought employment to a higher level than in the autumn of any other year since 1920. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most noteworthy in Ontario.

Mining

Practically no change on the whole was shown in mining; 214 operators reported 47,745 employees, as compared with 47,740 in the preceding month. Of the former number, 26,841 were engaged in coal mining, which showed an insignificant decrease, 13,457 in metallic ores, in which employment advanced, and 7,447 in non-metallic minerals, which afforded slightly less employment. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia there was some curtailment of operations. The index in this group on November 1 was at a higher point than during the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in personnel usual at the time of year, according to 185 companies and branches, with 25,689 workers in their employ, a loss of 286 since October 1. Conditions continued to be better than the autumn of any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a diminution in employment in local transportation, according to 116 firms whose staffs decreased from 21,222 employees on October 1 to 20,930 at the beginning of November. Small declines were reported in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date in 1926, when the movement was also unfavourable.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 100 employers in the railway operation group, in which payrolls rose by 396 persons to 80,344 on October 1. This gain contrasts with the reduction recorded on the same date last year, and the index then was slightly lower. The improvement was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere seasonal contractions were registered.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Seasonal reductions in personnel were noted in water transportation, 60 companies employing 15,631 workers, as compared with 15,786 in the preceding month. Quebec reported increased activity, while in the Maritime Provinces, On-

tario and British Columbia there were losses. Rather more extensive shrinkage was recorded on November 1 last year, but employment then was at a slightly higher level.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further falling off in building, 5,184 persons being released from the forces of the 483 co-operating contractors, who had 39,279 employees, a number considerably greater than that reported at the beginning of any other November in the last eight years. The largest losses took place in Ontario, but the trend was generally unfavourable as the building season drew to a close.

Highway.—Work on highways and streets again declined seasonally, but the reduction involved a smaller number of workers than in the autumn of 1926, when employment was in less volume. Statements were tabulated from 166 employers, whose staffs, standing at 26,174, were smaller by 4,010 persons than on October 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement, which was most pronounced in the Maritime Provinces.

Railway.—Further curtailment of railway construction was reported, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses. The forces of the 41 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 46,116 persons on October 1, to 40,268 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was more extensive than that registered on the corresponding date of 1926, when the level of employment was higher.

Services

There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants as the tourist and vacation season closed; 171 firms in the service division employed 16,001 persons, as against 17,098 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on November 1 in any other year of the record.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade continued to be upward, 1,609 workers being added to the forces of the 582 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 66,970. Most of the advance was made in the former division. The number of persons reported was higher on November 1, 1927, than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The advances recorded on the corresponding date last year gave employment to practically the same number of additional workers.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on November 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF OCTOBER, 1927

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a minor increase in the volume of unemployment reported among local trade unions at the close of October as was manifested by the returns tabulated from 1,641 labour organizations whose membership aggregated 172,737 persons. Of these 6,743, or a percentage of 3.9, were without work on October 31, in contrast with percentages of 3.1 in the previous month and 2.6 in October last year. The changes in the various provinces in comparison with September were not particularly outstanding, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions registering reductions in employment, ranging from 3 per cent in Alberta to .8 per cent in Quebec, and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan slight increases in the volume of work afforded. The Alberta change was for the most part attributable to the less favourable conditions prevailing in the coal mines of

that province, while the Manitoba reduction of 1.8 per cent, which followed next in line to that of Alberta, was almost wholly due to inactivity in the building and construction trades. When making a comparison with the returns for October of last year all the provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia reported a lower level of employment and the gains in these three provinces were but nominal.

A separate compilation is made each month of trade union conditions existing in the largest city of each province except Prince Edward Island. In Vancouver, 7.2 per cent of the members were reported idle on October 31, a decline in employment of 1.5 per cent over September, but a slight gain in comparison with October last year. Montreal, with 5.7 per cent of inactivity registered a less favourable situation, both as compared with the returns of the previous month and October last year, and Winnipeg with 5.0 per cent of idleness also registered declines in employment in both comparisons. The best conditions for October were reflected by Regina, where the percentage of inactivity recorded was but nominal, as in both the previous month and in October last year.

The accompanying chart records the unemployment trend by months from 1921 to date. Contrary to the course followed by the curve in September, the trend during October was in an upward direction, indicating a somewhat greater volume of inactivity. The level of the curve was also above that of October of last year.

The manufacturing industries with 439 organizations reporting 47,189 members, showed an unemployment percentage of 5.0 at the end of October, as compared with 4.0 per cent in September. Fluctuations occurred within the manufacturing groups, the iron and steel, wood, pulp and paper, brewery, bakery, and hat and cap divisions indicating reductions in the amount of work afforded, and the metal polishing and glass divisions considerable improvement. The level of employment in the garment trades remained practically the same as in the preceding month. In comparison with returns for October last year when 3.7 per cent of inactivity was recorded, the iron and steel trades reported reductions in activity, involving the greatest number of workers, followed by declines of lesser magnitude among papermakers, wood, leather, and glass workers, and among printing tradesmen.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



From the coal miners' unions 38 returns were tabulated, including a membership of 16,330 persons, 462, or a percentage of 2.8, of whom were idle on October 31, in contrast with percentages of .7 in the previous month and .4 in October last year. The situation for Nova Scotia coal miners improved slightly over September but remained almost stationary when compared with the October, 1926 conditions. In Alberta over 8 per cent of idleness was recorded in October as compared with no inactivity in both the previous month and October last year, while in British Columbia all the members were reported at work in the three months used here for comparative purposes.

The building and construction trades with 181 unions having a membership of 18,552 persons at the close of October reported declines in employment incidental to the slacker

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October 1919	0	....	0	2·1	1·4	·7	·2	1·1	·1	·6	·1	·9	0	·4	3·9	1·4	1·6	0	....	5·4	1·1	2·6	·6	1·9	·3	·3	0	·1	1·8	·1	2·9	2·0
October 1920	1·4	....	·1	8·8	2·9	2·2	2·2	2·2	7·9	33·3	·6	49·2	0	0	3·3	3·6	·5	0	7·0	3·7	1·0	8·9	·6	·5	·2	·2	....	·5	1·9	0	3·4	6·1
October 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	0	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	0	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	0	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
October 1922	37·7	0	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	0	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·4	3·0	2·2	4·7	3·9
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	4·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·5	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
October 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
November 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
December 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
January 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
February 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
March 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	8·0	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
April 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
May 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
June 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
July 1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
August 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
September 1927	2·6	0	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·9	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1
October 1927	3·5	0	2·8	5·0	2·8	3·8	5·5	3·0	11·2	2·0	·8	1·8	7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0	0	3·1	10·0	3·0	37·4	2·5	·2	·1	·2	0	·3	1·6	0	5·7	3·9

autumn and winter seasons, 10.0 per cent of the members being idle on October 31, as against 8.3 per cent in September. A substantial share of the unemployment involved was attributable to inactivity among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, followed by smaller declines for electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, granite and stonecutters, steam shovel and dredgemen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Considerable improvement was evidenced by bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers, whose membership, however, is but a small part of the total for the group and not sufficient to sway perceptibly the group percentage. Small gains were also recorded by carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters. In comparison with the returns for October last year when 7.8 per cent of inactivity was registered, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers all reported lessened employment and the remaining trades some improvement.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Oct. 1919	3·2	1·4	2·5	·8	1·3	·6	·9	5·0	2·0
Oct. 1920	·3	·4	9·5	3·0	3·3	·3	·8	16·7	6·1
Oct. 1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug. 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct. 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov. 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec. 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan. 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb. 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
March 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug. 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept. 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Oct. 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	·8	5·6	2·6
Nov. 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Dec. 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Jan. 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·3	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Feb. 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
March 1927	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
April 1927	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
May 1927	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
June 1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
July 1927	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
Aug. 1927	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	3·7
Sept. 1927	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Oct. 1927	1·1	·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9

The transportation industry indicated little variation during October from the September level, the small change registered, however, being slightly adverse. Returns were tabulated during October from 668 unions of transportation workers, comprising a membership of 59,163 persons, 1,764 of whom were idle, or a percentage of 3.0, as against percentages of 2.5 in September and 1.6 in October last year. Navigation workers, steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributed in slight degree to the increase in unemployment over September, while among street railway employees there was no change in the situation. All divisions of the transportation industry shared in the decline in employment recorded over October last year, the shipping division reporting the most substantial change.

A separate tabulation was made for longshore workers from whom 11 reports were received, with a membership of 6,983 persons, 1,090 of whom or a percentage of 15.6 were without work at the close of October. This was an increase in employment of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with September, but a decline of almost 3 per cent over October last year.

From the government service group reports were tabulated from 137 unions with 12,470 members showing a practically negligible percentage of unemployment compared with nominal percentage of idleness in September and in October last year. In the Federal employment group there was no inactivity recorded in any of the months used here for comparison, while among civic employees the changes throughout were very small.

Reports were received from 110 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades with 4,872 members, 5.7 per cent of whom were without work on October 31, as compared with percentages of 5.2 in September and 5.3 in October last year. Hotel and restaurant employees were slacker than in September, and stationary engineers and firemen and barbers also reported slight reductions in the work afforded. Theatre and stage employees, however, indicated slightly improved conditions. In comparison with the returns of October last year hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all reported a less favourable situation.

Among fishermen there was 3.5 per cent of idleness reported in October, as compared with 2.6 per cent in September, and 5.2 per cent in October last year. Lumber workers registered

no unemployment in October as in September, but in October last year 2.4 per cent of the members were without work.

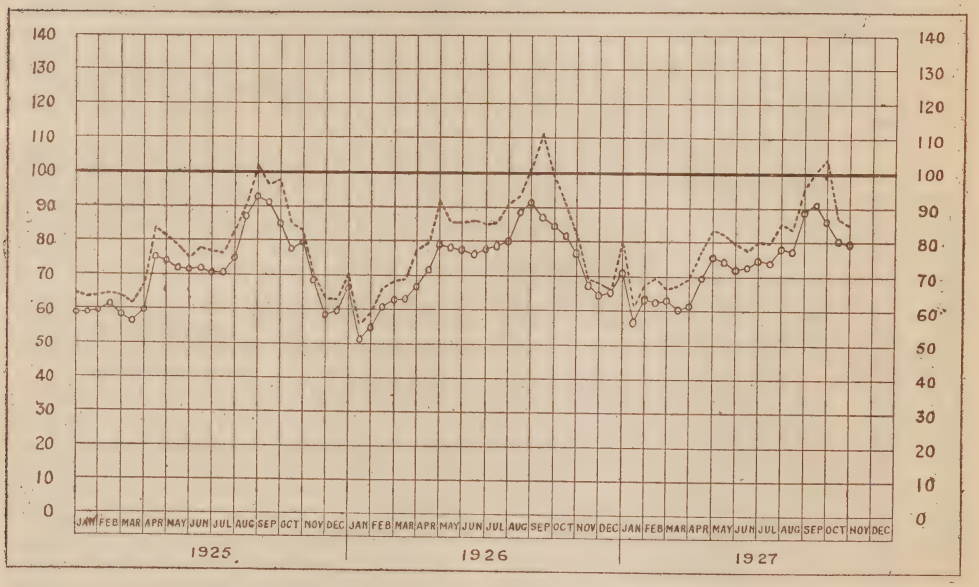
Table II on page 1337 summarizes the returns by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table I on page 1336 records the percentages of idleness registered in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1927, showed a decrease of over 43 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period. This large reduction, due to seasonal curtailment in the demand for harvest workers in the west, was offset in part by a substantial gain in logging, while throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined throughout the month, though at the close of the period under review both curves were about three points higher than the level attained at the close of October, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 86·9 and 85·1 during the

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



in comparison with last year an increase of 12 per cent was recorded, being chiefly due to increased placements in logging and farming. Services and trade also registered gains, though in a minor degree, all other groups showing declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service first and second half of October, in contrast with ratios of 90·5 and 82·0 during the same periods in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 80·6 and 79·7, as compared with 81·8 and 76·8 during the corresponding month last year.

The average number of applications reported daily during the first half of October, as shown by a summary of the reports from the offices, was 2,135, compared with 2,710 during the

preceding period, and with 2,192 daily during the corresponding period in 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 2,220 daily, in contrast with 1,720 daily during the latter half of October a year ago.

A daily average of 1,856 vacancies was reported by employers during the first half and 1,890 vacancies the latter half of the month under review, as compared with daily averages of 1,984 and 1,410 vacancies during the half monthly periods in October, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of September, 1927, averaged 2,829 daily.

An average of 1,722 placements daily was effected by the offices during the first half of October, of which 1,246 were in regular employment, and 476 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 2,331 daily, and with 1,792 daily during the first half of October, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,769 daily (1,329 regular and 440 casual), as compared with an average of 1,320 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of October, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 47,079 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 45,365 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 33,461, of which 29,632 were of men and 3,829 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 11,904. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 38,311 for men and 10,367 for women, a total of 48,678, while applications for work totalled 56,600, of which 43,848 were from men and 12,752 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (10 months)	269,287	92,771	362,058

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, 1927, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were 25 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 29 per cent in placements over September, and of over 1 per cent more than in October, 1926. Increased placements over October last year were shown in farming and services, while declines were recorded in manufacturing, logging, trade and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 69; logging, 46; construction and maintenance, 43; trade, 40; and services, 357, of which 279 were of household workers. During the month 109 men and 103 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of positions offered in New Brunswick during October when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 13 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a nominal gain only over September, but were 6 per cent lower than in October, 1926. Reduced placements in logging, services and transportation were responsible for the declines from last year, being offset in part by gains in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 41; logging, 91; construction and maintenance, 108; and services, 496, of which 353 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 176 of men and 81 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during October called for nearly 13 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but for over 2 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was a nominal decline in placements when compared with September, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with October, 1926. Logging and services showed the only gains of importance in placements over October last year, and manufacturing the only decline. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 182; logging, 1,300; farming, 56; construction and maintenance, 1,056; trade, 93; and services, 575, of which 406 were of household workers. During the month 2,758 men and 521 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during October were nearly 4 per

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**673**	**73**	**713**	**659**	**212**	**405**	**604**	**274**
Halifax	309	34	341	282	89	193	330	68
New Glasgow	158	36	164	169	93	36	166	105
Sydney	206	3	208	208	30	176	108	101
New Brunswick	**786**	**19**	**800**	**783**	**257**	**522**	**461**	**337**
Chatham	87	12	89	85	37	48	77	13
Moncton	309	7	310	310	82	224	94	127
St. John	390	0	401	388	138	250	290	197
Quebec	**3,086**	**393**	**4,926**	**3,685**	**3,279**	**33**	**979**	**3,057**
Hull	409	81	1,004	882	882	0	60	521
Montreal	1,760	245	2,708	1,740	1,550	14	685	1,520
Quebec	568	14	649	569	535	10	85	688
Sherbrooke	124	29	228	137	102	9	65	141
Three Rivers	225	24	337	357	210	0	84	187
Ontario	**16,159**	**2,798**	**18,906**	**13,897**	**8,634**	**4,479**	**6,786**	**8,992**
Belleville	221	0	225	218	180	38	67	146
Brantford	281	12	413	280	120	160	252	86
Chatham	212	4	308	225	168	57	146	342
Cobalt	426	115	238	210	199	5	34	213
Fort William	942	63	895	885	787	98	48	408
Guelph	154	55	260	164	77	71	123	85
Hamilton	1,035	55	1,506	954	279	675	1,108	575
Kingston	310	22	382	298	102	196	163	84
Kitchener	268	19	533	342	164	116	218	126
London	412	52	504	420	238	134	265	257
Niagara Falls	281	12	286	278	202	73	104	165
North Bay	777	223	578	578	521	57	0	741
Oshawa	542	7	626	500	311	189	46	224
Ottawa	991	172	1,095	1,077	725	182	437	794
Pembroke	259	113	335	309	278	31	14	266
Peterborough	212	40	274	210	135	45	172	153
Port Arthur	2,288	16	1,111	1,096	988	108	15	569
St. Catharines	481	13	640	466	277	189	298	340
St. Thomas	221	13	252	216	88	128	55	152
Sarnia	228	8	226	225	107	121	78	90
Sault Ste. Marie	234	383	486	232	178	48	156	149
Sudbury	955	615	423	411	385	26	4	418
Timmins	412	168	364	321	297	24	46	271
Toronto	3,639	608	6,399	3,593	1,585	1,562	2,554	1,894
Windsor	378	10	547	389	243	146	383	444
Manitoba	**5,095**	**121**	**7,029**	**6,274**	**3,401**	**2,716**	**904**	**3,025**
Brandon	549	5	667	593	442	151	71	421
Dauphin	388	21	250	235	171	64	15	178
Portage la Prairie	43	0	34	34	20	14	0	56
Winnipeg	4,115	95	6,078	5,412	2,768	2,487	818	2,370
Saskatchewan	**9,226**	**254**	**8,134**	**8,001**	**6,632**	**1,348**	**231**	**4,036**
Estevan	179	4	261	242	196	46	20	184
Melfort	252	0	251	251	251	0	0	–
Moose Jaw	3,003	125	2,027	1,975	1,731	223	121	808
North Battleford	172	22	163	161	144	17	2	123
Prince Albert	304	36	199	186	146	40	16	360
Regina	1,694	25	1,816	1,780	1,394	386	64	1,124
Saskatoon	1,668	17	1,635	1,633	1,266	367	5	808
Swift Current	1,260	5	1,152	1,148	1,143	5	0	199
Weyburn	337	18	356	351	128	223	3	323
Yorkton	357	2	274	274	233	41	0	107
Alberta	**10,125**	**257**	**10,387**	**10,068**	**9,058**	**963**	**329**	**7,607**
Calgary	3,893	27	4,011	3,812	3,538	274	74	3,528
Drumheller	1,117	78	971	888	818	70	53	531
Edmonton	3,054	51	3,322	3,276	2,751	478	173	2,329
Lethbridge	1,429	96	1,356	1,365	1,249	116	29	873
Medicine Hat	632	5	727	727	702	25	0	346
British Columbia	**3,528**	**112**	**5,705**	**3,712**	**1,988**	**1,438**	**1,953**	**1,825**
Cranbrook	183	14	192	188	195	0	0	274
Kamloops	162	0	239	143	97	7	71	86
Kelowna	58	0	68	51	42	8	13	13
Nanaimo	88	0	61	26	22	4	57	8
Nelson	155	7	197	192	187	3	31	136
New Westminster	130	1	229	132	65	67	102	47
Penticton	145	9	136	121	77	28	31	66
Prince George	193	31	123	123	122	1	0	120
Prince Rupert	49	0	128	73	59	14	50	55
Revelstoke	46	6	71	23	22	1	27	38
Vancouver	1,768	38	3,536	2,075	964	923	1,191	754
Vernon	97	0	94	85	18	67	16	108
Victoria	454	6	631	480	118	315	364	120
All Offices	**48,678**	**4,027**	**56,600**	**47,079**	**33,461**	**11,904**	**12,247**	**29,153**
Men	38,311	2,414	43,848	36,864	29,632	6,865	8,627	25,663
Women	10,367	1,613	12,752	10,215	3,829	5,039	3,620	3,490

cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 3 per cent more favourable than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 1 per cent in placements from September, but a gain of over 1 per cent when compared with October, 1926. The logging industry showed a substantial gain in placements over October last year, and smaller increases were registered under services and trade, but these gains were considerably offset by fewer placements in manufacturing, farming, transportation and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,446; logging, 2,932; farming, 1,040; mining, 126; transportation 530; construction and maintenance, 2,404; trade, 481; and services, 4,061, of which 2,554 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 7,204 of men and 1,430 of women.

MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October was nearly 52 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 13 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements declined about 42 per cent when compared with September, and were nearly 2 per cent less than in October, 1926. Logging was the only industry to show marked improvement in placements over October last year, and these gains were more than offset by fewer placements in farming, construction and maintenance, services and trade, of which farming showed the largest decline. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 153; logging, 1,333; farming, 1,639; construction and maintenance, 385; trade, 269; and services, 2,246, of which 1,682 were of household workers. There were 2,879 men and 522 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October were over 71 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 73 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 67 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a gain of over 65 per cent in comparison with October, 1926. These large percentages of change were due to harvesting being nearly one month later this year than last, which resulted in farm placements during the month under review being more than twice as heavy as October, 1926. Placements in services and logging were larger than last October, while all other industrial divisions showed very little change. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during October were: manufacturing, 153; logging, 217; farming, 5,497; transportation, 94; construction and maintenance, 701; trade, 167; and services, 1,109, of which 794 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 6,171 men and 461 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Alberta orders during October called for over 52 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but were nearly 13 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year Placements were 40 per cent below September but nearly 19 per cent higher than in October, 1926. Farming was the only industry to show any appreciable gain in placements over October last year, and accounted for most of the increase in the province under this comparison. The only reduction worthy of note was in construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 235; logging, 99; farming, 7,508; mining, 267; transportation, 101; construction and maintenance, 680; trade, 273; and services, 850, of which 622 were of household workers. During the month 8,669 men and 389 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There were declines of nearly 15 per cent and over 3 per cent respectively in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during October when comparison is made with the preceding month and with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 59 per cent less than in September and nearly 3 per cent fewer than in October, 1926. Comparing placements in each industry during the month under review with October of last year, increases were recorded in logging, farming, construction and maintenance and trade, but these gains were more than offset by declines in manufacturing, mining, transportation and services. Industrial groups in which most of the applicants were placed were: manufacturing, 397; logging, 541; farming, 412; mining, 66; transportation, 178; construction and maintenance, 753; trade, 201; and services, 874, of which 553 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1,666 men and 322 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During October, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 33,461 placements in regular employment, of which 25,192 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 5,243 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,859 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 2,384 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Quebec numbered 525, of whom 111 were for provincial centres and 414 for other provinces. Provincially Montreal transferred 33 bushmen and 6 sawmill labourers to employment within its own zone and 10 bushmen to lumber camps in the Quebec zone. The logging areas around Quebec also received 62 bushmen who were granted certificates by the Quebec city office. The greater part of the movement outside the province was from Hull and entirely toward logging regions, 214 bushmen travelling to Sudbury, 103 to North Bay, 37 to Cobalt and 8 to Sault Ste Marie. In addition 52 bushmen went from Montreal to the district surrounding Sault Ste. Marie.

Ontario offices issued reduced rate certificates to 896 workers, 853 for points within the province and 43 for other provinces. The majority of those going within the province were bushmen, 721 travelling to Northern Ontario logging districts, principally from Fort William, Port Arthur, Toronto, Sudbury and Pembroke. Fort William in addition despatched 35 building construction labourers and Port Arthur 3 building construction labourers to employment within their respective zones. From Sudbury 3 carpenters went to Timmins, 19 miners to Fort William and 5 carpenters within its own zone. Pembroke also transported 2 millwrights to Sudbury. From North Bay 22 carpenters, 4 painters, 1 bricklayer, 1 labourer, 1 plasterer, 1 steamfitter and 1 mechanic were transferred to Timmins and 22 railroad construction labourers, 5 carpenters and 3 cookees to Cobalt; from London 1 plumber was sent to Peterboro and from Cobalt 1 blacksmith travelled to Sudbury, 1 steel sharpener to Timmins and 1 hoistman to Port Arthur. Of the interprovincial transfers Hull received 20 dam construction labourers, 4 mechanics, 2 cooks, 2 flunkies and 2 cookees from North Bay, 1 miner from Sudbury and 1 bushman from Ottawa. For employment within the Winnipeg zone 10 metallic miners and 1 mine foreman received certificates of transportation from the Cobalt office.

The number of special transportation rate certificates granted by Manitoba offices was 1,726, of which 126 were provincial and 1,600 interprovincial. Of the provincial certificates 29 were issued to bushmen going from Brandon to employment in the Dauphin zone and the remainder were granted by Winnipeg to 7 hotel workers and 1 farm general for the Brandon zone, 6 bushmen and 2 porters for the Dauphin zone and 79 farm labourers and 2 farm domestics for various agricultural districts throughout the province. Of those going to other provinces, Winnipeg transferred 1,257 bushmen, 2 construction labourers, 1 farm general, 1 fisherman, 1 town general, 1 cook and 1 cookee to the Port Arthur zone, 1 cook to Fort William, 1 fisherman to Prince Albert, 3 hotel cooks to Regina, 2 female hotel workers to Estevan, 208 farm labourers and 10 farm domestics to points in Saskatchewan, and 67 farm workers and 1 farm domestic to Alberta centres. From Brandon 1 coal miner was sent to Estevan and 31 farm labourers travelled to various points in Saskatchewan, while from Dauphin 10 harvesters and 1 cook were despatched to the Prince Albert zone.

Of the 1,272 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate from Saskatchewan offices, 1,016 were going to points within the province and 256 to other provinces. Among the former were included 8 coal miners travelling to Estevan, 3 bushmen to Prince Albert and 1 waitress to Moose Jaw, all from Regina and from Saskatoon 28 bushmen went to Prince Albert and 8 teamsters and 1 cook to districts within the saskatoon zone. The Moose Jaw office shipped 1 waitress and 1 chambermaid and the Prince Albert office 2 bushmen and 1 cook to points within their respective zones. The balance of the movement provincially totalling 962 was of harvest hands and farm domestics for the rural districts of the province. One hundred and sixty-eight of the transfers outside the province were of bushmen for regions in the vicinity of Dauphin who were transported at the reduced rate from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon. From Regina in addition, 31 beet workers went to employment in the Lethbridge zone, and from Saskatoon 1 carpenter was conveyed at the special rate to Winnipeg. The remaining 56 certificates were

granted to farm hands and harvest workers for various Alberta points.

The Alberta offices transferred 593 persons at the special transportation rate, 592 of whom were for employment within the province. Of these, Edmonton despatched one coal miner to Drumheller, 7 mill hands, 7 building labourers, 6 carpenters, 4 cookees, 14 mine workers, 3 bushmen, 2 bricklayers, 1 blacksmith, 1 edgerman and 7 hotel and household workers to points within its own zone, and 454 harvesters and 3 farm domestics to various agricultural districts within the province. Included in the number receiving certificates from Calgary were 1 building labourer and 1 hotel worker going to Drumheller, 2 linemen and 1 building labourer to Edmonton, 1 bushman to a point within the Calgary zone and 75 harvesters and 1 farm domestic for farms within the province. The interprovincial transfer was of a cook who went from Calgary to employment in Saskatoon.

Vouchers for transportation issued by British Columbia offices were 231 in number, 161 for provincial stations and 70 for outside points. From the offices in Vancouver 12 carpenters were granted certificates to Nelson, 23 bushmen, 5 flunkies and 2 cooks to Kamloops, 6 miners, 1 engineer and 1 cook to Prince George, 8 miners, 2 railway construction labourers and 1 electrician to Penticton, 1 engineer to Vernon, 1 cook to Revelstoke and 16 carpenters, 21 construction labourers, 2 miners, 1 construction foreman, 2 cooks, 2 flunkies and 1 blacksmith to points within the Vancouver zone. Prince Rupert shipped 16 bushmen to the Prince George zone and 14 bushmen and 2 miners within its own zone. From Nelson 1 farm hand and 1 bushman, from Penticton 1 farm labourer and from Prince George 17 bushmen and 1 bridge foreman went to employment within their respective zones. Of those transported to other provinces 69 were farm labourers, 63 for Alberta districts and 6 for Saskatchewan farms, and the one remaining transfer was of a housekeeper sent from Vancouver for work in Drumheller.

Of the 5,243 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,847 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 2,298 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 45 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 51 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 1 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and 1 by the Kette Valley Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 124.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, to June 1, 1928.

This agreement is similar to that of last year which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926, with minor changes in working conditions, and with no change in wages except that second class engineers now are paid 80 cents per hour and third class engineers 73 cents, whereas by the previous agreement all engineers were paid 73 cents per hour.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—ABOUT THIRTY EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 56.

Union schedule of wages and working conditions verbally agreed to by master plumbers and in effect from August 1, 1927, to May 1, 1928:

Minimum rate of wages: 65 cents per hour.
Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.
Overtime, time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THREE EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, LOCAL NO. 50.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928.

This agreement was signed at the conclusion of the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November.

Hours: 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

All overtime including Saturday afternoons, Sundays, legal holidays, double time.

Only union members to be employed, but if none are available other workers may be employed temporarily.

The total number of helpers not to exceed the number of mechanics except in certain specified cases. No restriction placed on the character of work which a helper may perform under direction of a mechanic.

Transportation to be paid for work out of the city and travelling time up to five hours overtime at the regular rate.

Each employer may employ one apprentice and an additional apprentice for each eight mechanics. Apprentices to be 18 years or over and shall be paid $3.20 per day for the first year, $4.20 per day for the second year and $6 per day for the third year.

Any dispute between parties to be referred to an arbitration board, each party selecting two members and these selecting a fifth. If this board fails to settle any dispute, it shall be referred to the National Arbitration Committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors and representatives of the Elevator Manufacturers Association which committee shall be formed for this purpose and whose decision shall be binding.

No strike to be called unless authorized by the Local Building Trades Council and with the approval of the Executive Board of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, but in case of men engaged on maintenance contracts, where the contractor has a contract for the complete maintenance of elevators, these men shall not go out on strike.

Wages to be the average wage rate of the five highest paid of the seven principal specified building trades. The wage rate for helpers to be 70 per cent of the mechanic's rate. In this case, the wage agreed on was $1 per hour for mechanics and 70 cents for helpers. Wage rates not to be changed oftener than every 6 months and 30 days' notice must be given of change.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929, and thereafter until 90 days' notice of opening the agreement is given by either party.

The employers agree to employ union members or those willing to become such, but if none are available, other help may be temporarily employed.

Parties to this agreement are not to accept or do work on any building on which sheet metal work and roofing is not supplied and erected by a sheet metal contractor, nor on any building upon which the union employees of said building have withdrawn, nor on any building where sheet metal work has previously been done and an indebtedness remains to the sheet metal contractor or to any member of the union for wages due until such indebtedness is satisfactorily adjusted.

No union member to do any sheet metal work, roofing, etc. except as a journeyman employee, and contractors to divide work satisfactorily among union members. Union members not to do any sheet metal work for any person or persons until obtaining a permit from the union. Employers will not request employees to install material considered unfair, unless same is covered by patent rights.

Minimum wages: $1.06¼ per hour for union members, and for junior members three quarters of the journeyman's rate.

Hours: 8 per day, 44-hour week.

Overtime, time and one half to 9 p.m. After 9 p.m., Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Government holidays, double time.

All differences between the two parties to this agreement to be settled by a permanent Joint Committee, consisting of three members appointed by each party. If this committee fails to adjust any dispute, same will be referred to the general office of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association before any definite action is taken.

If notice of change in wages be given by either party, both parties will meet and try to adjust the matter, making known their decision within 30 days.

Any union members laid off work before noon shall receive 4 hours' pay, and any laid off before 5 p.m., 8 hours' pay.

On work outside the city, transportation to be paid and if it is not practicable for men to travel every day, room and board to be paid.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen and one junior member to every four journeymen.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE YELLOW CAB COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, TAXI CAB DRIVERS (METERED CABS) LOCAL NO. 151.

Agreement in effect from September 8, 1927, to June 21, 1928.

This agreement cancels all previous agreements including that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1927.

Wages: for first thirty working days, 33⅓ per cent of gross cab earnings; after said thirty days, $2.75 per day or 35 per cent of gross cab earnings, whichever is greater over the period of six days.

The company agrees to recognize this union and to recognize any properly elected representative or representatives of its employees at any time to discuss grievances.

Any driver called out after regular shift or on regular day off to be paid 50 cents per hour or 35 per cent commission whichever is greater during such time worked.

The following to be considered misdemeanours: failure to report for duty, or absent when supposed to be on duty for any non-legitimate reason; jumping boxes (driver to book in at nearest box); not making out accident reports; not wearing uniform when on duty without a legitimate reason; not turning in the day's takings on completion of day's work; failure to turn in receipts for the full amount collected; being intoxicated while on duty.

First cab on stand to have preference on pick-ups and first man on down town stands to be in driver's seat or standing by cab on alert for business.

All positions considered as promotions to be bulletined by Company and seniority to be considered in filling them.

The Company does not encourage nor condone any of its employees handling intoxicating liquor in any form.

If necessary to reduce the number of drivers, seniority and efficiency to be considered.

Any difference as to the interpretation of this agreement to be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of two members appointed by the company and two members representing the union. If these four cannot agree, they shall elect a fifth disinterested party and the decision of this Board shall be binding. During such arbitration there shall be no suspension of labour.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during October was $18,838,558; this was an increase of $4,428,346 or 30.7 per cent as compared with the September total of $14,410,212, and of $4,100,156 or 27.8 per cent over the aggregate of $14,738,402 for October, 1926. The value in the month under review was greater than in October of any other year for which statistics of these centres are available, while the cumulative total for the months of 1927 exceeds by almost $26,000,000 that for the same months in 1926, the previous high level of this record, which was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,600 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $8,800,000 and over 3,200 permits for other buildings valued at almost $9,800,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,500 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings estimated to cost approximately $7,000,000 in each case.

Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1927, those of $1,384,283 or 35.7 per cent in Quebec, and $2,981,952 or 41.7 per cent in Ontario being most noteworthy.

As compared with October, 1926, there were gains in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In this comparison also, Ontario recorded the greatest gain of $3,172,902, or 45.6 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto showed improvement over September, 1927, but declines as compared with October last year; in Winnipeg, the reverse was the case, as there was a reduction in comparison with the preceding month and an increase over the same month in 1926, while in Vancouver the total was higher than in either. Of the other centres, Quebec, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, York Townships, Sandwich, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Prince Rupert registered increases both as compared with September, 1927, and with October, 1926.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1926.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920. The January-October average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months
	In October	In first ten months	
	$	$	
1927	18,838,558	160,858,088	147·6
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	149·5
1925	11,312,644	109,676,825	153·9
1924	13,089,588	109,906,921	160·6
1923	9,999,187	118,319,159	166·8
1922	10,737,525	127,515,975	162·0
1921	10,491,228	99,064,670	187·0
1920	10,401,041	106,547,319	215·5

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was 19.2 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Oct., 1927	Sept., 1927	Oct., 1926
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	105,983	110,707	123,471
*Halifax	87,301	101,172	103,786
New Glasgow	600	2,235	435
*Sydney	18,082	7,300	19,250
New Brunswick	45,385	115,004	11,050
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	9,050	12,960	11,050
*St. John	36,335	102,044	Nil
Quebec	5,263,243	3,878,960	5,106,141
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	3,715,774	2,635,295	4,364,120
*Quebec	680,599	508,420	317,071
Shawinigan Falls	22,120	29,125	63,600
*Sherbrooke	26,300	35,100	82,500
*Three Rivers	72,725	87,650	137,550
*Westmount	745,725	583,370	141,300
Ontario	10,135,736	7,153,784	6,962,834
Belleville	21,550	14,725	11,575
*Brantford	54,330	43,265	29,046
Chatham	26,425	15,250	9,025
*Fort William	62,850	56,150	31,800
Galt	18,383	14,500	8,818
*Guelph	45,589	65,388	16,180
*Hamilton	435,800	244,750	268,500
*Kingston	26,283	10,870	36,251
*Kitchener	154,435	181,875	85,248
*London	321,030	408,825	128,500
Niagara Falls	207,160	38,627	108,660
Oshawa	520,973	775,490	112,300
*Ottawa	3,191,410	609,465	359,405
Owen Sound	12,050	2,525	13,100
*Peterborough	22,335	16,630	74,394
*Port Arthur	30,050	126,300	79,652
*Stratford	14,650	17,495	6,795
*St. Catharines	62,649	130,390	95,428
*St. Thomas	3,695	12,215	3,865
Sarnia	40,210	130,983	64,680
Ontario—Con.			
Sault Ste. Marie	29,152	24,640	29,333
*Toronto	3,733,986	2,761,272	3,932,558
York and East York Townships	698,420	619,100	600,790
Welland	19,630	83,455	29,190
*Windsor	74,933	464,170	439,450
Ford	53,125	114,700	92,100
Riverside	3,450	62,575	18,050
Sandwich	127,575	22,695	119,500
Walkerville	110,000	78,000	120,000
Woodstock	13,608	7,459	38,641
Manitoba	503,636	855,191	450,712
*Brandon	8,341	7,181	8,402
St. Boniface	49,695	87,960	35,810
*Winnipeg	445,600	760,050	406,500
Saskatchewan	436,425	447,157	379,468
*Moose Jaw	106,925	86,617	5,886
*Regina	207,800	176,925	184,127
*Saskatoon	121,700	183,615	189,455
Alberta	628,952	350,042	332,620
*Calgary	255,162	168,627	174,910
*Edmonton	174,420	167,180	130,260
Lethbridge	195,015	12,380	27,450
Medicine Hat	4,355	1,855	Nil
British Columbia	1,719,198	1,499,367	1,372,106
Kamloops	24,385	Nil	Nil
Nanaimo	12,800	3,597	4,550
*New Westminster	166,750	65,060	63,790
Prince Rupert	101,380	37,350	30,840
*Vancouver	901,205	850,480	641,035
Point Grey	336,780	332,150	463,350
North Vancouver	15,320	18,700	36,838
South Vancouver	91,550	120,740	84,250
*Victoria	69,028	71,290	47,453
Total—63 Cities	18,838,558	14,410,212	14,738,402
*Total—35 cities	16,082,847	11,759,396	12,615,517

International Federation of Trade Unions

The International Federation of Trade Unions has recently published the second part of its fifth Yearbook. It contains brief reports from the national centres affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and from the International Trade Secretariats, for the two years 1925 and 1926. The first part of the 1927 Yearbook contains only statistical information; the second supplements these by indicating the chief incidents in the history of the Trade Union Movement during these two years, and further, by giving explanations of the fluctuations in membership which have marked this period. It will be evident therefore, that each volume is incomplete alone; both are needed to enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive idea of the progress of international trade unions.

The second part contains, as previous Yearbooks have done, full accounts of the most important conflicts in the period under review; and these include, in this case, the great struggle in Denmark in 1925, and the national strike and miners' lockout of Britain, in 1926, both of which are outstanding events in international trade union history. We need not emphasize the usefulness of compact summaries of this kind, for reference and for many other purposes, etc.

Copies of the publication may be obtained from the Publication Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ontario, price 50 cents.

Correction

In the introductory note to the 3rd report of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, published as a supplement to the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE it was stated in error that this Board was established under an Order in Council, dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, etc. This Order in Council contained a declaration of certain principles and policies for the avoidance of industrial unrest during the war, but the Board was established as the result of a voluntary agreement between the various railway brotherhoods and the railways.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

One contract was awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained: sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Reconstruction of the roof and fourth floor of the old examining warehouse at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Munn and Shea Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1927. Amount of contract, $36,000.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Masons	1 12½	9
Bricklayers	1 12½	9
Plasterers	1 12½	8
Structural steel workers	75	9
Carpenters	75	9
Joiners	75	9
Sheet metal workers	70	9
Roofers (gravel)	60	9
Painters and glaziers	70	9
Mastic floor layers	80	9
Plumbers and steamfitters	75	9
Electricians	70	9
Labourers (ordinary)	35	10
Driver (one horse and cart)	60	10
Driver (two horses and cart)	1 00	10

Construction of a laboratory building at the fuel testing plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1927. Amount of contract, $48,659.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Bricklayers and masons	$1 20	8
Carpenters and joiners	85	8
Sheet metal workers	85	8
Structural steel erectors	75	8
Roofers	70	8
Painters and glaziers	65	8
Concrete workers	45	8
Labourers	45	8
Drivers, two horses and wagon	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart	70	8

Construction of a shelter shed for the disinfecting plant at the Grosse Isle, P.Q., quarantine station. Name of contractor, Henri Lemelin, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, October 8, 1927. Amount of contract, $17,000.

Dredging areas A, B, C, D and E, in Courtenay River, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 24, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $3,600.

Construction of two ice breakers on the shore of the St. Lawrence River at Lanoraie, Berthier County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Munn and Shea, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 25, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $3,481.

Partial reconstruction of the government ice-breaker in the Ouareau River at Crabtree Mills, P.Q. Names of contractors, Munn and Shea Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 25, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $6,094.

Construction of a wharf at Doucet's Landing, Nicolet County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Arthur E. Farley, Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont. "Farley and Grant." Date of contract, October 29, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $120,285.

Repairs to the wharf at Deschambault, Portneuf County. Name of contractor, Dave Devito, Neuville, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $8,872.75.

Reconstruction of the breakwater at Roberval County Lake St. John, P.Q. Name of contractor, Cyprien Gagnon, Jonquières, P.Q. Date of contract, November 4, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $13,466.

Construction of a breakwater at Grass Cove, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $36,896.40.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Construction and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the public building at Mont Laurier, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 15, 1927. Amount of contract, $1,210.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Supply and erection of a 40,000 Imperial Gallon Steel Water Tank at St. Charles Junction, Quebec. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 29, 1927. Amount of contract, $5,200.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in November, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$
Making metal stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	2,127 81
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	192 07
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc.	12,133 93
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	540 13
Bag fittings	3,311 89
Scales	731 38
Mail bagging	7,175 74
Letter boxes	466 29
Rural mail boxes	9,723 00
Satchels	480 00

The thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets of Saskatchewan for the year ending April 30, 1927, gives particulars of the activities of the various agricultural co-operative associations in the province. The co-operative activities promoted by the provincial Department of Agriculture include live stock marketing; co-operative creameries; co-operative wheat producers; co-operative poultry marketing; community sales days; potato marketing; beef rings; community halls; stallion associations and registered seed growers. The report mentions two events of outstanding importance which affected the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan during the past year. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, ceased to exist when the entire business was purchased by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited (the Wheat Pool) and the Pool Elevators, Limited. The second event was the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association with the Farmers' Union of Canada, resulting in the formation of what is known as the U.F.C. Saskatchewan section. The report states that while the larger co-operative trading associations are holding their own, some of the smaller bodies are ceasing to exist. The paid-up capital invested in co-operative associations in Saskatchewan amounts to $546,601. Live stock marketing receipts amounted to $756,804. The total sales of the associations amounted to $3,974,751, the net savings being $120,409.

The report of the Factory Inspection Branch of the Province of Ontario for the month of November indicated that there were 482 industrial accidents during that period, four of these being fatal. Of this total, 191 accidents occurred in the metal trade, 106 in the pulp and paper trades, 68 in transportation, 31 in rubber and rubber goods, and the balance in other classes of industry.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1925

IN the annual census of industry the Dominion Bureau of Statistics ascertains the hours per day worked by employees, that is, the number of persons working 8 hours per day or less, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours per day. The accompanying tables give the figures for 1925 in manufacturing establishments by sub-groups, together with a summary table. Figures are included for some sub-groups for which none were available in 1924. Employees in non-ferrous smelters are included in the figures for 1925, whereas for 1924 they were not included in the statistics for manufacturing being classified with mining, and these are all on a working day of 8 hours or less.

Similar figures were published for 1924 in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1927 (pages 102-106), with summary tables as to hours of labour in other industries as well as manufacturing, ascertained in special inquiries in June, 1919, and October, 1923. These special inquiries covered only about 8,000 representative establishments and were made to ascertain the extent to which the 8-hour day prevailed in Canada. The figures secured indicated that approximately half of the employees in industry (excluding agriculture, fishing, trapping, etc.) were on the 8-hour day or less, there being in Mining about 75 per cent, in Transportation about 85 per cent, in Communication over 80 per cent and in Trade nearly 80 per cent.

The Industrial Census of 1925 shows 37.2 per cent of employees on the 8-hour day or less as compared with 33.5 per cent in 1924, on 9 hours per day 32.8 per cent as compared with 35.5 per cent, on 10 hours 26.1 per cent as compared with 26.9 per cent in 1924, on more than 10 hours 3.9 per cent as compared with 4.3 per cent in 1924. These changes are partly due to the inclusion of figures for sub-groups for which no data were available for 1924.

The manufacturing industries showing the greatest percentage on the 8-hour day or less are Non-Ferrous Metal Products with 57.6 per cent, Iron and its Products 43.1 per cent and the Miscellaneous Group 46.0 per cent, the other groups being all under 40 per cent. The 9-hour day (with 32.8 per cent for all groups) predominates with Vegetable Products at 39.2 per cent, Animal Products at 44.2 per cent and Chemical and Allied Products at 47.1 per cent. The 10-hour day does not predominate in any group and the percentage of employees on more than ten hours is not large in any group, the highest being in Vegetable Products where a substantial number of employees in sugar refineries work over ten hours on account of the continuous operations involved. There are also substantial percentages of numbers of employees working over ten hours in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries, a seasonal industry, and in Pulp and Paper Manufacturing, Rolled Iron, Steel Products, Pig Iron, etc., and cement, gas and coke where continuous processes are carried on night and day.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON WAGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY, DURING 1925, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

—	8 hours or less		9 hours		10 hours		Over 10 hours		Total (columns 1 to 4)	Number of Establishments	*Average number of employees during year on wages and on salaries
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
I.—Vegetable Products	18,742	23·2	31,627	39·2	23,413	29·0	6,856	8·5	80,638	4,558	72,034
II.—Animal Products	11,332	31·5	15,922	44·2	7,672	21·3	1,069	3·0	†35,995	4,892	63,675
III.—Textiles, etc.	34,779	35·4	35,577	36·2	26,410	26·9	1,463	1·5	98,229	1,640	94,531
IV.—Wood and Paper	57,600	38·4	32,553	21·7	55,386	36·9	4,611	3·1	150,150	6,652	127,859
V.—Iron and its Products	40,296	43·1	34,481	36·8	14,996	16·0	3,828	4·1	93,601	1,075	90,125
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products	14,827	57·6	8,638	33·5	1,669	6·5	623	2·4	25,757	378	27,735
VII.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products	10,245	39·0	6,427	24·5	7,687	29·3	1,897	7·2	26,255	1,191	24,468
VIII.—Chemical and Allied Products	4,403	37·3	5,559	47·1	1,499	12·7	330	2·8	11,791	510	13,951
IX.—Miscellaneous	10,911	46·0	8,583	36·2	3,555	15·0	654	2·8	23,703	1,435	29,846
All Industries	203,135	37·2	179,367	32·8	142,286	26·1	21,331	3·9	546,119	22,331	544,225

* The number of employees in the third last column is for the month of highest employment and therefore except in certain groups exceeds the average number during the year shown in the last column, which also includes the number of employees on salary.

† Employees in butter and cheese factories and in fish packing not included, about 27,000.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY DURING 1925, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

1925	Eight hours or less	Nine hours	Ten hours	Over ten hours	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees during year on wages and on salaries
Group I—Vegetable Products—						
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum	2,815	5,529	2,927	683	11,954	11,958
Bread and other bakery products	2,802	7,330	2,103	125	12,360	12,438
Breweries	657	1,534	1,666	202	4,059	4,073
Cigars and cigarettes	1,567	3,639	225	35	5,466	5,846
Cocoa and chocolate	120	404	44	.....	568	609
Coffee and spices	424	271	23	.....	718	1,015
Distilleries	667	51	356	23	1,097	834
Feed and gristmill products	267	215	710	28	1,220	1,047
Flour mills	1,233	543	2,542	485	4,803	5,119
Fruit and vegetable canneries	1,511	2,215	8,900	1,636	14,262	7,168
Ice cream cones	28	19	30	34	111	68
Linseed oil and oil cake	52	22	77	62	213	213
Macaroni and vermicelli	13	16	240	2	271	261
Malt mills	142	.....	2	.....	144	172
Maple syrup and sugar	18	10	20	.....	48	37
Miscellaneous food industries	209	247	272	46	774	855
Miscellaneous vegetable products	23	46	105	3	177	173
Pickles, vinegar and cider	511	287	345	689	1,832	1,200
Rice mills	1	44	6	12	63	64
Rubber footwear	1,222	4,815	365	238	6,640	5,942
Rubber goods	2,805	2,347	1,147	794	7,093	7,020
Starch and glucose	40	206	211	90	547	523
Sugar refineries	412	558	894	1,668	3,532	2,784
Syrups	.....	26	32	.....	58	68
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	1,156	1,174	122	.....	2,452	2,377
Wines and grape juice	47	79	49	1	176	171
Group II—Animal Products—						
Animal hair goods	56	35	17	.....	108	115
Animal oils and fats	7	97	5	.....	109	107
Belting, leather	47	33	54	.....	134	172
Boot and shoe findings	51	85	181	3	320	316
Boot and shoes, leather	2,939	6,777	4,328	291	14,335	13,791
Butter and cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,548
Condensed milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786
Fish curing and packing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,272
Fur dressing	26	630	85	.....	741	585
Fur goods	1,719	632	32	63	2,446	2,443
Gloves and mittens, leathers	448	560	295	.....	1,303	1,316
Harness and saddlery	193	654	207	.....	1,054	1,187
Human hair goods	27	.....	.....	.....	27	23
Leather goods, n.e.s.	380	268	6	4	658	636
Leather tanneries	612	2,582	965	142	4,301	3,834
Sausage and sausage casings	60	105	25	18	208	218
Slaughtering and meat-packing	4,676	3,121	1,361	445	9,603	10,709
Trunks and valises	91	344	110	103	648	622
Group III—Textiles and Textile Products—						
Awnings, tents and sails	197	162	61	25	445	435
Bags, cotton and jute	208	663	64	58	993	984
Batting	24	110	81	4	219	259
Carpets	36	671	78	2	787	861
Clothing, men's factory	6,398	3,137	1,055	84	10,674	10,818
Clothing, women's factory	11,060	3,164	177	128	14,529	13,490
Cordage rope and twine	51	614	655	2	1,322	1,228
Corsets	754	353	73	.....	1,180	1,461
Cotton and wool waste	36	164	65	6	271	274
Cotton goods, n.e.s.	43	205	12	28	288	272
Cotton thread	123	551	.....	1	675	708
Cotton yarn and cloth	70	4,727	16,255	531	21,583	20,497
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	4,111	2,620	1,243	99	8,073	8,038
Flax dressed	8	14	280	.....	302	197
Furnishing goods, men's	3,942	3,183	243	4	7,372	7,110
Hats and caps	2,859	893	134	1	3,887	3,782
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	3,190	9,195	2,923	223	15,531	14,698
Linen goods	165	21	22	.....	208	208
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	97	200	.....	.....	297	318
Oiled and waterproof clothing	167	54	8	.....	229	227
Silk goods	336	1,272	485	4	2,097	1,727
Woollen cloth	341	2,432	1,693	191	4,657	4,426
Woollen goods, n.e.s.	353	300	388	26	1,067	1,079
Woollen yarn	210	872	415	46	1,543	1,434
Group IV—Wood and Paper Products—						
Beekeepers and poultrymen's supplies	7	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Blue printing	38	14	.....	.....	52	66
Boats and canoes	218	319	85	3	625	490
Boxes and bags, paper	1,476	1,959	336	62	3,833	3,932
Boxes and packing cases	1,495	1,317	1,632	112	4,556	3,444
Carriage and wagon materials	38	126	55	1	220	215

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY DURING 1925, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY—*Continued*

1925	Eight hours per day or less	Nine hours	Ten hours	Over ten hours	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees during year on wages and on salaries
Group IV—Wood and Paper Products—Continued						
Carriages, wagons and sleighs	567	1,042	665	26	2,300	1,706
Clothes pins	.....	.....	238	.....	238	183
Coffins and caskets	417	78	68	.....	563	583
Cooperage	271	320	374	3	968	660
Excelsior	11	15	42	.....	68	57
Furniture and upholstering	1,857	4,016	3,066	708	9,647	8,987
Lasts, trees and pegs	34	207	66	2	309	303
Lithographing and engraving	2,577	1,041	4	4	3,626	4,101
Miscellaneous wood products	395	208	91	95	789	727
Paper goods, n.e.s.	270	272	16	9	567	710
Planing mills, sash and door factories	3,564	3,194	3,573	213	10,544	10,105
Printing and bookbinding	6,973	2,342	139	56	9,510	9,943
Printing and publishing	8,100	1,159	65	7	9,331	14,187
Pulp and paper	16,024	4,704	5,090	2,840	28,658	28,031
Roofing paper, wallboard, etc.	82	89	192	8	371	420
Sawmills	12,260	8,568	38,486	461	59,775	35,458
Sporting goods	224	141	43	1	409	360
Stationery and envelopes	357	542	.....	.....	899	1,182
Stereotyping and electrotyping	138	131	.....	.....	269	310
Wall paper	.....	267	269	.....	536	614
Woodenware	3	198	79	.....	280	245
Wood turning	174	222	128	.....	524	475
All other industries	30	62	584	.....	676	361
Group V—Iron and Steel Products—						
Agricultural implements	4,673	3,566	817	23	9,079	7,559
Automobiles	6,309	1,790	2,740	568	11,407	10,301
Automobile supplies	372	1,141	619	7	2,139	2,029
Bicycles and motorcycles	79	21	.....	3	103	516
Boilers and engines	328	772	277	18	1,395	1,367
Castings and forgings	4,659	9,280	3,518	364	17,821	17,120
Hardware and tools	1,161	2,891	1,410	58	5,520	5,528
Iron and steel fabrication	537	1,150	459	164	2,310	2,363
Machinery	1,028	5,621	745	278	7,672	8,313
Railway rolling stock	18,857	1,829	755	70	21,511	20,202
Rolled iron, steel products, pig-iron, etc.	241	1,712	1,291	1,978	5,222	5,101
Sheet metal products	1,860	3,159	1,377	150	6,546	6,730
Wire and wire goods	192	1,549	988	147	2,876	2,996
Group VI—Non-Ferrous Metal Products—						
Aluminium products	436	454	218	55	1,163	1,169
Brass and copper products	1,104	2,054	823	56	4,037	4,032
Electrical apparatus and supplies	6,943	4,895	467	248	12,553	14,112
Lead, tin and zinc products	64	317	14	32	427	529
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	70	122	37	12	241	233
Non-ferrous metal smelting	4,921	.....	.....	.....	4,921	5,104
Precious metal products	1,289	796	110	220	2,415	2,556
Group VII—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—						
Aerated waters	347	500	784	21	1,652	1,684
Asbestos and allied products	32	21	179	25	257	256
Cement	771	456	553	329	2,109	1,926
Cement products	212	353	515	15	1,095	819
Clay products	728	994	2,571	203	4,496	4,136
Coke	141	.....	.....	478	619	583
Gas, illuminating and fuel	1,091	1,739	743	92	3,665	3,804
Glass products	1,398	528	1,038	522	3,486	2,778
Imported clay products	59	302	16	4	381	552
Lime	190	194	548	64	996	1,006
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	500	496	356	50	1,402	1,316
Petroleum products	3,696	269	11	1	3,977	3,738
Salt	153	293	8	28	482	402
Sand-lime brick	15	67	156	2	240	206
Stone, monumental and ornamental	912	215	209	63	1,399	1,262
Group VIII—Chemicals and Chemical Products—						
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases	1,045	802	142	65	2,054	2,409
Coal tar and its products	69	88	.....	69	226	190
Explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches	258	1,585	440	51	2,334	2,072
Fertilizers	45	80	144	33	302	201
Inks, dyes and colours	178	123	1	.....	302	403
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	1,170	651	37	8	1,866	2,273
Miscellaneous chemical industries	498	410	237	48	1,193	1,689
Paints, pigments and varnishes	533	1,028	130	48	1,739	2,355
Soaps, washing compounds, etc.	605	792	103	8	1,508	2,050
Wood distillates and extracts	2	.....	265	.....	267	30

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY DURING 1925, CENSUS OF INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

1925	Eight hours per day or less	Nine hours	Ten hours	Over ten hours	Total (columns 1 to 4)	Average number of employees during year on wages and on salaries
Group IX—Miscellaneous Industries—						
Advertising and other novelties	51	.....	.....	14	65	58
Artificial flowers and feathers	125	72	.....	.....	197	178
Bridge building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,108
Brooms, brushes and mops	367	500	340	9	1,216	1,349
Buttons	166	125	275	.....	566	547
Candles and tapers	8	15	30	.....	53	59
Electric light and power	4,637	1,890	1,109	152	7,788	13,263
Fountain pens	19	129	.....	.....	148	182
Ice, artificial	85	36	143	110	374	303
Jewelry cases and silverware cabinets	84	20	.....	.....	104	98
Mattresses and springs	438	362	356	18	1,174	1,313
Musical instruments	214	1,617	851	341	3,023	2,753
Pipes, tobacco	10	22	.....	.....	32	32
Refrigerators	15	179	107	3	304	260
Regalia and society emblems	55	4	.....	.....	59	70
Scientific and professional equipment	103	712	.....	.....	815	980
Shipbuilding and repairs	4,047	2,407	317	5	6,776	5,278
Stamps and stencils	104	71	.....	.....	175	227
Statuary, art goods and church supplies	141	228	5	.....	374	306
Store and display forms	10	78	3	2	93	100
Toys and games	58	94	8	.....	160	126
Typewriters' supplies	50	.....	.....	.....	50	82
Umbrellas	124	16	11	.....	151	167
All other industries	.....	6	.....	.....	6	7

COMPARISON OF PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD AND RENT IN CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SINCE July, 1924, the International Labour Office has maintained the record of the comparative real wages in various countries, compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE in August, 1923, June, 1924, December, 1924, November, 1925, and February, 1927. The accompanying table shows the index numbers of real wages as on the date July 1, 1927, and is taken from the *International Labour Review* for October, 1927.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking 100 to represent the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' normal wages in each of eighteen trades would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included. The International Labour Office in calculating the averages has continued the practice of the British authorities in weighting the figures according to British standards of consumption, but has also produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards so adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

A calculation has also been made as to the comparative purchasing power of the wages if an allowance is made for rent payments as well as for food costs and this appears in the last column of the table of index numbers.

It is pointed out that the data used for the comparisons are not strictly comparable owing to differences in consumption in the various countries, that the wages data are for only four industries, building, metal, furniture and printing trades, that the prices data are for only eighteen items of food, and that while a percentage allowance of the cost of food is made for rent no allowance is made for fuel, clothing and miscellaneous items.

Figures for Sydney, Australia, were not available for the accompanying table, but in the table published in February, as for other dates for which they were available, the figures for Sydney were relatively nearly as high as for Ottawa and for some dates they have been higher.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN VARIOUS CITIES AT JULY 1, 1927[1]

(Base: London, July 1, 1927=100)

City	Index numbers based on quantities of food consumption in: Belgium and France	Central European countries	Great Britain	Southern European countries	Scandinavian countries	Oversea countries	General average index numbers based on food only	General average index numbers with allowance for rent
Amsterdam	89	85	82	87	95	88	87	87
Berlin	61	70	64	65	76	70	67	62
Brussels	49	44	46	47	53	48	48	52
Copenhagen	95	103	103	102	126	110	106	106
Dublin	98	102	105	99	103	103	102	110
Lisbon[2]	32	32	30	30	29	31	31	.....
Lodz	37	44	37	39	51	44	42	44
London	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Madrid	55	55	51	54	54	54	54	.....
Milan	49	62	48	52	54	43	52	53
Ottawa	147	156	157	148	170	163	156	154
Paris	55	53	49	52	60	52	53	.....
Philadelphia	169	166	181	175	197	188	178	178
Prague	45	44	44	47	48	47	46	49
Riga	43	54	45	45	53	50	48	51
Rome[2]	44	45	38	44	48	43	43	45
Stockholm[3]	87	86	91	88	106	101	92	90
Tallinn	41	51	39	42	54	48	46	47
Vienna	35	42	38	38	48	43	41	46
Warsaw[4]	34	40	32	35	43	39	37	38

[1] These index numbers are subject to the important reservations indicated in the article.

[2] The figures for Rome and Lisbon are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the difference in the items of food consumption in the Southern European countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table.

[3] The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture-making, and printing industries only. For other cities the metal industry is also included.

[4] Based on a weighted average wage, instead of certain particular trades as in the other cities.

Mr. Bert Merson, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who last year submitted his resignation as member of the Mothers' Allowance Commission of Ontario, has now returned to his place on the board. His resignation was not accepted at the time by the provincial minister of labour.

A scheme for concerted action has been drafted by Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire mine owners, aiming at the limitation and regulation of the coal output in order to counteract the prevailing depression in the industry. The mines in these counties produce one-third of the coal mined in Great Britain.

The British Columbia government has appointed Messrs. E. B. Perry, representing employers, and Harry Wood, representing employees both of Vancouver, as members of the Board of Adjustment under the "Hours of Work Act," in place of Messrs. F. V. Foster and T. F. Paterson, resigned. This Board is entrusted with the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act. Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labour, is permanent chairman.

The Ontario Mothers' Allowances commission report for October shows $171,959 expended during the month, 4,729 mothers and 14,075 dependent children participating. During the fiscal year ending October 31, $2,007,557 was disbursed by this commission.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined slightly.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was $11.07 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.99 for October; $11.01 for November, 1926; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and cheese, with slight increases also in the prices of potatoes, evaporated apples and lard. The prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, bread, flour, rice, beans and prunes were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.27 at the beginning of November, as compared with $21.18 for October; $21.24 for November, 1926; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to somewhat higher prices for anthracite coal and wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 152.2 at the beginning of November, as compared with 152.4 for October; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. Fifty-seven prices quotations declined, thirty-eight advanced and one hundred and forty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group declined, lower prices for corn, oats, oatmeal, rolled oats, sugar, foreign fruits and potatoes more than offsetting higher levels for wheat, barley, rye, flour, rubber, coffee and tea. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Iron and its Products group declined, the former due mainly to lower prices for raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw silk and jute, and the latter due to declines in the prices of tin plate, wire and in steel bars. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also slightly lower. Higher prices for cattle, eggs, dry cod fish, mackerel, calf skins and harness more than offset declines in the prices of hogs, sheep, beef, ham and lard, and caused an advance in the Animals and their Products group. The Non-Ferrous Metals group also advanced, increases in the prices of copper, silver and lead offsetting declines in tin and spelter. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, while producers' goods advanced. In the former lower levels for potatoes, fresh meat, oat products, foreign fruits and sugar more than offset higher levels for flour, eggs, tea and coffee: in the latter group slight declines in painters' materials caused a fall in building and construction materials, while in manufacturers' goods, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced. Materials for the fur industry and for the chemical using industries declined.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods showed little change. The prices of grains, rubber, tea, coffee, cattle, hides and skins, eggs, copper, silver, lead and wool advanced, while potatoes, foreign fruits, hogs, meats, cotton, silk, tin and spelter declined. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, mainly because of lower prices for sugar, lard, turpentine, cotton seed oil, linseed oil, glycerine, tin plate, wire, lead pipe and solder. Domestic farm products advanced, while articles of marine origin declined and articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

(Continued on page 1365)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA‡

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Oct. 1927	Nov. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin,....	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	52·2	62·6	75·2	69·2	75·6	56·2	55·4	55·6	53·8	55·4	57·6	61·6	60·8
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	34·2	43·4	53·2	46·6	48·4	31·2	30·0	30·0	28·4	29·6	31·4	34·4	34·2
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	19·8	24·3	27·6	26·5	28·7	18·9	18·4	18·5	17·7	18·6	19·7	20·5	20·6
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	24·3	29·7	35·2	33·0	35·2	24·6	26·9	26·6	27·6	28·6	29·2	29·0	27·8
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	23·4	32·5	37·3	36·6	41·7	28·1	27·9	25·9	24·6	28·7	29·8	28·5	27·5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	42·6	59·8	70·0	70·6	73·4	53·2	51·8	50·4	46·2	53·8	55·8	53·2	53·0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	30·6	44·1	51·4	53·7	58·5	43·4	40·9	38·6	33·8	41·7	43·5	38·8	38·4
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	45·0	64·8	74·2	79·2	73·8	46·0	45·8	46·2	46·4	49·6	48·0	43·8	44·2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	50·1	58·1	67·1	74·7	81·7	59·4	51·6	52·0	54·1	57·2	56·1	52·6	57·7
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	41·3	50·7	58·5	65·0	70·3	52·0	43·7	44·0	45·6	48·7	48·2	47·0	49·7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	56·4	69·6	81·0	87·0	93·0	80·4	70·2	72·0	72·6	71·4	70·8	71·4	72·6
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	82·8	94·4	104·2	122·4	123·0	82·0	77·6	81·2	78·6	89·4	76·0	83·2	84·8
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	45·6	51·4	57·2	67·3	66·5	46·8	43·7	44·9	43·5	50·5	41·4	46·3	46·5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	28·7	34·0	32·4	40·0	40·7	34·2	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·7	§31·3	§31·9
Cheese, new....	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	26·9	30·1	32·3	37·0	38·4	29·8	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·7	§31·3	§31·9
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	87·0	112·5	118·5	118·5	141·0	109·5	100·5	102·0	109·5	115·5	114·0	117·0	115·5
Flour, family...	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	54·0	65·0	69·0	66·0	75·0	51·0	44·0	43·0	51·0	51·0	53·0	53·0	52·0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	27·0	33·0	41·0	38·5	40·0	29·0	27·5	28·0	30·0	29·5	29·0	32·0	32·0
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	13·4	18·8	25·2	28·8	33·0	19·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§22·0	§21·6	§21·4
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	22·4	32·6	33·0	22·4	22·2	17·6	17·0	17·4	16·8	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	13·6	16·8	23·5	26·7	28·5	21·3	22·6	18·9	19·7	20·1	19·9	18·8	19·4
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	13·3	16·5	19·2	24·4	26·6	18·2	19·8	17·7	15·6	15·5	15·7	14·6	14·3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	37·6	42·8	49·2	51·2	64·0	39·2	36·0	48·8	39·6	31·2	31·6	32·8	32·8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	17·6	19·8	22·6	23·8	30·8	18·6	17·0	23·2	19·0	15·0	15·0	15·4	15·4
Tea, black.....	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	9·9	12·5	15·6	15·5	15·7	13·6	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8
Tea, green.....	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	9·8	11·9	15·0	16·2	16·5	15·0	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·8
Coffee.....	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·6	14·0	15·4	13·4	13·3	13·6	13·9	15·3	15·3	15·2	15·2
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	61·0	67·0	64·0	71·3	73·2	55·1	38·3	46·5	42·9	65·4	64·0	52·5	54·9
Vinegar.....	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 9·81	$ 12·10	$ 13·65	$ 14·27	$ 15·32	$ 11·08	$ 10·29	$ 10·69	$ 10·46	$ 11·23	$ 11·01	$ 10·99	$ 11·07
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·3	c. 4·5	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	62·4	69·7	78·4	82·9	127·2	109·7	115·6	112·0	104·5	108·8	105·1	102·0	102·2
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	44·2	54·9	63·6	63·3	93·8	72·6	76·8	71·5	65·2	64·4	65·1	63·5	63·5
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	48·5	59·6	79·0	78·5	87·0	81·7	79·1	79·4	77·7	77·2	75·7	75·5	75·8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	32·7	43·5	57·3	59·9	67·4	61·1	59·2	59·6	57·6	56·3	55·9	56·1	56·3
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	22·9	26·0	27·8	28·6	39·9	31·6	31·0	30·1	30·4	30·2	31·5	31·3	31·1
Fuel and light*.	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·99	$ 2·11	$ 2·54	$ 3·06	$ 3·13	$ 4·15	$ 3·57	$ 3·62	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·37	$ 3·33	$ 3·28	$ 3·29
Rent.....	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·38	$ 4·10	$ 4·51	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·94	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·87	$ 6·87
‡‡Totals.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·36	$ 16·05	$ 19·19	$ 21·61	$ 22·99	$ 26·13	$ 21·60	$ 20·89	$ 21·19	$ 20·81	$ 21·51	$ 21·24	$ 21·18	$ 21·27

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	9·68	12·15	13·87	14·62	15·75	11·23	10·40	11·09	10·58	11·36	11·12	10·98	11·08
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	8·20	10·77	12·02	12·67	13·17	9·86	9·27	9·55	9·78	10·35	10·07	9·96	9·97
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	9·66	12·05	13·52	14·35	15·16	11·24	10·29	11·00	10·67	11·56	11·07	11·02	11·13
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	9·38	11·66	13·16	13·66	14·45	10·59	9·84	9·95	9·78	10·83	10·18	10·19	10·34
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	10·03	12·20	13·61	14·30	15·24	10·97	10·19	10·61	10·33	11·15	11·13	10·99	11·13
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	9·30	11·53	13·05	13·91	15·26	10·83	9·74	10·22	9·95	10·46	10·25	10·42	10·53
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	9·83	11·95	13·70	14·51	15·36	10·89	9·91	10·48	10·47	10·98	10·95	10·89	10·90
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	9·75	12·06	13·51	14·65	15·43	10·81	9·99	10·39	10·62	11·08	10·83	10·81	10·82
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	10·27	12·63	14·19	15·40	16·58	12·28	11·65	11·85	11·61	12·29	11·91	12·18	12·13

‡The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.
‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·4**	**25·0**	**23·2**	**17·1**	**13·4**	**20·6**	**27·8**	**27·5**	**26·5**	**38·4**	**42·6**	**60·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·6**	**26·1**	**22·3**	**17·5**	**14·2**	**14·6**	**23·0**	**27·0**	**25·9**	**36·6**	**41·3**	**59·2**
1—Sydney	36	28	25·6	20·3	16·7	15	23	29·5	26·6	37·2	41·4	58·2
2—New Glasgow	28·3	25	19·3	15·3	12·2	12	25	28·3	25	37	39·8	55·9
3—Amherst	23·3	23·3	16	13·8	11·7	15	22·5	25	27	35	40·7	60
4—Halifax	35·4	26	25·5	18·2	15·5	16·1	24·5	27·4	24·6	35·3	40·1	60
5—Windsor	30	28	25	20	15	15	20	25	26	40	45	65
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	35	40·7	56·3
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	26·2	25·7	22·2	16·5	14·1	.....	22·5	25	24·5	36·1	40·5	60
New Brunswick (average)	**31·9**	**25·2**	**23·3**	**18·2**	**13·8**	**16·0**	**25·6**	**27·4**	**25·1**	**39·5**	**45·1**	**61·0**
8—Moncton	30·8	23·7	20·2	15·8	12·2	.....	30	29	26	39·7	46	60·7
9—St. John	36·7	26·2	25·5	18	13·7	17·4	28·3	27·5	25	37·9	43·3	64·4
10—Fredericton	33·8	25·8	26·7	21·3	14·5	15·7	21·7	27	25·1	37·2	41·2	59
11—Bathurst	26·2	25	20·9	17·6	14·6	15	22·5	26·2	24·3	43·2	50	60
Quebec (average)	**25·3**	**23·2**	**22·6**	**15·6**	**11·0**	**17·6**	**22·3**	**23·0**	**24·0**	**35·5**	**37·7**	**59·2**
12—Quebec	25·8	23·8	22·6	17	11·2	17·6	26	22·1	24·7	35	37·8	56·3
13—Three Rivers	26·1	24·6	25·6	17	11	15·6	22·2	22·4	24·6	38·7	41·7	60·6
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	28·3	30·7	20·2	12	18	18·5	31	25	37·7	40	62·5
15—Sorel	20	20	16	16	10	20	20	19	23·5	40	45	57·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	19·3	19·7	12·1	12·6	18·6	20·5	18·6	21·1	33	35	56·4
17—St. John's	23	23·7	23·5	13·5	11	21·5	20	22·5	23·3	.....	32·3	65
18—Thetford Mines	21·5	21·3	17·7	16·2	10·5	17·5	15	21·2	24·6	35	.....	56·7
19—Montreal	31·4	25·8	27·6	14·1	10·9	13·7	30·1	25·9	24·2	32·7	35·7	60·3
20—Hull	25	21·7	20·3	14	9·5	16	28·4	24·7	25	31·5	33·8	57·8
Ontario (average)	**31·4**	**25·7**	**23·5**	**17·6**	**13·8**	**23·1**	**28·0**	**27·6**	**27·3**	**34·8**	**38·9**	**59·6**
21—Ottawa	29·1	23·6	23·3	15·7	11·6	19·8	27	25·4	23·9	34·8	38	59·6
22—Brockville	33·4	28	24·4	15·7	12·9	16·7	28·7	27	25	35·8	39·4	58·6
23—Kingston	29·4	23·9	22·9	17	12·2	17·9	24·3	25·3	25·7	33·3	38·6	56·2
24—Belleville	28·2	23	24·4	15·8	13	24·7	29·3	27·0	25·4	41·8	42·5	61·1
25—Peterborough	33·6	29·3	21·8	19·2	15	25	26·2	29·6	27·5	34·5	37·2	59·6
26—Oshawa	31	26·1	23·7	17·7	15·2	24·3	34·3	30·3	29·2	40·2	43·1	61·5
27—Orillia	28·8	24·5	22·3	18·5	15·5	23·5	25·7	26·8	26·8	33·5	35·8	58·3
28—Toronto	32·2	25·2	25·5	16	13·9	22·7	29·8	27·2	28	37·5	43·2	60·5
29—Niagara Falls	33·2	27·7	26·7	19·7	15·2	29·3	30	29	30·7	33·7	38·1	60·4
30—St. Catharines	28·3	24	21·4	15·5	12·8	24·5	25	25	26·5	30·6	34·8	52·9
31—Hamilton	32·7	26·5	25·4	17·9	14·7	25·5	26	25·4	.....	35	38·3	59·3
32—Brantford	32·1	27·1	23·6	18·7	14·2	25·2	25	27·7	.....	32·8	36·5	61·7
33—Galt	31·7	25	25·3	16	14·3	22·3	27·3	27·7	27	31·7	35·5	58·2
34—Guelph	30·4	25·6	22·8	17·4	14·5	24	30	25·3	28	31·3	35·4	54·7
35—Kitchener	30·5	26·9	22	18·4	14·9	25·4	30	26·7	.....	29·9	35·1	55·8
36—Woodstock	33·4	25·7	23·8	18·1	13·7	22·5	26·2	25·2	27	32	34·8	57·7
37—Stratford	30	25	21·6	18·6	14·5	24·2	26·7	26·6	28·3	34·2	36·9	59·6
38—London	34·4	27·1	25·5	18·8	13·1	23·8	26	26·2	26·7	35·3	38·7	59·7
39—St. Thomas	29·3	23·8	21·7	17	13·6	24·6	26·7	25·8	28·6	35·3	38·5	58·8
40—Chatham	30	25	21·3	16·7	12·4	25	26	26·7	27·6	33·3	38·4	61·4
41—Windsor	30	23·2	25·1	16·2	12·8	24	27·5	25·5	25·6	31·3	36·9	59·2
42—Sarnia	30·7	24·4	24·7	19·5	15·6	24·8	30	30	29	35	40	63·3
43—Owen Sound	31·2	25	21·5	18	14·5	23·7	24	27·5	25	35·1	39·7	58·1
44—North Bay	36	29	28·3	17	13·2	24·3	28·3	27·7	26·8	34·2	39	60·7
45—Sudbury	37·3	30	28·7	21·3	14·1	22·8	30	34·7	27	36·6	43·7	57·3
46—Cobalt	29·7	24	21·7	15·5	11·4	18·7	22·5	28	27·7	35·7	39	63·2
47—Timmins	32·5	27·5	22·5	19	13·7	.....	30	31·7	28·8	35·4	38·3	64
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35·2	30·3	25·3	20·2	13·7	22·5	31	30·5	28·1	37·1	41·9	61·4
49—Port Arthur	28·2	22·4	19·2	16·7	14·3	21·9	35	29	28·2	39·2	44·6	61·7
50—Fort William	30·4	21·6	19·1	15·8	14·1	17·6	30·5	28·8	28·5	38·8	44·2	62·7
Manitoba (average)	**26·1**	**19·6**	**19·3**	**13·7**	**10·8**	**15·6**	**26·5**	**25·6**	**27·5**	**38·6**	**43·6**	**59·4**
51—Winnipeg	26·3	18·4	19·4	12·9	10·7	14·6	24·7	25·8	30·4	38·5	42·8	58·8
52—Brandon	25·9	20·7	19·1	14·5	10·8	16·6	28·2	25·3	24·5	38·6	44·4	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**29·2**	**22·4**	**21·2**	**16·0**	**11·6**	**17·2**	**30·7**	**26·6**	**24·6**	**46·2**	**52·5**	**62·9**
53—Regina	28·4	21·9	19·1	13·9	11·8	15·9	30	25·5	21	45·3	53·4	64·7
54—Prince Albert	26·2	20	20	16·5	11	18	30	26·5	25	47·5	51·7	60
55—Saskatoon	27·3	22·1	20·1	15·2	10·7	16	31·1	25·7	25	46·5	52·1	60
56—Moose Jaw	35	25·6	25·7	18·5	12·7	19	31·7	28·7	27·5	45·4	52·8	66·7
Alberta (average)	**28·5**	**22·7**	**21·5**	**15·2**	**11·7**	**18·5**	**31·4**	**27·2**	**25·5**	**43·4**	**47·6**	**57·2**
57—Medicine Hat	29·2	23	24	15·3	11·3	18	33·3	28·7	26·7	47·8	52·1	57·8
58—Drumheller	30	25	23	18	12·5	20	30	30	25	46	.....	60
59—Edmonton	27·1	21	21·2	13·7	11·2	17·4	31·7	27·1	25·4	41	44·7	54·5
60—Calgary	26	20·7	20·9	13·7	11·2	18·4	30·2	26·4	24	43·7	48·7	59·5
61—Lethbridge	30	24	18·3	15·5	12·1	18·7	32	24	26·2	38·7	45	54·2
British Columbia (average)	**34·7**	**27·4**	**26·2**	**19·2**	**16·7**	**24·3**	**36·5**	**33·6**	**29·3**	**49·1**	**54·0**	**64·7**
62—Fernie	35	28	25	18	12·5	22	.....	35	31	46	50·8	60
63—Nelson	35	25	30	25	21	25	.....	35	29	48	53·7	62·5
64—Trail	35·4	28·7	28	23·9	20·8	25·1	41·7	34·7	27	52·1	58·6	63·3
65—New Westminster	33·1	26·5	21·1	16·8	15·2	24·1	34·4	32·7	30·2	46·4	51	65
66—Vancouver	33·9	25·5	25·2	15·9	15·2	21·9	34·9	31·6	30·8	46·7	51·7	66·3
67—Victoria	34·4	25·8	24·8	16·2	15·7	26·2	34	30·6	27	49·8	54·2	63·8
68—Nanaimo	35·5	29·5	25·4	19·7	17·9	28·4	36·2	33·9	26·5	48·6	53·3	69
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	30	18	15	22	38	35	33	55	58·7	67·5

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1927

Fish								Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	**31·1**	**22·3**	**14·3**	**60·2**	**20·6**	**20·2**	**37·0**	**22·1**	**57·7**	**49·7**	**12·1**	**42·4**	**46·5**	
17·0	**31·3**	.....	.....	**56·3**	**17·4**	**18·1**	**28·6**	**22·2**	**58·1**	**52·8**	**11·4**	**43·0**	**49·7**	
.....	30	.....	.....	50–70	17·4	15·2	31·1	22·9	61·1	56·9	b 12–14	45	48·7	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	16·9	20	32	20·5	54·5	51·5	12–14	43·3	49	2
19	.....	.....	.....	45	17·6	15	31·2	21·7	57	46·7	9	42·8	49·4	3
12	30–35	.....	.....	60	16·7	15·8	25·5	23·5	62·2	54·6	a 13·3	37·7	47·9	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	28·3	25	58·7	55	10	45	55	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	22·5	23·2	19·7	55	52	10	44·2	48·3	6
10	35	.....	.....	65	18·3	20	40·9	22·3	44·5	37·2	9–10	36·9	44·8	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·9**	**18·0**	**18·5**	**34·5**	**22·0**	**54·7**	**49·4**	**12·1**	**42·6**	**47·3**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·1	17·6	38·3	21·4	54·8	48	10–12	47·4	49	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·3	15·7	40	23	60·9	50·1	a 13·5	44·5	49·9	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·7	19	35·6	22·2	58·1	50	12	41·7	45·3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	21·5	24·2	21·5	45	.....	12	36·7	45	11
15·6	**31·0**	**22·0**	**10·6**	**55·0**	**20·9**	**21·7**	**30·7**	**21·6**	**57·7**	**49·5**	**11·6**	**41·4**	**43·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	22	20·8	31·6	22·4	61·4	48	14	38·4	43·4	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·2	28	23	57·1	49·4	13	40	43·2	13
15–20	35	30	15	.....	21·7	18	29·9	22	56·7	49	a 11·1	43	46·4	14
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	25	31·7	21·7	51·3	46·5	10	40	41·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	19·1	56·1	50	8	.....	41·7	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	18	37·9	20·9	64	61	10	44·5	44·6	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	24·6	23·4	52·5	48·8	12·5	41·2	44·5	18
18	35	25	.....	.....	19·6	21·9	32·7	20	63·1	48·7	14	42·4	44·5	19
15	.....	.....	10	60	20·8	25	34·1	22	56·8	44·1	12	42	42·8	20
17·8	**32·4**	**24·1**	**12·3**	**66·6**	**20·0**	**19·7**	**40·2**	**21·3**	**59·1**	**50·9**	**12·2**	**43·0**	**46·2**	
18	32	25	10	.....	20	19·4	38·5	20·3	68	50·5	12	44	46·1	21
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	21	20	42·6	21	55	50·7	10	42·5	45·2	22
15	35	25	10–20	.....	16·9	18·3	36·3	18·7	56·1	47·9	10	40	44·5	23
.....	28	25	.....	.....	25	25	35·5	21	59·3	51·7	a 9	48·6	46·6	24
.....	.....	25	.....	60	17·6	21·4	38·3	22	54·1	50·2	10	42·1	44·5	25
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	42·2	23·9	58·7	52·7	13	41·5	44·9	26
20	.....	22	.....	.....	20	19·7	39·3	21·1	50·6	49·3	10–12	44·7	46·3	27
15	30–35	18–25	.....	60–72	23·3	16·9	42	21	63·4	49·2	a 13·3	43·5	46	28
.....	35	28	.....	.....	21·2	19·7	40·6	20·5	60·5	52·2	12	40	46·9	29
15	35	30	.....	.....	18	19	42·2	18·9	58	51·1	12	43·5	45·6	30
20	35	30	.....	60	19·4	17·5	44·2	20·1	62·8	54·8	13	43·6	46·4	31
20	30	25	15	.....	19·4	18·3	39·5	19·5	60	51·3	a 12·5	43·7	44·7	32
15	33	22	12	.....	21	19·3	40·5	19·9	58·2	48	a 11·8	43·5	44·7	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20	19·3	45·3	20·2	66·6	50·3	12	43·2	44·7	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	25	18	34·1	19	55·9	50·2	12	42·2	44·9	35
20	30	25	.....	.....	17·7	18	36·8	19	53·7	50	10	41·5	44·3	36
20	35	25	.....	.....	20·7	21·7	37·2	20	52·8	43·8	12	42·7	45·9	37
15	.....	22	.....	50	18·5	17·3	42·6	21·8	57·8	53	11	45·2	45·8	38
16	32	25	.....	.....	20·3	18·3	45·7	21·5	53·3	49·3	10	46	47	39
18	35	20	12	.....	20	24·3	42·2	20·5	55	49·1	12	45·2	47·4	40
20	35	28	15	.....	20·4	22·5	45·3	20·3	58·9	51·8	14	47	47·5	41
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	19·5	22·5	47·1	22·8	60	56	a 12	42·3	47·4	42
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	15	18	36·8	20·2	49·1	46·5	12	43·4	45	43
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	.....	38	24	58·3	53·2	12	39·5	44·4	44
.....	.....	25	10	75	21·7	21	34·5	24	71·7	52·4	15	44	48·4	45
.....	30	.....	.....	75	23·3	20	32·3	25·3	57·9	52·1	15	45	49·1	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	21·7	34·8	23·3	73·2	53·1	a 16·7	.....	50	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	23	45·2	21·2	57·5	51·9	13	41·5	47·6	48
18	30	18	9	.....	17·5	18·2	43·7	24·2	62·8	51·4	a 14·3	40	46·5	49
15–20	30	17	.....	80	18·6	17	41·6	23·5	63·6	52·5	a 14·3	37·3	47·7	50
.....	**34·0**	**21·5**	.....	.....	**19·3**	**19·0**	**36·5**	**22·5**	**57·0**	**48·2**	**12·5**	**40·5**	**44·4**	
.....	38	25	.....	.....	18·6	17·2	39·2	21·7	62·5	50·3	13	41·4	45·1	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	20·7	33·8	23·2	51·5	46·1	12	39·5	43·6	52
26·9	**29·4**	**15·8**	**16·3**	.....	**23·3**	**23·2**	**36·4**	**23·4**	**51·7**	**45·3**	**12·5**	**37·4**	**45·4**	
25–30	30	15	.....	.....	23·7	21·6	40·5	22	50·4	45·5	13	37·6	45·6	53
30	25–30	15	12·5	.....	25	22·5	33·1	23·3	45	43	11	36·2	45·6	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·4	23·7	38·7	23·7	52·3	46·1	13	37·4	44·6	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	20	25	33·1	24·4	59·2	46·7	13	38·3	45·7	56
23·7	**27·8**	**17·9**	**18·8**	.....	**24·3**	**23·5**	**36·7**	**23·6**	**56·8**	**45·5**	**11·5**	**39·5**	**45·6**	
30	30	20	20	.....	23·7	27	36·7	25·7	57·1	48·9	11	44·2	48·1	57
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	34·2	22·7	.....	43·3	a 12·5	37·5	45·3	58
17·5–20	23–25	17·5	15	.....	21·7	23·2	36·2	23	57·8	45·5	a 11·1	39·7	45	59
25–28	30	16	20	.....	25	21·7	38·9	23·7	56·7	44·8	11	36	43·7	60
18	25	.....	20	.....	26	20·7	37·7	23	55·6	45	12	40	45·9	61
20·7	**28·5**	.....	**17·8**	.....	**23·2**	**22·5**	**40·1**	**23·6**	**59·2**	**50·1**	**13·2**	**46·4**	**49·9**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	23·7	25	43·7	24·2	54	50	a 12·5	.....	47·8	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	26·2	25	39·7	24·7	60	49·4	a 14·3	47·5	48	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	24	25·7	36·3	24·7	64·1	54·3	a 14·3	47·5	50	64
25	30	.....	15	.....	20·1	22	40·5	22	57·6	46·5	a 11·1	46·3	49·5	65
22·5	25	.....	13·5	.....	21·7	19·8	39·2	22·2	57·8	45·6	a 11·1	43	48·6	66
15	28	.....	20	.....	23·1	20·3	38·5	21·4	58·6	52·6	a 14·3	45·8	50·9	67
17·5	30	.....	.....	.....	24·2	21·8	44·5	24·2	55·9	50	a 13·3	50	54·4	68
15	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20	38	25	65·6	52·5	a 14·3	45	50	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·9**	**7·7**	**18·3**	**5·2**	**6·4**	**10·7**	**12·5**	**16·3**	**16·4**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·9**	**8·2**	**17·3**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·7**	**13·7**	**18·1**	**17·5**	**17·2**
1—Sydney	31·9	8	17·8	5·8	6·4	10	12·9	18·4	18·1	17·9
2—New Glasgow	31	8	16·7	5·6	5·8	9·9	14	17·1	16·9	16·9
3—Amherst	29·6	8·7	17	5·7	6·9	9·7	13·3	19	17·7	15·8
4—Halifax	32·2	8	17·4	5·5	6·7	9·2	15	17·4	16·6	16·5
5—Windsor	31·7	8·3	19	6·3	6·5	10	15	20	19·3	19·3
6—Truro	29	8–8·3	15·7	5·6	6	9·5	12	16·5	16·5	17
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·8	7·4	19·7	5·4	6	10·8	15·2	16·5	15·9	16·4
New Brunswick (average)	**32·2**	**8·5**	**18·1**	**5·6**	**6·3**	**9·9**	**14·7**	**16·1**	**15·6**	**15·6**
8—Moncton	35	8·7	18·4	5·8	6·6	11	15	17	16·1	16·1
9—St. John	32·7	8·7	19	5·3	6·3	9·2	14·3	15·3	15·1	14·8
10—Fredericton	30·9	8·7	16·8	5·4	6·5	9·9	14·5	15·2	14·5	14·7
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·8	5·7	9·3	15	17	16·7	16·7
Quebec (average)	**29·8**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·2**	**6·6**	**9·4**	**12·8**	**14·8**	**16·2**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	30·2	7·5	17·8	5·3	6·4	9·6	13·5	14·8	15·8	15·4
13—Three Rivers	30·3	6	18·5	5·5	6·7	9·5	14	14·9	18·9	15·5
14—Sherbrooke	30·6	6·7	17·9	5·3	6·3	9·6	14·3	15·1	16·1	15·8
15—Sorel	28·2	6	17·4	4·6	7·2	9·7	10·8	15·3	18·8	15·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	27	5	17·2	5	6	10	12·3	15·1	15	16·1
17—St. John's	31	5·3–6·7	18	4·8	7·7	9·6	12·5	14·8	15·3	16·2
18—Thetford Mines	29·7	6·7	17·6	5·7	6·7	8	13	15·4	17	15·7
19—Montreal	31·6	5·3–8	18	5·4	5·8	10·1	11·8	14·1	14·8	14·5
20—Hull	29·3	6–8	17·6	5·6	6·6	8·5	13	13·6	14·2	13·6
Ontario (average)	**32·2**	**7·4**	**17·7**	**4·8**	**6·2**	**11·4**	**12·9**	**15·6**	**15·4**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	32·8	7·3–8	17·8	5·9	6·4	10·6	11·7	15·2	15·7	15·2
22—Brockville	31·6	6·7	16	5·4	6	10·6	10·9	15·5	16	16·3
23—Kingston	29·3	6·7	15·7	5·3	5·3	10·4	12·2	14	13·3	13·5
24—Belleville	30·3	6·3	17	4·3	6·1	11	12·3	14·5	14·8	14·4
25—Peterborough	31·6	7·3	16·5	4·5	5·9	11·3	12	14·8	14·5	14·8
26—Oshawa	34·8	7·3	15·7	4·2	6·7	11·3	12·1	15·3	15	15
27—Orillia	34	6·7	19	4·6	6·3	11·3	13·2	15·3	15·3	15·3
28—Toronto	33·5	7·3–8	18·1	5	5·8	10·4	11·8	15·2	15·7	15·1
29—Niagara Falls	33·7	7·3	19·1	5·1	5·8	11·6	13·5	16	16·5	16·4
30—St. Catharines	30	7·3	17·2	4·6	5·2	12·2	12·5	14·8	14·6	14·8
31—Hamilton	34·4	7·3	18	4·4	6	11·2	12·7	15	14·6	15
32—Brantford	32·5	7·3–8	17·7	4·3	6·3	12·7	13·2	14·7	14·7	14·5
33—Galt	32·3	7·3	19·1	4·4	6·2	12·2	13·5	15·2	15·4	14·9
34—Guelph	31	7·3	18·3	4·5	6·2	12·4	12·5	14·9	14·9	15·6
35—Kitchener	31	7·3	18·2	4·3	6·4	11·8	12·9	15·2	15·8	15·1
36—Woodstock	31·2	6.7–7·3	17·7	3·9	5·8	11·7	11·7	14·6	15·3	15·2
37—Stratford	32	7·3	18·1	4·4	6·4	12·3	13·1	16·2	15·4	15·6
38—London	33·8	7·3–8	18·5	4·6	5·7	11·7	13·5	16	15·9	15·7
39—St. Thomas	30·5	7·3–8·7	19·2	4·7	6·3	12·5	13·6	16	16·1	15·3
40—Chatham	33·2	6·7	18·3	4·3	5·8	12	14·3	15·3	15·3	13·2
41—Windsor	32·3	8–9·3	18·7	4·9	6·3	12·5	14·8	15·5	15·7	15·5
42—Sarnia	32·9	7·3–8·7	17	4·3	6·4	11·4	14·6	15·3	15·3	14·8
43—Owen Sound	31·5	6·7–7·3	18·7	4·5	5·9	11·7	13·6	15·9	15·2	15·7
44—North Bay	30·8	7·3	15	5·4	7	10·8	13·1	15·7	15·1	15·6
45—Sudbury	32·5	8	17·4	5·7	7·7	10·5	14	16·8	16·5	16·5
46—Cobalt	34	8·3	18·7	5·6	7·4	11·5	14·3	18·4	18·2	17·8
47—Timmins	33·6	8·3	15·2	5·7	6·9	10·1	13·5	17·2	15·8	16
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·9	7·3–8	19	5·4	7·3	11·8	14·1	15·8	15·9	15·8
49—Port Arthur	30	6·7	17·6	5·5	6	9·6	10·4	15·9	14·2	14·5
50—Fort William	32	6·7	18·5	5·5	5·7	11·5	10·6	16·5	15·5	15·9
Manitoba (average)	**31·1**	**6·7**	**18·6**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**11·2**	**12·2**	**18·2**	**17·4**	**17·1**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	7	18·4	5·4	6·2	11·3	11·9	18·7	18·4	17·5
52—Brandon	31·1	6·4	18·8	5·5	6·1	11·1	12·5	17·6	16·4	16·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·3**	**8·5**	**19·2**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**10·7**	**12·8**	**18·1**	**17·9**	**18·0**
53—Regina	32·5	8·8–9·2	.....	5·5	7	11·9	11·9	18·8	18·5	18·1
54—Prince Albert	31·2	8	.....	5·2	6·2	8·9	12·2	17·7	17·7	17·7
55—Saskatoon	31·7	8	17·5	5·5	6·4	11·1	13·9	17·7	17·8	18·2
56—Moose Jaw	33·7	8·8	20·8	5·8	5·3	10·8	13·1	18·1	17·4	18·1
Alberta (average)	**32·8**	**8·6**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**11·2**	**10·4**	**17·2**	**18·0**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	33·7	8·9	17	5·5	6·9	12·5	11	17·3	19·2	18·8
58—Drumheller	33·3	8·9	19	5·6	6·3	10·8	10·3	18·3	17·7	19·3
59—Edmonton	32·7	8	19·1	5·4	5·8	9·9	9·2	16·6	16·4	17·2
60—Calgary	33·7	8·4	17	5·6	5·9	12	10·5	17·6	18·9	18·7
61—Lethbridge	30·7	8–10	18	5·6	6	10·6	10·9	16·2	17·7	17·5
British Columbia (average)	**33·7**	**9·3**	**21·5**	**5·8**	**6·9**	**10·0**	**9·7**	**17·5**	**18·4**	**18·5**
62—Fernie	32·5	8·3	19	5·7	6·5	10·8	10·5	16·9	19·2	19·2
63—Nelson	34·7	10	19·6	5·9	7·2	10·4	10·5	17·5	20·5	20·5
64—Trail	31	9·3–10	16·6	5·8	5·7	9·8	10·1	16·7	18·2	18·2
65—New Westminster	34·9	8·3–9·5	24·5	5·6	6·3	9·2	8	17·1	17·7	18·2
66—Vancouver	33·2	8·3–9·5	21·9	5·8	6·7	9·4	9·2	16·4	16·9	16·5
67—Victoria	33·3	10	24·4	5·6	7·4	9·9	9·4	17·2	17·4	17·4
68—Nanaimo	34·3	8·9	23·3	5·8	7·3	10	10	18·5	18·1	18·6
69—Prince Rupert	36	10	22·5	6	7·8	10·2	10·1	19·5	19	19·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·9	**4·6**	**1·648**	**33·0**	**25·3**	**19·4**	**14·3**	**18·3**	**18·5**	**77·3**	**27·8**	**65·7**	**43·6**	
8·0	**4·4**	**1·628**	**31·6**	**22·6**	**17·8**	**15·3**	**18·7**	**19·4**	**83·2**	**29·1**	**68·6**	**43·0**	
7·9	4·4	1·993	38·1	.....	21	16·1	19·3	21·2	89	28·3	77·8	.....	1
7·4	4·3	1·417	27·8	30	18	16·4	18·7	18·4	82·5	28·7	59·7	42·5	2
8	5	1·537	29·2	15·2	18·7	14·7	18·2	19	85	27·3	70	45	3
7·7	3·9	1·721	35·9	30·7	15	15	18·2	18·4	81	30·3	71	39	4
10	5	1·75	30	18	.....	15	20	20	75	30	.....	50	5
7·2	3·7	1·35	28·3	19	16·5	14·7	17·7	19·5	86·7	30	64·3	38·3	6
8	4·9	1·13	22·8	13·8	25	15·8	17·1	17·4	80	30·5	73·7	48	7
7·8	**4·3**	**1·533**	**33·8**	**23·9**	**17·4**	**16·7**	**17·7**	**19·3**	**79·5**	**29·0**	**69·2**	**46·0**	
8·7	4·4	1·855	37·7	22·2	20	15·6	17·8	18·6	87·5	31·7	73·3	50	8
7·4	4·6	1·677	37·3	32·5	16·6	17·7	16·8	18·5	71	28·6	57·5	42	9
7·7	3·7	1·60	32·6	17	17	16	18·6	20·6	80	25·7	76·7	43	10
7·5	4·5	1·00	27·5	.....	16	17·5	17·5	19·3	.....	30	.....	49	11
7·7	**5·7**	**1·691**	**32·7**	**30·2**	**18·1**	**14·2**	**18·9**	**18·4**	**82·3**	**26·4**	**67·4**	**42·2**	
8·3	4·9	1·472	28·4	29	19·2	13·9	18·7	19·8	81·5	24·6	77	41·9	12
7·4	7·6	1·867	37·1	32·5	20·8	14·1	21	18·7	96·2	25	63·3	43·6	13
7·3	5·6	1·853	35	23·6	19·2	14·6	19·8	19·1	82·5	28	66·7	43·6	14
7·8	7·5	1·756	32	.....	15	15·6	17·7	18·2	77·5	25·7	65	39·7	15
7	5·3	1·55	31	.....	17·5	14	19	16	82·5	22·5	.....	41·7	16
8	5	1·59	31·7	.....	17·5	13·3	19·7	19	65	26·5	.....	43·7	17
7·3	5·3	1·517	30	37·5	19	16·2	19	17	95	36·7	.....	45	18
7·5	4·9	1·732	33	33·6	18·3	12·7	17·8	18	86·5	24·5	67·6	38·8	19
8·4	5·3	1·886	35·7	25	16·5	13·6	17·2	19·5	73·7	23·7	65	41·7	20
8·2	**4·4**	**1·855**	**36·3**	**25·3**	**18·9**	**14·4**	**17·9**	**18·4**	**76·5**	**27·5**	**64·5**	**40·3**	
8·1	5·7	1·90	36·4	29·6	17	13·7	17·9	19·9	76·5	30·3	60·2	42·6	21
7·9	4·7	2·13	42	19·6	.....	13·7	18·5	18·5	70	27·5	68·7	43·2	22
8	5	2·00	39·5	24·8	18	12·8	17·4	18·5	77·5	25·5	64·3	41·6	23
9·5	4·7	2·12	39	15·5	.....	13·9	17·1	17	80·3	27·7	67	38·6	24
7·9	4·3	1·81	33·7	23·9	19·5	14·1	16·9	17·2	78	27·3	62·5	37·1	25
7·7	5	1·72	34·4	22	.....	14·3	18·6	19·2	73	26	67·2	41·4	26
8	4·5	1·55	32·1	24·5	20	13·7	18·7	18·2	80	30	70	36·2	27
7·6	4·2	1·82	33·7	24·4	16	13	16·9	17·7	73·5	25·8	62·6	38·8	28
8	4	2·07	38·5	24	.....	18·1	18·3	18·6	83	26	69·2	41	29
8·5	4·3	2·064	38·2	.....	.....	14·3	17·2	16	76·7	27·5	57·6	39·4	30
8·4	3·9	1·89	38·7	30·5	25	13·9	17·5	17·4	68·6	25·8	67·6	39·9	31
7·4	4·1	2·03	37·4	23·3	.....	14·5	17·3	16·4	65	24·8	.....	38	32
8·1	3·4	1·85	36·8	20·5	.....	14·9	17·2	18·2	74·6	24·8	66·2	38·8	33
8·2	4·5	1·84	36·2	28	.....	14	17·3	18·1	64	27·2	67	38·7	34
7·9	4·4	1·85	35·6	24·5	.....	13·9	16·5	17·5	66	26·4	62·5	36·4	35
7·3	3·5	1·94	35	20	.....	13·3	16·5	16	66·7	31·7	65	35·7	36
7·9	4·1	1·97	37·3	23·7	15	15·5	18·1	17·4	84·8	26	62·5	39	37
8·4	3·3	1·93	38·2	27·5	.....	12·4	16·8	16·7	90	26·8	58·3	38·3	38
8·8	4·1	1·96	36	26·9	.....	14·7	17·5	18·3	86·7	27·7	70·8	40·5	39
8·3	4·7	1·93	36	30·2	.....	15	17·5	16·2	81·7	26	58	41	40
8·6	3·9	1·94	34·6	30·7	.....	14·3	17·8	17·0	78·1	28·3	67·7	41·4	41
8·3	4·2	2·22	41·9	27	17	13·7	17·6	18·6	77·4	29·2	61·8	39·7	42
7·8	3·4	1·50	30·6	23·2	.....	13·4	18·2	17·7	75	28·7	64·8	41·4	43
7·9	4·2	1·50	38·1	.....	18·5	14·5	17·7	18·1	73·6	27·8	61·8	42·2	44
8·6	5·3	1·74	43·3	.....	18·7	15	19·7	22·2	80·5	31	68	43·2	45
8·7	6·4	1·59	31	.....	21	17·9	19·3	19·7	90·6	30·6	68·6	49·4	46
9·5	5·6	1·81	.....	.....	19·3	13·9	20·7	20·7	86·2	27·5	66·7	46·2	47
8·5	4·4	2·075	40·4	30·6	18·5	15·9	18·7	23·1	74	27	63·3	41	48
7·3	3·4	1·414	29·5	26·9	21	15·9	19·1	20·2	70	27·2	60	39·4	49
8·3	3·6	1·49	29·7	30	18·7	14·9	18·5	20·2	73·9	27·9	60·2	40·1	50
8·5	**4·4**	**1·255**	**26·2**	.....	**19·3**	**13·0**	**18·7**	**19·3**	**73·9**	**27·9**	**62·9**	**43·6**	
8·5	4·7	1·48	29	.....	19·5	11·2	18·7	19·3	74·6	28	61·9	43·7	51
8·5	4·1	1·03	23·3	.....	19	14·8	18·6	19	73·1	27·8	64	43·5	52
8·0	**5·2**	**1·148**	**23·3**	.....	**19·5**	**14·4**	**19·9**	**20·8**	**75·1**	**28·3**	**67·4**	**49·0**	
8·1	5·3	1·211	26	.....	19·5	15·3	19·7	20·1	75	28·2	66·5	48	53
7·4	6	1·01	17·5	.....	21·7	12·5	21	22·5	75	28·7	63	50	54
8·3	4·7	1·02	24·5	.....	21·7	14·6	18·9	20	76·1	28·1	70·6	49·3	55
8	4·6	1·352	25	.....	15	15·3	20	20·6	74·1	28·3	69·4	48·5	56
7·3	**4·5**	**1·069**	**23·9**	.....	**21·9**	**13·9**	**18·9**	**18·4**	**72·0**	**27·0**	**64·9**	**49·8**	
7·9	4·8	·972	25	.....	25·5	14·2	19·1	19·3	73·6	29·2	72·1	52·8	57
7·8	6	1·30	25	.....	21·7	14·2	20	18·5	71·7	27·5	60	50	58
7·3	4·2	·935	21·2	.....	19·7	12·5	17·6	17·8	70·1	26	60·9	48·4	59
6·4	4·4	1·17	26	.....	22·5	13·1	19·2	18·2	72	25	62·6	51	60
7	3	·967	22·5	.....	20·3	15·7	18·5	18	72·5	27·5	68·7	46·7	61
7·4	**4·5**	**1·671**	**35·8**	.....	**21·3**	**12·6**	**18·2**	**17·1**	**74·0**	**29·1**	**65·4**	**49·6**	
8·5	3·5	1·584	34·2	.....	21·7	15·6	19·7	18·7	74·2	32·5	68	52	62
7·3	5	1·98	45	.....	22·5	14·1	19	18·5	79	33	65	54	63
6·9	5·5	2·07	42·0	.....	22·3	13	18·4	18·2	75	31	66	49·2	64
6·4	4·2	1·19	27·3	.....	20	11·9	17·5	14·1	68·5	24	58·7	44	65
6·2	3·8	1·25	27·5	.....	16	10·8	16·1	16·2	67·8	24·5	60·6	45	66
6·9	3·5	1·53	33·1	.....	22	11·1	16·8	15·1	73·6	26·8	60·5	45·5	67
8·6	5·6	1·81	42·2	.....	20	13·2	18·8	16·3	74·2	30	69·2	53·3	68
8·4	4·9	1·95	35	.....	26·2	11·2	19	19·5	80	31	75	53·7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	8·2	7·7	60·9	71·3	28·3	15·6	3·6	57·0	58·5	12·3	7·0	16·351
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·4	7·7	67·0	69·7	29·5	13·5	4·1	59·4	44·9	13·5	7·7	16·688
1—Sydney	8·6	8	67·7	69·9	31·2	15·2	3·9	62·2	50·4	13·3	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·4	7·8	65·7	73	30·7	12·9	3·2	60	39·4	13·1	8	.....
3—Amherst	8·5	7·7	67	69·7	26·7	13·2	4·8	55	40	13·2	7·2	17·50
4—Halifax	8	7·6	68	70	29·2	13·7	3·9	62·5	56	13·2	7·1	15·00–15·50
5—Windsor	8	7·2	67·5	72·5	30	15	4·6	.....	50	14·5	8	18·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·7	66·2	63	29	11	4	57·5	33·3	13·7	8	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8	7·4	63·9	70·5	28·5	15·7	4	53·8	39·4	13·5	6·7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	8·2	7·7	63·9	71·9	27·7	12·8	3·5	60·5	41·0	12·5	6·9	15·667
8—Moncton	8·6	8	67·8	74·6	29·3	13·3	3·5	56	41·3	13·8	7	g15·50
9—St. John	8·3	7·8	66	65·6	27·8	12·7	3·6	66·7	44·6	13	6·7	15·50
10—Fredericton	8	7·5	63·3	74·2	27·2	12·3	3	53·3	38·2	11	6·8	16·00
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	58·3	73·1	26·3	13	3·9	66	40	12·2	7	.....
Quebec (Average)	7·7	7·2	60·4	68·5	27·8	14·0	3·7	55·7	64·0	11·1	6·4	15,639
12—Quebec	7·4	7	58·6	71·3	26·6	17·1	3·6	56	62·8	10·3	6·5	15·50–16·50
13—Three Rivers	8·1	7·6	60·6	72	27·1	14·3	3·8	55	60	12	6·2	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·2	62·1	71·3	27·2	14·3	3·3	55·7	55	10·9	6·3	16·25–16·75
15—Sorel	7·6	7·1	55·7	53·6	28·2	12·5	4·5	47·5	70	11	6·9	14·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	7·1	63·7	69·2	28	12·2	4	60	75	10	6·4	15·00–15·50
17—St. John's	7·5	7·2	60·8	70	30	14	3·7	62·5	65	13	6·3	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	8·1	7·6	63·1	71·6	27·6	13·6	3·8	56	61·2	11·7	6·7	16·50–17·00
19—Montreal	7·3	6·9	60·4	69·5	26·1	15·4	3·2	56·8	67·2	10·5	6·1	16·50
20—Hull	7·7	7·2	59	68	29	13	3·1	52	60	10·7	6·6	15·75
Ontario (Average)	8·1	7·8	62·0	72·4	27·1	14·0	3·5	57·0	60·2	11·6	6·4	15·859
21—Ottawa	7·6	7·1	62·2	70·7	27·7	13·6	3·6	65	64	11·5	6·7	15·50–15·75
22—Brockville	8·2	7·7	60	72·2	28	13·2	3·9	52·5	61·2	12·5	6·7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·6	7·1	58·6	68·5	27·4	12·8	3·6	62·5	56·7	11·2	6·1	15·50
24—Belleville	8·1	7·8	62·4	70·8	25·3	13·9	3·5	55·5	64·3	11·2	6·6	15·50
25—Peterborough	7·7	7·5	61·7	70	25·5	14·5	3·2	58	55·4	11·4	6·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	8·4	8·1	67	77	26·4	13·3	3·3	61	60	12	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	8·2	8	67·5	73·5	25	14·5	3·6	60	53·3	11·2	6·9	16·00–16·50
28—Toronto	7·6	7·4	60·9	72	25	12·4	3·2	59·3	54·6	10	6·1	15·50
29—Niagara Falls	8·2	7·7	66·9	72·7	28·4	13·9	3·9	59·4	62·5	11·4	6·7	g14·00–14·50
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8·1	58·4	70·6	26·2	13·2	3·4	57	58·7	11·3	6·2	g15·00–15·50
31—Hamilton	7·6	7·2	62·7	74·9	26	12·3	3·4	55·8	54·5	10·6	6·2	15·00–15·50
32—Brantford	7·6	7·4	60·4	69·4	25·8	13·2	3	56·8	68·3	10·5	6·2	15·00–15·50
33—Galt	7·9	7·5	61·7	72·3	25·2	14·2	3·4	58·9	55	10·2	5·9	15·00–15·50
34—Guelph	7·7	7·4	59·7	74·1	25·4	12·6	3·4	56·4	58	10·1	6·2	15·00–15·50
35—Kitchener	8·1	7·8	51·1	69·8	26	13·2	3·4	56·2	53·3	10·3	5·4	15·50–16·00
36—Woodstock	7·7	7·7	63·7	68·7	25	12·7	3	52·5	56·7	10·6	5·8	14·50
37—Stratford	7·9	7·7	58·1	69·7	25	13·2	3	60	53·6	11·3	6·2	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·2	7·9	67·2	74·7	26·8	14·3	3·3	63·1	59	11	6·6	15·75–16·25
39—St. Thomas	8·4	8·1	66·6	71·9	26·8	14·1	3·6	63·6	69	12·3	6·6	15·00–15·50
40—Chatham	8	7·8	60·4	68·6	26·4	12·9	3·4	54·3	66·2	11·8	6·1	15·50
41—Windsor	7·9	7·6	60·7	73·4	27	14·4	3·3	56·1	63·3	10·5	6·8	g15·50–16·00
42—Sarnia	7·8	7·7	65·7	73·6	27·1	13·7	3·1	57·1	77·5	11·1	6·9	15·75
43—Owen Sound	8·3	7·7	65·6	74·4	27·3	12·7	3·8	52·1	60	11·7	6·3	15·50–16·00
44—North Bay	8·7	7·9	67·5	74·2	29·1	15·7	3·7	58·3	60	12·5	5·7	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	65	74	30	16·1	4	50	66·7	14·5	6·5	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9·1	8·4	65·6	74·6	30·6	15·6	3·9	57·5	58	14·2	7·3	18·00
47—Timmins	9·1	8·2	62·5	74·5	30	16·2	3·8	47·5	47·5	12·5	8	17·75–18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·9	8·7	58	75·8	30	15·6	3·5	50	61·7	14	6·4	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·8	7·6	50·4	72·9	28·1	16·2	2·9	58·3	62·5	11·7	6·4	17·00–17·50
50—Fort William	8·3	7·9	61·1	73·8	29·4	14·4	3·4	54·4	64	11·9	6·8	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	8·4	8·1	54·6	69·1	30·0	12·9	3·4	53·1	53·1	12·8	6·3	20·500
51—Winnipeg	8·5	8·2	53	69·5	29·5	11·5	3·2	52·5	54·2	13	6·7	19·00
52—Brandon	8·2	8	56·2	68·7	30·5	14·2	3·5	53·7	52	12·5	5·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·5	8·1	58·8	72·6	30·1	20·4	3·5	54·4	64·3	14·1	6·6	23·625
53—Regina	8·4	8·1	59·9	71	29·5	a19·4	3·3	54·4	60	13·7	7·1	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·2	55	75·2	31	a22·5	3·8	58	60	.....	6·5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	7·7	58·9	70·4	29·4	a21·7	3·5	47·8	72	15	5·7	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8·2	61·4	73·6	30·4	a18	3·2	57·5	65	13·7	7·1	.....
Alberta (Average)	8·6	7·9	54·6	71·6	30·1	18·5	3·6	53·8	59·8	14·8	7·9	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·6	7·9	53·6	72·3	31	a20·7	3·8	62·1	68·3	14·6	6·1	g
58—Drumheller	9·2	8·4	46·7	68·3	31·7	a22·5	4·1	55	50	15	b8	.....
59—Edmonton	8·5	8·1	53·5	69·8	29·6	a16·9	3·3	49·4	59	14·2	b7·2	.....
60—Calgary	8·7	7·6	58	72·8	30·2	a15·5	3·4	52·5	61·7	15	b8	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·9	7·5	61·2	75	28	a16·9	3·5	50	60	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Aver'ge)	8·4	7·9	57·9	70·9	30·2	23·0	3·8	59·8	65·0	13·2	9·0	.....
62—Fernie	9·1	8·5	63·3	70·8	29·2	a19	3·5	70	66·7	13·7	b6·3	.....
63—Nelson	8·8	8·2	60	75·4	30	a30	3·9	54	65	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·6	8·4	56·5	72·6	28	a28	3·7	59	71·7	13·5	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·6	57	65·1	29	a17	3·8	55	62·5	12·5	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·8	7·2	57	68·6	28·7	a22·8	3·5	59·8	58·6	11·6	b7·3	.....
67—Victoria	8·1	7·5	57·3	68·4	30·5	a20·2	3·4	60	58·6	12·6	b10	.....
68—Nanaimo	8	7·9	60	72·5	32	a23	3·9	67	66·7	12·5	b10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·9	8	52	73·5	34	a23·7	4·5	53·7	70	14·2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35 00. p. Mining Company houses $20,

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·159	**13·078**	**12·126**	**14·538**	**9·014**	**10·959**	**10·019**	**31·1**	**11·0**	**27·485**	**19·687**	
9·060	**12·140**	**9·050**	**10·250**	**6·600**	**7·250**	**6·000**	**33·8**	**12·6**	**22·417**	**14·917**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	10	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00	6·00	35	13·3	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	11·60–12·50	14·00	15·00	8·00	9·00	.....	34–35	10	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	13·00	7·25	9·25	6·00	6·50	.....	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·75–10·75	d12·50–15·00	9·00	10·00	6·00	6·75	.....	32	12	20·00–28·00	15·00–17·00	6
10·50	13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	c7·50	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·875	**12·960**	**10·375**	**11·875**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**11·4**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·00	g13·00	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	32–35	13	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	11·75–14·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	10–11	25·00	18·00	10
10·50	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	12	18·00	15·00	11
9·821	**13·786**	**13·810**	**15·601**	**9·381**	**10·981**	**11·876**	**29·8**	**10·8**	**23·167**	**15·188**	
10·00	14·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	11·7	27·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50–10·00	14·00	10·00	i8·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	10	20·00–28·00	12·00–20·00	13
10·50	14·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	c16·00	29–30	10	20·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·75	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	10	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	28	9·1	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
10·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	18·00	9·00	c12·00	27–28	12·5	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
.....	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
11·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	8–10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
8·25	12·50–14·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	10	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·705	**12·424**	**13·205**	**16·040**	**10·071**	**12·387**	**11·194**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**28·768**	**20·900**	
9·25	13·50–14·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	32	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30–32	10	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
10·00–11·00	13·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	28	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	11·50–12·50	14·00	15·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	11·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	33	8	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
9·50–11·50	14·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	9·50	c7·72	30	10	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
11·00	12·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	6·7	25·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	28
g	g10·50	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g25	6	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·50–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·50	25	7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	26	9	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
12·50	10·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	9·00	27–28	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00–12·00	12·00	10·00	c15·00	6·00	c9·00	.....	25–27	10	20·00–24·00	14·00–16·00	36
10·00–14·00	11·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
12·00	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	24–25	14	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	11·00–12·00	14.00-15.00	c22·00	.....	.....	c20·00	25	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c16·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g10·00	g12·00	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g30	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
9·50	13·00–15·00	.....	18·00	.....	13·50	13·50	30–32	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–10·00	30	8·3	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·1	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–17·25	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	10	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	10·8	22·00	14·00	46
13·00	16·00	10·00	13·50	6·00–7·00	10·75	.....	35	10	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–11·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c 6·50	30	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
9·00–13·50	13·50	12·00	14·00	11·00	13·00	.....	35	8·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
9·00–13·50	13·50	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	.....	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·625**	.....	**32·0**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	28–30	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	8·75	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·125	**17·875**	**8·250**	**12·000**	**8·833**	**10·625**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**10·8**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	17·00–17·50	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	8·3	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
9·00–10·00	19·00	i7·00	i8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	35	10	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	17·00–20·00	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	10	35·00	25·00	55
10·00	f16·75	.....	c & i15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·500	**14·000**	.....	.....	**9·000**	**11·333**	**10·000**	**32·6**	**11·3**	**28·750**	**20·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	6·00	c8·00	c7·00	35	10	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00–11·50	f10·00–14.00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	13·00	30	15	20·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	60
h4·00–6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30·00	18·00	61
10·213	**11·850**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·167**	**5·504**	**j35·1**	**12·5**	**26·250**	**20·625**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·00	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	12	22·00–31·00	20·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	37·5	11	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·00	.....	35	13	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	65
11·00–12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·25	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·50–11·50	7·50	.....	.....	8·00	10·00	4·77	28	15	20·00–22·00	16·00–18·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·00	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

per cord from price quoted. d. Higher price for Petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively.
than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25.
others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, others $30–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Oct. 1927	Nov. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·9**	**153·3**	**157·7**	**161·2**	**151·4**	**152·4**	**152·2**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	137·2	138·2	169·5	171·5	162·3	161·6	160·5
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	139·8	137·6	134·6	152·5	142·5	145·7	146·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	183·7	204·1	193·2	187·9	155·8	173·4	172·1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	159·2	155·5	154·3	154·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·4	167·5	154·8	147·1	145·7	142·2	141·4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	99·8	108·0	97·7	93·6	94·4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·1	182·5	177·8	177·2	174·5	170·2	170·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	163·8	154·8	156·8	157·8	152·4	151·7
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·3	125·3	127·0	166·7	155·3	155·2	157·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	148·4	161·7	159·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	159·2	155·5	154·3	154·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	158·3	156·4	151·5	151·1	147·6	143·1	143·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	145·9	142·9	155·5	160·2	153·0	153·7	153·6
All manufactured (full or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	156·4	158·4	157·0	149·2	148·1	147·6
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101·3	120·6	172·8	191·7	226·1	174·4	151·9	151·9	150·6	164·4	158·5	154·5	154·1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	132·3	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	146·5	149·7	151·2	170·5	156·7	156·2	155·2
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	202·7	228·7	236·6	244·1	224·6	231·7	240·6
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	137·9	126·9	177·6	161·2	160·8	160·6	160·7
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	132·0	132·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	148·4	161·7	159·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	194·2	189·7	187·5	167·5	184·6	207·2	187·5
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	129·0	126·8	120·9	142·1	146·1	136·9	131·3
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	139·8	148·2	137·7	159·0	139·5	150·5	148·1
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	176·1	229·8	176·1	143·6	143·0	146·4	144·1
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	122·7	158·7	131·4	316·3	207·7	181·0	169·9
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	194·9	171·8	183·2	201·2	173·3	164·3	188·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	169·0	167·0	159·3	147·0	151·9	160·9	160·7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	105·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	158·5	154·5	149·9	156·8	160·8	152·3	152·4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	156·7	150·9	152·8	155·8	156·4
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	157·8	152·8	147·7	158·7	163·3	151·2	151·2
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	363·2	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·3	320·6	320·1
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	156·2	151·6	146·7	157·5	162·2	149·9	149·9
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103·4	130·7	195·0	206·2	241·9	167·3	143·3	142·5	153·8	148·8	143·3	146·2	146·9
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	101·1	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	188·0	185·2	181·2	180·7	180·4	175·5	175·6
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	211·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	205·2	204·2	205·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·9	184·4	180·6	180·7	180·8	175·5	175·5
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	186·5	193·5	192·3	177·4	164·4	169·5	169·5
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	133·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	138·5	137·9	150·8	145·3	139·4	143·0	143·8
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·0	167·3	151·5	152·7	147·8	148·3	148·1
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·4	146·1	149·6	148·0	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·6	192·5	190·8	189·5	172·6	161·2	157·8
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·8	164·9	162·0	157·6	145·0	144·3	144·2
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	132·9	131·3	151·2	143·6	137·4	141·8	142·8
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	189·6	212·4	196·9	190·0	151·6	172·4	172·9
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	270·1	264·3	218·0	270·1	420·6	441·8	432·2
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·3	88·6	98·4	103·4	92·8	127·5	128·1
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	117·0	117·4	114·2	117·0	110·2	106·2	106·4
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·8	153·8	153·5	151·9	161·1	144·2	141·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	95·4	89·8	96·1	110·4	99·8	116·3	127·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	126·0	112·6	182·0	156·9	158·4	163·1	163·1
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	147·5	152·3	158·6	150·5	149·2	143·9	145·2

(Continued from page 1356)

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of working men's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4. 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927...,	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	167	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	167	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	167	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices continued, sirloin steak being down from an average of 30.8 cents per pound in October to 30.4 cents in November; round steak from 25.4 cents per pound in October to 25 cents in November; rib roast from 23.7 cents per pound in October to 23.2 cents in November; and shoulder roast from 17.2 cents per pound in October to 17.1 cents in November. Prices in the maritime provinces were somewhat higher, but these advances were more than offset by declines in most other localities. Mutton fell from an average of 29 cents per pound in October to 27.8 cents in November. Fresh pork was lower in most localities, averaging 27.5 cents per pound, as compared with 28.5 cents in October. Bacon was down from 38.8 cents per pound to 38.4 cents. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut advanced. Finnan haddie was slightly lower. Lard rose from an average price of 21.9 cents per pound in October to 22.1 cents in November.

Eggs were substantially higher, fresh averaging 57.7 cents per dozen in November, as compared with 52.6 cents in October, and 46.3 cents in September; and cooking averaging 49.7 cents per dozen in November, 47 cents in October and 42.2 cents in September. Milk averaged 12.1 cents per quart in November, as compared with 11.9 cents in October. Higher prices were reported from New Glasgow, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Hull, Ottawa, Timmins, Winnipeg, Brandon, Prince Albert and Victoria. The seasonal advance in the price of butter continued, dairy averaging 42.4 cents per pound in November, as compared with 41.6 cents in October, and creamery averaging 46.5 cents per pound in November, as compared with 46.3 cents in October. Cheese was up from an average of 31.3 cents per pound in October to 31.9 cents in November.

A decline in the price of bread was reported from New Westminster and Vancouver. Soda biscuits were unchanged in the average. Flour was slightly lower, averaging 5.2 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were down from an average of 8.1 cents per pound in October to 7.9 cents in November. The price of onions continued to decline, averaging 4.6 cents per pound in November, as compared with 4.8 cents in October. Potatoes were slightly higher, the price per ninety pounds being up from $1.58 in October to $1.65 in November. Prices in most localities in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia were lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in the eastern provinces. Evaporated apples rose from an average of 18.8 cents per pound in October to 19.4 cents in November. Prunes were lower at an average price of 14.3 cents per pound. Raisins and currants were unchanged. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, slightly higher prices in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal averaged $16.35 per ton, as compared with $16.32 in October. Higher prices were reported from Moncton, Three Rivers, Thetford Mines and Sarnia. Hardwood was up from an average of $12.07 per cord to $12.13. Coal oil averaged slightly lower at 31.1 cents per gallon. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement in grain prices during the month was mixed. Wheat advanced slightly from an average of $1.44 per bushel in October to $1.45 in November. The low price for the month was $1.39½ reached on the 4th and the high $1.52 on the 22nd. Lower crop estimates and good export demand, together with reports of poor Australian and Argentine crops, were said to be the factors tending toward higher prices. Western barley rose from 78¼ cents per bushel to 81¼ cents and rye from 93¾ cents per bushel to 99 cents. Corn declined from $1.02 per bushel to 99¾ cents; oats from 63¾ cents per bushel to 59½ cents; and flax from $1.87¾ per bushel to $1.83. Flour followed the trend in wheat, advancing from $7.94 per barrel to $8.02. Rolled oats at Toronto fell from $4.25 per

bag to $3.85. Sugar was lower, granulated at Montreal being down from $6.12¾ to $6.03, and yellow from $5.74¾ to $5.65. Cotton seed oil was down from 14½ cents per pound to 14 cents and raw linseed oil from 92 cents per gallon to 88 cents. A grade of Indian tea advanced 1 cent per pound to 53 cents. Coffee was also higher, Santos advancing from 23½ cents per pound to 27 cents. The price of potatoes, for the most part, was lower, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from $1.20 per bag to $1.04, Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from 86 cents per bushel to 75 cents, and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from $3-3.25 per barrel to $2.75. The price at Toronto was somewhat higher, being $1.59 per bag in November, as compared with $1.48½ in October. Raw rubber advanced, Ceylon being up from 34¼ cents per pound to 37¾ cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $7.37 per hundred pounds to $8.54 and choice steers at Toronto from $8.14 to $8.81. Hogs at Toronto were down from $10.31 per hundred pounds to $8.99 and sheep from $6.37½ per hundred pounds to $6.12½. In dressed beef fore-quarters at Toronto fell from $11 per hundred pounds to $10.75, and hindquarters from $17.60 per hundred pounds to $15.75. Dressed hogs were down from $16.50 per hundred pounds to $14.25. Smoked ham fell from 26-29 cents per pound to 26½-27½ cents. Best creamery butter at Montreal fell from 42 cents per pound to 40 cents, and solids at Toronto from 41½ cents per pound to 41 cents. Cheese at Toronto was 1 cent per pound lower at 23 cents. Lard declined from 15½ cents per pound to 14½ cents. Fresh eggs were substantially higher, extras being up from 55-60 cents per dozen in October to 70 cents in November. Calf skins rose from 19-20 cents per pound to 22-23 cents. Harness leather was up from 50 cents per pound to 53 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from 21 cents per pound to 20¼ cents, due, it was said, to lessening demand and probable curtailment of cotton goods output. Raw silk declined from $4.95 per pound to $4.85. Wool showed an advance of from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Jute was down from $9.05 per cwt. to $8.44. In non-ferrous metals copper rose from $15.05 per cwt. to $15.30; copper sheets from 21 cents per pound to 21¼ cents; copper wire from 18 cents per pound to 18¼ cents; lead from $6 per hundred pounds to $6.15; and silver from 56 cents per ounce to 57¾ cents. Tin declined from 61⅞ cents per pound to 61 cents; spelter from $7.65 per hundred pounds to $7.22½; and tin plate from $4.90 per box to $4.60.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index number of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade Index number, on the base 1913=100, was 141.4 for October as compared with 142.1 for September. Foods declined 0.5 per cent, showing declines in cereals, meat and fish and an increase in other foods. Non-foods also declined 0.5 per cent with declines in iron and steel, other metal products and cotton and advances in other textiles and other articles.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 181.6 for October, a decline of one per cent from the September level. Cereals and meat declined 2.6 per cent, other foods 2 per cent, textiles one per cent while minerals advanced 0.6 per cent and the miscellaneous group 0.8 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 120.6 for October, showing a decline of 0.7 per cent on the previous month and being the lowest recorded since 1915. Foods declined 3.5 per cent with a decrease of 9 per cent in animal foods and slight increases in vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and tea. Industrial materials were 1.2 per cent higher with increases in minerals and sundries and a slight decline in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 169 at November 1, as against 167 at October 1. Foods rose two points, owing to a seasonal increase in the price of eggs and slight increases in milk, potatoes, cheese and fish. The other groups, rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries showed no change.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 837 in September, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the previous month. All groups showed de-

clines or no change with the exception of hide and leather products which advanced 1.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a working class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 206.30 for October as compared with 204.11 for September, a decrease of one per cent. Foods, rent and lodging, clothing and sundries advanced while heat and light declined.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 600 for October, showing a decline of 2.1 per cent from the September level. Foods declined 4.9 per cent with decreases in all groups. Industrial materials declined 0.3 per cent with declines in minerals and metals and textiles and an increase in the various industrial materials group.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 139.8 for the monthly average for October, an advance of 0.1 per cent over the September level. Colonial products advanced 0.9 per cent and manufactured goods 1.5 per cent while industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods declined 0.1 per cent and agricultural products 0.9 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for October, on the base 1913-14=100, was 150.2 for October, an advance of 2.1 per cent over the September level with advances in all groups, the most marked being in rent which rose 8.9 per cent over the previous month.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 484.44 for October, showing an increase of 0.1 per cent over September. Foods rose 2.1 per cent with increases in both animal and vegetable products. Industrial materials declined 0.7 per cent with declines in all groups, with the exception of vegetable products and the sundries group which showed advances.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-1913=1000, was 1,543 for September, an advance of 0.2 per cent over August. In consumers' goods, foodstuffs rose while non-foods declined slightly. In producers' materials, materials for farming industry rose, materials for building and construction declined and materials for other industries rose.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97.0 for October as compared with 96.5 for September and 95.2 for August, showing an advance of ½ of one per cent over the September level. Farm products declined while foodstuffs rose. There was practically no change in textile products and house-furnishing goods while slight decreases are shown for fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 148.2 for November, showing a decline of 0.4 per cent from the October level with declines in all groups with the exception of farm products which rose slightly.

Dun's index number showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities rose to $191.715 on November 1, a gain of 0.8 per cent over the October 1 level, with slight increases in all groups with the exception of breadstuffs which declined 2.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914=100, was 163.7 for October as compared with 162.8 for September. Food, fuel and light and sundries advanced while shelter and clothing each declined one point.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 158.0 for October as compared with 158.2 for September, the decline being accounted for by slight decreases in the food and the clothing groups. Other groups showed no change.

The International Harvester Company is said to have carried out successful tests of mechanical cotton pickers. The machines this year picked from 80 to 90 per cent of the open cotton in this state. Each machine displaces about 20 hand pickers. The mechanism is so finely adjusted that no harm is done to the plant. It is hoped that the new device will eventually eliminate the employment of children in the cotton fields in the Southern States.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action for Damages in Dominion Court not Barred by Provincial Act

A SEAMAN employed as a boat puller on a fishing boat died as the result of a collision between the boat and the steamer *Catala* in the territorial waters of Canada on the Pacific Ocean. Action for damages was brought against the owners of the steamship by the widow and infant children of the deceased. The Exchequer Court of Canada (British Columbia Admiralty District) found that the man's death was caused by the negligence of the ship, and awarded damages to the amount of $20,000. Apart from the questions of fact, objections were taken in law against the jurisdiction of the court because of an "adjudication and determination" by the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia in the exercise of its supposed powers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 278, section 12 (3)) which reads as follows:—

> Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependant, the Board shall have jurisdiction, upon the application of any party to the action, to adjudicate and determine whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part, and such adjudication and determination shall be final and conclusive; and if the Board determines that the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part the action shall be for ever stayed.

On the application of the owners the Board declared that the right of the applicants to take action against them was taken away by this section of the Act. The court, on the other hand, held that the provision of the Compensation Act quoted above does not extend to an action for damages in Admiralty, first because the province has no power to deprive a litigant of a cause of action given by Dominion legislation in a Dominion Court; and second, because an action for damages in admiralty is not barred by an election to take a remedy in respect to personal injury outside the Admiralty Court.

—(Exchequer Court of Canada, B.C. Admiralty District—Dagsland versus "Catala.")

Compensation Based on Average Wage

A longshoreman employed by a steamship company in the Province of Quebec sustained injuries in the course of employment, involving a reduction in his earning power by one-half. He claimed compensation at the rate of $19.50 per week, and a capital sum of $2,500, alleging that his wages with the company were at the rate of 65 cents an hour, or $39 for a week of six days of 10 hours each. The company questioned the amount of the claim on the ground that longshoremen rarely worked full time or regularly earned $39 per week, and contended that the amount of the compensation awarded should be based on the actual earnings of the men in the class of labour to which the claimant belonged.

The section of the Workmen's Compensation Act governing the rate of compensation is as follows:—

> 7328. The wages upon which the rent is based, shall be, in the case of a workman engaged in the business during the twelve months next before the accident, the actual remuneration allowed him during such time, whether in money or in kind.
>
> In the case of workmen employed less than twelve months before the accident, such wages shall be the actual remuneration which they have received since they were employed in the business, plus the average remuneration received by workmen of the same class during the time necessary to complete the twelve months.
>
> If the work is not continuous the year's wages shall be calculated both according to the remuneration received while the work went on, and according to the workman's earnings during the rest of the year.
>
> In the case where the workman receives a fixed wage, he shall not be found, in calculating the year's wages, to take into account any remuneration he may have received for overtime work.

Interpreting these provisions, Mr. Justice Bond, who heard the case at Montreal, stated as follows: "I hold that, in the case of a variable salary based upon a fixed rate of wage, as distinguished from a fixed wage, in order to ascertain the daily wages which shall form the basis of the calculation of compensation to which the injured party is entitled, recourse must be had to the average of normal days, as near as possible to the day upon which the person was injured. For it is to be observed that the Act does not say 'on the day of the accident,' but 'at the time of the accident,' and the word 'time' is broad enough to include a period extending over the days preceding the accident."

Upon this basis the amount of compensation ordered to be paid to the workman was fixed at $1,246.60, with interest and costs.

—(Quebec - Laporte versus Cunard Steamship Company, Limited).

Title of Doctor Illegal for Drugless Practitioner

A drugless practitioner who had obtained a degree of Doctor of Osteopathy in the State of Missouri was prosecuted in a police magistrate's court under the Medical Act of Ontario (Revised Statutes, 1914, chapter 161, section 49, re-enacted 1925, chapter 48), on the ground that he assumed and used the title "doctor" in the course of his practice. The magistrate discharged the accused, holding that the title was not employed as an occupational designation but only in a scholastic sense. On appeal, the Ontario Supreme Court reversed the magistrate's decision, holding that the term doctor had been used in an occupational sense, contrary to the Act, which prohibited its use by a person not registered under the Ontario Medical Act.

—*(Ontario - Rex versus Pocock).*

Wages Governed by Contractor's Place of Domicile

A New York painting company had a contract for the interior painting of a hotel at Washington, D.C. The wage scale for painters is $10.50 a day for five days a week in New York, and $9 for 5½ days a week in Washington. When the company attempted to hire painters on the Washington scale the local officials of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers insisted that the higher scale should be paid. The Brotherhood was enjoined by a lower court from interference in the matter, but when the case was heard on its merits the injunction was dissolved and the company appealed. The District of Columbia Court of appeals sustained the rule of the union that a contractor domiciled in one city and having a contract in another city must adopt the scale which calls for the highest wages and the shortest week. The court held that this rule was not arbitrary or illegal and that the enforcement of these rules by brotherhood officials was not a conspiracy in restraint of trade or in violation of the anti-trust laws.

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